

REPORT

ON THE

REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF

TONK,

Parts I. and II.

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ERRATA.

Page.	Para.	Line.				
6	12	7	For	"Dhamin "	read	"Dhamni "
7	15	8	"	"Piravens "	"	"Pirawa "
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8	22	11	"	"neares "	"	"nearest "
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11	35	7	"	"Jaswan "	"	"Jaswant "
13	40	7	"	"finall "	"	"final "
23	61	3	"	"of "	"	"or "
24	64	"	"	"Gadid "	"	"Jadid "
"	"	4	"	"and "	"	"land "
"	"	6	"	"other "	"	"other's "
31	75	7	"	"rejected "	"	"ejected "
33	78	19	"	"commenced in 1891-92 "	"	"commenced and in 1891-92 "
48	102	1	"	"23 "	"	"20 "
	2nd portion.	"	"			
"	"	7	"	"time "	"	"term "
"	"	"	"	"Settlements "	"	"Settlement "
49	11	"	"	"introdction "	"	"introduction "
54	Sathkhanda	1	"	"his "	"	"their "
55	"	1	"	"his "	"	"their "
56	"	1	"	"his "	"	"their "
63	108	19	"	"agricultura "	"	"agricultural "
77	119	2	"	"translation "	"	"transaction "
79	125	6	"	"revonn "	"	"revenue "
80	...	7	"	"he "	"	"the "
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83	0	17	"	"of "	"	"or "
89	IV. Land Tenures.	3	"	"Settlemen "	"	"Settlement "
"	"	15	"	"command "	"	"commands "
91	...	28	"	"tates "	"	"rates "
92	V. System of collecting Revenue.	11	"	"Mustagir "	"	"Mustajir "
93	...	2	"	"influentile "	"	"influential "
94	...	4	"	"cash fixed "	"	"cash rate fixed "
103	Item No. 2	2	"	"Stata "	"	"State "
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107	...	9	"	"Bighor "	"	"Bighori "

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108	...	1	For	"Patwarril"	read	"Patwari"
109	...	16	"	"Siwa"	"	"Siwai"
111	...	1	"	"Chasula"	"	"Chaula"
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114	...	32	"	"revenu"	"	"revenue"
116	...	23	"	"is"	"	"if"
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127	III.	14	"	"on"	"	"In"
132	...	2	"	"Khwajee"	"	"Khwaja"
136	...	32	"	"fo"	"	"for"
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137	...	12	"	Omit "3"		
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	Kakroti	I.	"	"1"	"	"7"
143	3rd line after the statement for "thd" read "the"					
149	14 for "chumdars" read "chamars"					
154	Omit word "a" in the remark column of the statement against year 1265-1964.					
158	Column "Rate"	Item No. 1	For	"chalu"	read	"chahi"
	Do.	"Heading"	"	3	"do."	"Doanni"
160	10 For "Bhairrasi" read "Bhairragi"					
162	3 "Chouth Havala" line 3, for "for" read "per"					
164	32 For "Inetrest" read "Interest"					
166	In the last 3 columns of the statement, for "A. R. P" read "M. S. C."					
181	3rd line after the statement, for "Iqara" read "Ijara"					

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202	28	For	"for"	read	"of"
211	15	"	"crop"	"	"crops"
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227	5	"	"Seyahdars"	"	"Sigahdars"
228	19	"	"chipass"	"	"chipas"
	20	Omit	"of"		
230	15	For	"garden"	"	"gardens"
231	12	"	"lease"	"	"leases"
235	27	"	"soi"	"	"soil"
239	7	"	"atai"	"	"latai"
240	20	"	"Kutis"	"	"Katis"
242	8	"	"Month"	"	"Moth"
244	1	"	"Souwa"	"	"Sonwa"
"	10	"	"Bigha"	"	"Bighas"
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PART I.

CHAPTER I.—Description.

1. The Tonk State comprises six parganas situated at a considerable distance one from another, three of them in Rajputana and three in Central India.

The area of each pargana in square miles, according to the Revenue Survey, is:—

Tonk	(Rajputana)	...	...	592	square miles.
Aligarh	do.	...	...	158	do.
Nimbahera	do.	...	...	385	do.
Pirawa	(Central India)	...	...	254	do.
Chabra	do.	...	...	316	do.
Sironj	do.	...	...	907	do.

Total area of the State, 2,612 square miles.

2. The Tonk pargana, which is surrounded by Jaipur territory, lies almost due south of the city of Jaipur and north of Boondée.
Tonk.
A metalled road connects Tonk and Jaipur, a distance of 61 miles, and is being carried on to Deoli, 35 miles south-west of Tonk. With the exception of a few small ranges of bare rocky hills, the district is flat and open. The Banas river runs through the pargana, passing within about a mile of the capital.

3. According to the local records, Tonk and the adjacent villages were formerly included in the district of Tori, which, about the middle of the twelfth century, was held by one Satoji, a Chouhan Rajput. In the reign of the Emperor Akhbar, Tori and Tonkra were conquered by Maharaja Mansing of Jaipur. In 1614 or 1615 the Emperor Jehangir, when returning from Ajmir to Fort Ratanbar (of Jaipur), is said to have camped at Kabra, now a Tonk village. In 1643 one Bhola, a Brahman, obtained the grant of twelve deserted villages in Tonkra. The whole of this district he held in "Bhum," and he called it Tonk, by which name the pargana has since been known. The twelve villages were Tonk, Chironj, Sheopuri, Sakna, Dhakia, Chand, Sonwa, Mohwa, Narmana, Pirana, Bhamor, and Mindawar. Maharaja Siwai Jai Sing of Jaipur granted the pargana in jagire to Bhao Sing Salunki, whose daughter he married, but the jagire was resumed in 1729. In 1750 Maharaja Madho Sing made over the parganas of Tonk and Rampura to Malhar Rao Holkar. In that year, when Malhar Rao came to Madho Sing's installation, Karam Chand, the Bhumia of Tonk, offered some opposition. In consequence of this Malhar Rao, on his return from Jaipur, captured Bhumgarh (now the citadel of Tonk), Karam Chand was killed, and the Bhum lands resumed.

Subsequently, however, the village of Kareria was granted to Karam Chand's descendants by Amir Khan. Madho Sing resumed the grant of Tonk and Rampura after they had been for a year under Holkar's rule, and from this time there were constant struggles for possession of both districts between Jaipur, Holkar, and Sindhia.

In 1798 the Chevalier Dudrenec (Huzur Beg), an officer in Sindhia's Army, who was defeated by the combined forces of Holkar and Amirkhan at Moheshar, was sent by Jaswant Rao to govern Tonk and Rampura. In 1804 both parganas were seized by British troops, and Tonk was soon afterwards granted to Jaipur. Amir Khan, however, to whom it had been ceded by Jaswant Rao, took possession, and Tonk was subsequently included in the lands conferred on him by the British Government in the treaty concluded in 1817.

At the present time more than half the pargana is held by Jagirdars and Istamrardars, most of the former being members of H. H. the Nawab's family.

4. The soil is, as a rule, sandy, but fertile, and the irrigated area is fairly large.

Fine crops of barley, melons and vegetables are grown in the bed of the Banas and its tributary streams.

The classes of soil and principal crops are mentioned in Part II. of this Report, but I may note that all opium cultivation has ceased, the people having discovered that grain, cotton, and oil-seeds pay better. There is a great scarcity of trees in the district, and consequently manure is extensively used as fuel instead of being applied to the crops. Steps have, however, recently been taken to encourage the planting of groves, and the rights of cultivators as regards timber have been defined.

5. The chief places of interest are the Bhumgarh Fort mentioned above, and the Forts of Bagri and Mohamedgarh. The old town of Tonk is picturesquely situated on the slopes of a small range of hills, and is surrounded by walls. The various quarters of the new town are named after successive Nawabs, and there are several handsome mosques and other buildings of interest. In the last few years many reforms have been introduced: the town has been placed under a Municipality, sanitary regulations have been enforced, metalled roads have been made, and a hospital for women, to be named the Walter Hospital, after the late Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, is shortly to be opened.

6. Aligarh, also known as Rampura, is about 30 miles south-east of Tonk, and is bounded by Jaipur territory on the north and west, by Boondie and Indargarh on the south, and by Kotah and Jaipur on the east. A range of thickly wooded hills runs from the Boondie direction and passes through the south-eastern corner of the district.

7. The town of Rampura was founded by Bohra Baswant Rai, who obtained a "Sanad" from the Emperor Shah Jehan in 1644, granting him 1,012 bigas of land as "Khairat" in the pargana of Barwarra. Baswant Rai held possession of the land for 41 years, but after his death the fort which he had built was attacked by night and captured by Kalian Sing and Mokam Sing, brothers of the Rao Raja of Boondie, who later on obtained possession of other villages in Barwarra. Three years later Tilook Chand, son of Baswant Rai, was re-granted 951 highas of the land held as "Khairat" by his father. In 1748, Madho Sing of Jaipur and Malhar Rao Holkar expelled Moka Sing and the Ilara Rajputs from Barwarra and Rampura, which passed into the possession of the Jaipur Chief, the adjacent villages being divided between the two districts. Jaswant Rao occupied Rampura in 1790, but his hold was never secure, and on the final defeat of his army in 1818, the pargana was annexed by the British Government, who in 1819 made over Rampura as a gift to Amir Khan.

8. In many respects the Aligarh pargana closely resembles Tonk, but there are not the same facilities for irrigation, and owing perhaps to its being at some little distance from the capital, land has not the same value nor is it so carefully cultivated as in Tonk.

9. Excepting the town of Aligarh itself, there are no places of special interest in the pargana. A fair is held at Oklana in the month of August, attendance at which is supposed to be a charm against snake-bites during the ensuing year.

10. This pargana is situated about 130 miles south-west of Tonk on the borders of Eastern Malwa and Meywar. It is irregular in shape, and is divided into thirteen separate groups of villages.

Nimbahera.

Several villages belonging to Meywar, Gwalior, and Indore are completely surrounded by Nimbahera territory, while, on the other hand, Barbaria, Bisalwass, Subi, and Achari near Neemuch; Rupakheri, Bansati, Khera Bansati, Champakheri, and Kantaria in the Kanauj Taluka; Aliakher near Doongla, and Hariakheri and Tittera near Sangesra, all of which belong to Nimbahera, are surrounded by villages of other States. Roughly speaking, the pargana marches with Gwalior on the east and with Meywar for the rest of the border. The town of Nimbahera is 17 miles north-west of Neemuch, on the trunk road between Nasirabad and Mhow. Until a few years ago an excellent road connected Nimbahera with Udaipur, but that portion of it which passes through Tonk territory has never been repaired since the Meywar authorities adopted the Chitor route. A continuation of the range of hills which extends from Chitor on the west to Bampur on the east runs through the northern part of the district, but elsewhere, with few exceptions, the country is flat.

11. Nimbahera, which was formerly a district of Meywar, came into Ahlia Bhai's possession in 1775, in the reign of Rana Arsi of Udaipur. On her death the district came under Takuji Holkar, who was succeeded by his son Kashi Rao. After the treaty of alliance concluded between Jaswant Rao and Amir Khan in 1798, Kashi Rao was expelled by their united forces, and Holkar took possession of Nimbahera. It was granted by him to Amir Khan in 1809. During the Mutiny some slight opposition to British authority was offered by Bakshi Mahi-ud-din Khan, who acted entirely on his own authority and was not supported by the Nawab. The pargana was made over to the Maharana of Udaipur by Captain Showers, then Political Agent, Meywar, but it was restored to Tonk by the Government of India in April 1865.

12. There is a great variety in the classes of soil met with in this district, and the transition from one class to another is often very abrupt.

Rich cotton soil will be found in some villages side by side with what is locally known as "Harmala," i.e., rocky tracts, on which nothing can be grown. The prevailing soil, however, is "Dhamin." The origin of the name is said to be that the Malwa soil is compared to a black snake, while this is of a lighter colour like the ^{black snake} Dhamin. The number of wells and orces (lifts on the banks of streams) is fairly large, and some of the inferior classes of soil, such as "Bhoori" and "Pili," when irrigated and properly manured, yield almost as good a crop as the best. It is, however, on the unirrigated land that the general inferiority of the soil, when compared with Pirawa and Sironj, makes so great a difference, as only a small extent of the cultivated area is of sufficiently good quality to grow wheat, the bulk of it being reserved for jowar or makhi in the khariff.

13. The chief places of interest in the district are the Fort of Barbaria near Neemuch, which was built in the time of Jaswant Rao Holkar—the Kanauj Fort built by Malhar Rao Bhagwant Kamasdar, when the pargana was ruled by Ahlia Bhai, and the Fort of Mewasa built by Thakur Aman Sing. Fairs are held at Doongla in October, and at Satkhanda in March, attended by from two to four thousand persons.

14. The Pirawa pargana is situated in Central India, about 140 miles, almost due south of Tonk. It is bounded on the north-west by a narrow strip of Holkar's territory, on the east and south by Gwalior, and on south-west by Jhallawar. It is irregular in shape, and a group of Indore villages almost divides the northern from the southern half of the district. The town of Pirawa is 32 miles south of Jhalrapatan and the same distance north of the Augar Cantonments. The Kali Sind river runs for some miles along the north-eastern border of the pargana, which is also irrigated by several smaller streams. The country is undulating in character, the uplands being chiefly reserved for grass "birs" and grazing land, while the rich black soil formed by alluvium in the valleys yields magnificent crops.

15. From the records filed in the Pirawa Nizamat, it appears that the town of Pirawa was looted and burned down in 1803 by Jaswant Rao Holkar, so that all accounts of previous years were destroyed. It is stated, however, that the Emperor Shah Jehan made over Pirawa with eleven other parganas to Ratan Sing, Rais of Rutlam, and that it was included in the Rutlam State for many years. When Maharaja Siwai Jai Sing was Subedar of Malwa, he presented the pargana to Baji Rao, Peishwa. Subsequently, in 1736, Mallhar Rao Holkar took possession, and Pirawa was ceded to Amir Khan by Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1806.

16. The soil is for the most part extremely fertile, but unfortunately opium has hitherto been the principal crop raised, and the great fall in its value which has taken place of late years has had disastrous effects in this district.

17. The fortified town of Pirawa was built by Daya Bahadur, Subedar of Malwa, in 1681, the Himatgarh Fort by Himatkhan in 1823, and Mathania by Thakur Lalsingh in 1740.

A fair is held every year in the month of Baisakh, outside the town of Pirawa, and lasts for 15 days. Goods of the value of nearly two lakhs of rupees are sold each year.

18. This district in Central India is bounded on the north by Kotah, on the west by Kotah and Jhallawar territory, and on the east and south by the small Kichiwarra States of Garha and Raghogarh, now included in Gwalior.

Chabra.

In shape the pargana is an irregular triangle, at the north-western apex of which is the junction of the Parbati and Andheri rivers. The town of Chabra is about 120 miles south-east of Tonk, 50 miles south-east of Kotah, and 30, west of Goona. The nearest railway station is Basoda on the Indian Midland Railway, 80 miles distant. The pargana is divided into three sections known as Agwarra, Manjwarra, and Pichwarra, of which the first is the most fertile, owing to its situation below the point where the two rivers meet.

19. Chabra was formerly included in the kingdom of Malwa, and the two strong forts of Chabra and Gugor, built by the Kichi Thakurs, were constantly captured and re-captured by rival factions. Gugor is the older fort of the two, and takes its name from Gugalji, Kichi, who is said to have built it, in 1458.

During the reign of Balwant Sing, Raja of Malwa, the pargana was mortgaged to Holkar. Later on, it was annexed by Sindhia, but restored in exchange for the parganas of Araon and Chahjaon. In 1816, Jaswant Rao Holkar made it over to Amir Khan. In 1836, in the time of Nawab Wazir-ud-Dowla, Manohar Khan, Kilahdar of Chabra, persuaded Sahibzadas Abdul Karim Khan and

Mahomed Kamal Khan to join him in an attempt to gain possession of the pargana, but a force was sent from Tonk which speedily put an end to the disturbance.

20. Agwarra is flat and open, but the other two sections are crossed by a range of well wooded hills. In many respects the pargana resembles Nimbahera, though owing to its remote position, it has not the same advantages, and of late years the people have been labouring under a heavy load of debt.

21. A fair is held each year at the Sheoratri festival in March on the banks of the Parbati river near Fort Gugor, and is very largely attended. Until quite recently political prisoners were confined in the fort, which is held by a small garrison.

22. This is the largest pargana in the State. It is situated in Central India on the eastern border of Malwa, about 200 miles south-east of Tonk, 60 miles north of Bhopal, and 50 miles south-east of the Goona Cantonments. On the north and east the district is bounded by Gwalior territory; on the west by the Kichiwara group of small States, which includes Raghogarh, Garha, and Maksudangarh; and on the south by portions of Gwalior, Bhopal, and Karwai of Bhandelkhand. A range of hills runs across Sironj from north-east to south-west. The tract to the east of this range is known as "Talaiti," and that to the west as "Upraiti," while villages in the northern part of the hills are called "Ghatiupar" and those to the south "Pithar." Nearly one-third of the area is hill and jungle, the remaining two-thirds being either cultivated or culturable. The Indian Midland Railway is within easy reach of Sironj, although no portion of the line runs through Tonk territory. The nearest stations are Basoda in Gwalior, 24 miles, and Bamora in Karwai, 28 miles, from Sironj.

23. From 1683 to 1735 the pargana was under the Mohamedan Imperial rule, and from 1736 to 1754 it was held by Baji Rao Peshwa. The following year it was conquered by Holkar; who made it over to Amir Khan in 1798. For many years Amir Khan's cantonments were at or near Sironj, and the size of the town shows that it was formerly a place of some importance. At the present time, however, hundreds of houses are unoccupied and gradually falling to pieces.

24. The principal fairs are held at Bishenkund and Madagankund, near Latehri, both about the same time in October or November.

25. Tonk itself and the neighbouring village of Sonwa are noted for the manufacture of excellent felt carpets, which of late years have been largely exported. Good country cloth is woven in all the parganas, the best being found in Tonk and Sironj.

In Chabra very handsome saddle cloths are made on English broad cloth embroidered in silk. In several of the larger towns there are good silversmiths, the number of artizans however is small compared with the total population of the State.

26. The quarries in the neighbourhood of Nimbahera, and those at Jalja, Pipalia, Mangrol and Satkhandra, all of which are close to the railway, yield excellent slabs of stone, which are now being extensively used for the construction of the Rutlam-Godra line. Binota, in the Nimbahera Pargana, is famous for a still better quality of stone which is exported in some quantities.

There are also good stone quarries at Tonk and Borkhandi, the former are leased on an annual contract for Rs. 100, and an additional charge is levied of one or two rupees per cart load. Iron is found at Latehri in Sironj, and at Amli in Aligarh, but the mines have been closed for the last forty years, as the working expenses exceeded the profits.

27. There is a State-supported school at Tonk in which English, Arabic, Persian, and Hindi are taught. Two branch schools have been opened in the town and also a girls' school. The only other State-supported school is one in Chabra, in which Persian is taught. In all the parganas, however, there are small schools maintained by Brahmans, Banialis, and others at their own expense, for the education of their children.

28. There is one Central Jail in Tonk, to which long-term prisoners are sent from all out-lying districts.

Dispensaries have been established in Tonk and Sironj for many years, and have this year being sanctioned for Nimbahera, Pirawa and Chabra.

29. With the exception of those mentioned in para. 2, there are no metalled or fair-weather roads throughout the State.

The tracks worn by bullock-carts mark the way from village to village, but during the rains all wheeled traffic stops as the roads become impassable. Sironj, Chabra and Pirawa indeed are almost inaccessible for some months of the year, owing to the heavy black soil and unbridged rivers. I have strongly urged on the Durbar the advisability of making a metalled road through that part of the Sironj Pargana which lies between Sironj and Basoda Station on the Indian Midland Railway, and it is to be hoped that when funds are available the work will be taken in hand. No very great expenditure would be required to connect Pirawa with the metalled road between Jhalrapatan and Augar. A fair-weather road runs from Jhalrapatan to Chipa-Barode, which is only six or seven miles from Chabra, and this might be continued through Chabra to meet the metalled road from Indore to Goonna and Gwalior. At present, in most of the parganas, goods for export or import are entrusted to Banjaras.

CHAPTER II—Historical.

30. It is unnecessary in this Report to give more than a brief historical sketch of the career of Amir Khan, the founder of the Tonk State. A very interesting account of his life will be found in a book entitled “The Memoirs of the Pathan Soldier of Fortune, the Nawab Ameer-ud-dowla Mohomed Amir Khan, Chief of Sironj, Tonk, Rampura, Neemahera and other places in Hindoostan,” compiled in Persian by Bunsawan Lal, Naib Moonshee to the Nawab. The memoirs were translated by H. T. Prinsep, and printed in Calcutta in 1832. In the preface the translator explains that when Lord William Bentinck visited Ajmere in that year, and invited the principal Chiefs of Rajis, than to meet him there, one of the first to present himself was the Nawab Amir-ud-dowla. During his interview with the Governor-General the Nawab offered him a copy of these Memoirs, which had been written with his approval and contained his own account of his life. The offer was accepted, and this book will be found to contain a very detailed and graphic narrative of his exploits.

31. The chief incidents in the latter part of the Nawab's career, *viz.*, from 1798, when he became the ally of Jaswant Rao Holkar, have become matters of history, and are fully described by Sir John Malcolm in his “Memoir of Central India.” Some facts, however, relating to Amir Khan's parentage and his gradual rise to power and position are not so generally known, and may be briefly mentioned.

32. Taleh Khan, Amir Khan's grandfather, was the son of Kali Khan, Afghan of the Salarzai tribe, and came from Johur (or Chorhur) in Bonair, in the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah Ghazi. He was one of the band of Afghans who invaded Rohilkhand under Zaman Khan, Jemadar, and he finally settled at Siwai Turina near Sambhul in Moradabad. Here his son Mohamed Hyat Khan was born and spent most of his life, being distinguished as a Moulvi of great piety and learning.

33. Amir Khan was born in 1768, and when 20 years of age left his home to seek his fortune in a life of military adventure. Starting with a few followers he first offered his services to De Boigne, who was recruiting for Sindhia's army. DeBoigne refused to engage Amir Khan on the ground of his youth, but enlisted some of his men. According to the “Amir-nama,” Amir Khan then visited Delhi and Shekhawati, and served under Bijai Sing of Jodhpore for some months. Later on he found his way to Palanpur, Eedur and Baroda, where he took service under the Gaikwar with three or four hundred men. On leaving Baroda he and his followers were reduced to great straits for want of employment, and it was probably at this period that Amir Khan, as recorded by Malcolm, entered the service of Dulip Sing, Zemindar of Ranode in Ahirwara, on the north-west frontier of Malwa.

About this time, too, he was joined by his brother Karamdin Khan, whom he frequently employed in enlisting men for him.

34. From 1794 to 1796 Amir Khan's services were in constant requisition by rival factions who were fighting for supremacy in Bhopal. On several occasions he was obliged to withdraw to Sironj, which at this time appears to have been a favourite refuge for those who were driven from neighbouring States. In 1796 he joined Doorjan Lal, and Jai Sing, Kichi Thakurs of Raghogarh, who had been expelled from their country by Dowlat Rao Sindia and were in command of a predatory army of 15,000 men. In their service he was raised to the command of 500 men, and became a personage of some importance. His connection with these two Chiefs was brought to an end the following year owing to an affray with some of their Rajput followers in which he was so severely wounded with stones that he had to remain three months at Sironj.

35. His next employment was under the Mahratta Chief, Balaram Inglia, who placed him in command of 1,500 men in charge of the fort of Fatehgarh (the citadel of Bhopal), the rate of pay fixed for his followers being five rupees for each foot soldier, and ten rupees per mensem for each horseman. The promised pay was, however, never received, and Amir Khan is said to have adopted the expedient of bombarding the town whenever his supplies ran low. While encamped at Fatehgarh in 1798, he received overtures from Jaswant Rao Holkar, and the terms of their union were arranged at a meeting which took place at Ranaganj, or (according to the "Amir-nama") at Shujalpur. Amir Khan agreed never to desert the fortunes of Jaswant Rao, and received from him a promise that they would share equally in all future plunder and conquest.

36. From this time the history of Amir Khan is comprehended in that of Jaswant Rao Holkar, until the latter was completely defeated by British troops at Deeg and Farakhabad in 1804. In 1806 a serious rebellion broke out in Holkar's army, and he employed Amir Khan to pacify the Mohamedans who were the most clamorous and violent. Sir John Malcolm observes that, he appears to have taken advantage of this opportunity to urge the fulfilment of their original engagement, and that, although Jaswant Rao evaded the full performance of this agreement, he granted his ally the districts of Pirawa and Tonk, in addition to other lands, and also made over to him the collection of the Kotah tribute. Sironj had already been assigned to him in 1798, Nimbahera was added in 1800, and Chabra in 1816.

37. From 1816 to 1817 Amir Khan and his followers were engaged first in the struggle between the Chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpore, and next in operations against the Raja of Nagpur, in which they were joined by the Nawab of Bhopal with 25,000 Pindaris, but were compelled to retire owing to the advance of a British force under Sir Barry Close.

38. Finally, in December 1817, after spending nine months in the siege of Mado Rajpur, Amir Khan accepted the terms offered him by Sir David Ochterlony, which were the dispersion of his troops and the confirmation by the British Government of the grants of land made over to him by Holkar, Rampura being subsequently added to his possession in 1819. His army at this time consisted of 62 battalions of disciplined infantry, 150 guns, and a numerous body of Pathan Cavalry. His artillery, with the exception of 40 guns, was purchased by the British Government, in whose service some of his troops enlisted.

39. Amir Khan died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son Wazir Mohamed Khan, who died in 1864. His successor Mohamed Ali Khan was deposed by the British Government in 1867, when the present Nawab, H. H. Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim Ali Khan, was placed upon the gadi.

Chapter III.—Instructions received regarding Settlement.

40. My appointment as Settlement Officer dates from the 26th November 1886, but on the 18th of that month I paid a visit to Deoli and had an opportunity of discussing matters with the Political Agent and Sahibzada Mohamed Obaidulla Khan, C. S. I., Prime Minister of the State. On the 29th November I reached Tonk, where I remained some weeks, arranging my camp, and selecting men for my Office Establishment. I had several interviews with H. H. the Nāwab, and the Prime Minister, and received final orders regarding the Settlement.

41. These orders are contained in a letter of which the following is a copy, omitting the last four paragraphs which do not refer to Settlement operations.

No. 663.

From

COLONEL J. BIDDULPH,

Political Agent,

Haraoti and Tonk ;

To

CAPTAIN T. C. PEARS,

Settlement Officer, Tonk.

Dated, Camp Tonk, 11th December 1886.

SIR,

I have the honor to address you on the subject of the Survey and Settlement work you are about to commence in the Tonk State.

2. The State territories comprise six detached parganas situated at a considerable distance apart from each other, and a few outlying villages. Though these conditions will tend to retard your work, they have this advantage that the necessity for observing a strictly uniform system of Settlement throughout the State can be dispensed with, and each pargana can be treated as a separate unit for revenue purposes. It is proposed that your work shall commence in the Nimbahera Pargana, and be completed, as far as possible, in each pargana, before proceeding to the next.

3. One scale of survey should be maintained throughout the whole State. The scale of 16 inches to the mile will probably be found sufficiently large.

4. The boundaries of each village should be carefully surveyed and mapped. When boundary disputes exist between khalsa villages, or between jagir or istamrar villages are authorized by the Durbar to settle them. When the disputes are between an istamrar or muafi village on the one side, and a khalsa village on the other, you investigate the dispute and record your opinion, which should then be submitted to the Durbar for final decision. The important points in all external boundaries should be marked with permanent masonry pillars: the lines of all such boundaries, that have been the subject of dispute with neighbouring States at any previous time, should also

be marked in the same way, if this has not already been done. When external boundaries falling in jagire, or istamrar villages require demarcation, half the cost will be recovered from the Jagirdar or Istamrardar.

5. With the survey of each village, a brief sketch of the previous history of the village as far as it is worth recording for revenue purposes, should be drawn up; and all existing village rights of grazing, irrigation, &c., should be ascertained.

6. All Jagir, Istamrar, and Muafi lands should be measured, and their boundaries mapped in the same way as khalsa villages, but no assessment should be made. Titles should be examined, and data should be kept for charging a fair share of survey expenses to the Jagirdars, Istamrardars, and Muafidars.

7. A careful survey must be made of all muafi lands in Jagir and Istamrar villages, as these lands are liable to lapse to the State.

8. In every pargana forest reserves and birs should be demarcated, and when of large area mapped. In the Sironj pargana especially, large tracts of valuable forest exist which it is intended to bring under a regular system of forest conservancy. Existing claims to unrestricted wood-cutting and grazing should be enquired into, and as far as possible reduced within reasonable limits, without injuring the permanent welfare of adjoining villages.

9. At present no uniform bigha measurement exists throughout the State, and much inconvenience is experienced from the varying measurements in use in different parganas. If it can be done without exciting local opposition, the introduction of a uniform jarib, and bigha, throughout the State will be beneficial.

10. The Tonk State comprises 864 khalsa and 328 jagir villages. Of the khalsa villages, 120 are under direct State management, and the remainder are leased to Ijardars for varying periods. It will probably be found convenient to make a summary Settlement for three years of the unleased villages pending completion of the entire settlement, and to continue doing so in the case of all villages of which the leases fall in before the survey is completed.

11. In about one-third of the khalsa villages, payment of revenue in kind still exists. It is desirable to substitute for this a cash assessment, care being taken to make it sufficiently elastic to allow for any great alteration in the price of agricultural produce.

12. In dealing with unleased villages, you are authorized by the Durbar to make Tuccavi advances up to a maximum average of Rs. 200 per village. The amount required will be held in the State Treasury at your disposal to be drawn as required.

13. As your work progresses, the Durbar will be glad to receive your suggestions as to the nature of the Settlement you propose making. No necessity exists, as already mentioned, for a uniform system of Settlement to be made throughout the six parganas it may be found useful to introduce a field-to-field Settlement in some pargana, and to continue the Ijara system in others; but in any case it is necessary to bear in mind that the systems introduced must be such as can be efficiently worked by the State officials who the supervision of a British officer is no longer available.

14. Care must be taken to ascertain and record the existence of proprietary rights when they exist.

15. Your attention is desired to the great number of extra cesses that no many of which, it is believed, can with advantage be dispensed with in making Settlement.

16. It is desirable that you should examine into the existing claims for arrears of revenue. Where total or partial remission appears to you advisable, the necessary proposals should be forwarded to the Durbar.

17. The instalments in which land revenue is paid differ in every pargana: it is desirable that in making a new Settlement the same rates, and dates of instalments should be observed throughout the State.

18. In places where the construction of tanks by the State appears to you to be advisable, the requisite recommendation should be made. In connection with this, the proposals to utilize water from the new tank at Torri in Jaipur territory for irrigating adjacent villages in Toak should be examined by you.

19. Where it appears to you feasible to make the State territories more compact by exchanging detached villages against villages more conveniently situated, but at present owned by other States, the requisite recommendations should be made.

42. The instructions contained in para. 6 of this letter were subsequently modified, and it was decided that there should be no field-to-field measurement, or numbering of wells in the case of Jagir, Istamrar, and Mnafi villages, but that the limits of the cultivated, culturable, and unculturable area should be shewn in the map. With reference to para. 10, I may mention that the actual number of khalsa villages in the State when the survey was made was 451½, and of Jagir, Istamrar and Mnafi 374½.

Chapter IV.—Field Work.

43. The following are the dates on which the Survey commenced, and was finished in each Pargana:—

Pargana.	Commenced.	Finished.	REMARKS.
Nimbahera	1st Feb. 1887 ...	20th Aug. 1887 ...	
Pirawa	20th Aug. 1887 ...	9th Mar. 1888 ...	
Chabra	9th Mar. 1888 ...	7th Oct. 1888 ..	
Sironj	7th Oct. 1888 ...	18th Feb. 1890 ...	
Aligarh	30th June 1889 ...	9th Dec. 1891 ...	
Tonk	28th Nov. 1889 ...	12th Dec. 1891 ...	

44. A plane table survey was made of the first four parganas, but in Tonk and Aligarh the plotting was done by triangulation, on the system followed in the Central Provinces.

The scale fixed for the survey was 16 inches to the mile.

45. Each pargana was divided into circles, one Munsarim with from 8 to 10 Amins being told off to each circle. In Tonk and Aligarh a very considerable area was surveyed by the Patwarris, who had been trained for some time before the survey of their parganas began.

In some cases they were assisted by Amins in mapping the boundary line of the village, but made the field-to-field survey themselves. Many of the Amins who were employed when the work commenced in Nimbahera proved inefficient, and experience shewed that it was a good plan to allow each Munsarim to select the men to work under him, on the understanding that he was held responsible for the correctness of the maps. A Sadr Munsarim was placed in charge of the whole of the survey staff in each pargana.

46. Rules were drawn up regarding the details of the work, and the following were the records which the surveyors were required to prepare:—

- (1) Map of the village.
- (2) The Khasra offset.
- (3) The Khasra.
- (4) List of Wells and Orees.

Shewing the number of each field irrigated, its area and class of soil, with full particulars as to cost of construction and capabilities of the irrigation work.

- (5) List of tanks, similar to the above.
- (6) List of gardens.
- (7) List of muafi holdings.
- (8) List shewing class of soil for each number in the khasra, irrigated and unirrigated separately.
- (9) Census of inhabitants and cattle.
- (10) "Halat dehi," containing a history of the village, so far as it could be ascertained, and miscellaneous information.

47. The Amins worked on contract at the following rates :—

In Khalsa villages.

Rs.	2	per	100	bighas	cultivated	land.
"	1	"	"	"	uncultivated	land.

In jagire, istamrar or muafi villages the rates were Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 respectively. The Patwarris in Tonk and Aligarh, who were employed in the survey, had also to be granted a special allowance for the work. The Patwarris throughout the State have not hitherto, as a rule, been paid in cash, but many of them hold muafi land, or land assessed at privileged rates in virtue of their office. Most of them are Banialis, who make far more by money-lending than by performing Patwarris' work, and in some villages there are several Patwarris, each of whom is entitled to a share of the muafi or riayati land. It was impossible to expect men, whose privileges represented perhaps two or three rupees a month, to prepare the maps and records of their villages without some further allowance; and, after discussing the matter with the Prime Minister, the following arrangement was made. Forty bighas per diem was fixed as a day's work for Patwarris who carried out the survey without the assistance of an Amin, and 60 bighas for those who did the field-to-field survey only. Pay at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem was to be given in proportion to the amount of work done, and, in addition to the records prepared by Amins, the Patwarris were to make out the "Parchas" for the separate holdings.

The saving effected by employing Patwarris as surveyors was nearly 50 per cent., and, with few exceptions, the maps and records prepared by them were found to be correct. Their training will also be of the greatest advantage to the State in the future. In Tonk they surveyed 3,75,000 and in Aligarh 55,534 acres. Each surveyor was allowed one chain-man on Rs. 5 per mensem, and he was assisted by four labourers from the village, who each received an anna a day, except in Tonk and Aligarh, where the rate was 1½ anna a day. The maps and records were checked by the Munsarim: first, when the boundary of the village had been mapped; and again, when the field-to-field survey was being made, and they were also checked by the Sadr Munsarim when the work was completed.

Out of a total of 1,326 villages in the State, the maps and records of 772 were checked by my Assistant and myself. Notes were made on the spot, showing the results of the check, corrections required, &c. These were afterwards faired, and an English and Urdu copy placed with the file. A few villages in the Nimbahera pargana had to be re-surveyed, but elsewhere any inaccuracies discovered were trifling, and I feel satisfied, from the large number of maps I have myself tested, that the survey has been carefully carried out.

48. The village of Semlia in Nimbahera was not surveyed. It is held in istamrar by Maharaj Gaj Sing, a relation of Semlia. H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, who objected to the survey. The matter was reported to the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk; but as a fairly accurate map was prepared from the maps of surrounding villages in Nimbahera, all that is necessary has been done. Instructions were also received in the case of five istamrar villages in the Tonk pargana, that only their boundaries should be mapped.

49. A description of the various classes of soil met with in each pargana will be found in Part II. of this Report. The system I adopted was to assemble the most influential Patels and Patwarris, and ascertain from them how many different classes of soil were recognized in the pargana, the qualities of each, and the names they were locally known by. I then drew out a statement, giving the names and description of the soils and the colour in which they were to be shewn on the maps, for the information and guidance of the survey parties. In order to provide for cases in which land of any class of soil was inferior owing to want of depth, the presence of oosar, or other causes, each class was sub-divided into two qualities—I. and II.—so that a reduction might be made when necessary in the assessment rates. A distinction was also drawn between the homelands (locally called “gorma” or “khera”) and lands at a distance from the village. The former are more easily cultivated and manured and require less protection than the latter, and in nearly all districts there is a recognized difference in the assessment rates for the two areas. Classification was carried out by the Amins and checked by the Mun-sarims and myself. I found it advisable to have the classification list signed by the Patel and Patwarri, who were authorized to add a statement showing any numbers regarding which they objected to the class of soil entered.

50. When the survey and classification of soils were completed, the file was sent to the Record Office, where the areas, as calculated by the Amins, were checked, the boundaries of adjacent villages compared, and complete lists of all numbers entered in each holding prepared.

51. The records were then returned to the pargana and made over to Girdawars, who checked them field-to-field, and entered the statement and signature of each Khatadar regarding his holding, with particulars as to the number of sharers, the existing assessment, recent transfers of land, &c.

52. Before passing on to the subject of assessment, it will be convenient here to mention the decision of boundary disputes. When the survey was in progress the Amins were directed to file razinamas where both parties were agreed as to the boundary, but when there was a dispute, the claims of each party were marked out in pencil on each map, the dispute was reported, and a separate map was prepared of the land disputed, which was placed with the file. This simplified matters, and prevented any subsequent increase in the area claimed.

53. The total number of boundary disputes reported was as follows:—

Pargana.	Khalsa and Khalsa.	Khalsa and Jagire, &c.	Jagire, &c., and Jagire, &c.	Total.
Nimbahera... ..	63	75	17	155
Pirawa	50	11	2	63
Chabra	25	20	5	50
Sironj	133	36	7	176
Aligarh	9	9	5	23
Tonk	14	49	49	112
Total.. ...	294	200	85	579

Of these 579 cases, 356 have been disposed of by myself, 80 by my Assistant, and 133 by the Nazims or Peshkars, leaving 10 cases for disposal. The total area disputed was 87,000 bighas and the length of boundary demarcated was 324 miles. Every endeavour was made to settle cases by mutual agreement, or *panchayat*, or by getting some man to walk the boundary on oath; but in many instances I was obliged, as a last resource, to decide the dispute myself. There have been very few appeals, and my decisions have throughout been upheld by the Durbar. Many of the disputes were of long-standing, and ineffectual attempts had from time to time been made to decide them, which complicated matters, and the Patwaris' records, in the absence of any maps with numbers to the fields, were of no assistance whatever. The most important disputes were those between a jagire, istamrar, or muafi village on the one side, and a khalsa village on the other. The fear of incurring the displeasure of a powerful Jagirdar, or of being accused of making over to him khalsa land, was usually sufficient to deter the Nazims of parganas from touching such cases, and year by year khalsa land was encroached upon. Very few istamrar sanads are still in existence, and in many of the jagire sanads the area of the land granted is not mentioned, so that encroachments might have gone on indefinitely. Decisions in disputes of this description were forwarded

with a summary of the evidence and proceedings, and a fair copy of the map were countersigned by H. H. the Nawab. In every case the boundary line has been clearly marked in the map of the disputed land and in the village map; boundary marks have been put up, and, when the decision was accepted, razinamas filed. As an additional precaution, I have almost invariably, when checking the survey, made the Patel and Patwarri sign a razinama on the map regarding the boundaries of the village, mentioning any disputes remaining for decision. I think, therefore, there should be little fear of claims which have been disposed of being revived, and, even if they are, the boundary line can be accurately ascertained from the file and maps. The settlement of all these cases has resulted in the cultivation of much land which for years lay fallow owing to disputed possession, and in reducing the work of the revenue officials who were harassed with endless petitions every year, and often found it difficult to keep the peace.

CHAPTER V.—Preparation of Assessment Records.

54. The maps and papers prepared by the surveyors were next sent to the Record Office, where they were checked and the boundaries of adjacent villages compared. The area of each number was calculated, and statements were prepared of the numbers included in each holding. These were checked, as has been mentioned, by Girdawars, who made a field-to-field inspection. Areas were calculated by two sets of Mohurrirs working independently, and after my visit to Nagpur in 1889, the area comb was used, and the total area of villages tested by the planimeter.

55. As soon as the files were returned by the Girdawars, the totals of the khasra pages were entered and the “jamabandi” was made out.

56. The system of assessment I have followed is similar to that adopted in the Central Provinces in fixing rents for tenants’ holdings. There are, however, many points in which the method of collecting revenue in a Native State in Rajputana differs from that in force elsewhere. It is obvious, for instance, that in order to ascertain what would be fair rates of assessment in any village in the Tonk State, the muafi and riayati area (*i.e.*, the area unassessed or assessed at reduced rates) must be excluded from the calculation, the object being to find out what would be fair rates for the ordinary cultivator to pay for each class of soil. Statements were therefore prepared for every village, showing the total area of land held by ordinary cultivators, which may be called the “kirsani” cultivated area. These statements shewed the various classes of soil, the irrigated, “eksakha,” unirrigated, and “gorma” area separately. In order to arrive at the existing incidence of assessment, it was necessary to show separately also any land which, although held by an ordinary cultivator, paid no assessment, such as fallow or unculturable land, grass “birs,” and land unassessed owing to the carelessness of Patwarris. When these statements were ready, the existing incidence of assessment in all the villages of a pargana or circle could be ascertained.

57. Take for example two villages, **A** and **B**, each with an assessed “kirsani” area of 1,000 bighas, and each paying a total “kirsani” revenue of Rs. 1,000. The real incidence of assessment depends on the classes of soil in the two villages, and the relative productiveness of each class. If the productiveness of black soil (kali), compared with that of red soil (bhuri), is as 20 to 12, and village **A** contains 300 bighas of black soil and 700 of red soil, while village **B** contains 600 bighas of black soil and 400 of red, the real incidence of the existing assessment will be calculated as follows:—

<i>Village A.</i>		
Kali—bighas	300 × 20 =	6,000
Bhuri ,,	700 × 12 =	8,400
		<hr/>
Total		14,400 soil units.
		<hr/>
Incidence per soil unit = Rs. 1,000, anna		
		<hr/>
		14,400 = 1·11

*Village B.*Kali— bighas $600 \times 20 = 12,000$ Bhuri „ $400 \times 12 = 4,800$

 Total 16,800 soil units.

 Incidence per soil unit = Rs. 1,000, anna

 16,800 = 0.95

that is to say, that to make a just comparison of the incidence of the existing assessment in two villages it is necessary to reduce their assessed "kirsani" area to a common denominator, and this is effected by multiplying the assessed "kirsani" area of each class of soil by a factor representing the relative productiveness of the class, and by dividing the existing revenue demand for the "Kirsani" assessed area by the number of soil units so obtained. The unit incidence multiplied by the soil factor gives the existing rate per bigha at which each class of soil is assessed.

In the two examples given above the rates would be—

*Village A. R. A.*Kali, $20 \times 1.11 = 1-6.20$ Bhuri, $12 \times 1.11 = 0-13.32$ *Village B. R. A.*Kali, $20 \times 0.95 = 1-8$ Bhuri, $12 \times 0.95 = 0-11.40$

In these two examples it has been assumed that there is no irrigated area in either of the villages, but the system can, of course, be applied to all descriptions of cultivated land, whether irrigated "eksakha" or unirrigated, and whether included in the "garma" (homelands) or excluded. All that has to be done is to fix the factors which represent the comparative value of the various classes of soil under each of the above conditions.

58. An account is given, in Part II. of this Report, of the classification of soils, and calculation of soil factors in each pargana, from which it will be seen that the factors were determined partly by crop experiments, but principally by recording the evidence of influential patels and patwarris, as to what they considered the relative assessment rates of the different soils should be. The soil factors were then tested by applying them to a number of villages in the pargana under assessment, and if found correct, the existing unit incidence of the remaining villages was calculated.

59. In fixing the Settlement unit incidence, the circumstances of each village, such as its position, the number of years since it was settled, the indebtedness of the cultivators, the outstanding revenue, &c., were taken into consideration. As a general rule I have endeavoured to maintain the existing unit incidence, but I

have, in nearly all cases, remitted revenue due on account of abandoned holdings, which has hitherto been frequently included in the demand for the whole village. In villages assessed in kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, the existing unit incidence has been calculated from the average demand of a number of years, as the demand varies with the value of the crop each year.

60. From the description of the revenue collections in past years, given in Part II., it will be noticed that in every pargana the land revenue demand has, from time to time, been increased by the addition of miscellaneous cesses. Some of them were ostensibly for a particular purpose, such as for patwarris' pay, hospitals, schools, &c., while others were in reality merely enhancements of the land revenue. Some cesses were included in the accounts with land revenue; some with "kharcha," and some were not shewn in the patwarris' books at all. There was no uniformity in the rate per rupee at which they were charged, so that in some villages it might be one anna and in others six annas per rupee on the actual land revenue demand. After carefully examining the accounts, I decided that, for the purpose of calculating the existing unit incidence of all villages, the fairest plan would be to add together the land revenue and cesses in any way connected with land revenue, and from this sum deduct at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee for one consolidated cess, treating the remainder as land revenue. The rate of 2 annas in the rupee was fixed as being sufficient to cover the expenditure required for hospitals, schools, patwarris, stationery, &c.

61. Having decided what the unit incidence of a village was to be, the rates were calculated, and entered in the jamabandi. The total settlement demand for each holding was then compared with the existing demand. Any increase or decrease due to the transfer of land, to land improvements, or to irrigation having ceased, was treated as legitimate; but increase or decrease, arising simply from the new rates of assessment, was carefully examined. In the latter case when the amount exceeded two annas in the rupee, half of it was, as a rule, entered in the demand and half struck off.

62. The advantages of this system of assessment are that there is one set of soil factors for the whole of a circle or pargana; the rates deduced from these factors can be uniformly raised, or lowered to suit the circumstances of any village by altering the unit incidence; and in the same way re-assessment can easily be made at the end of the present Settlement with little additional expense.

63. When once the rates for "kirsani" occupants were settled, it was comparatively easy to assess Riayatdars, *i. e.*, occupants assessed at privileged rates. The rules proposed by me and sanctioned by the Durbar for investigating and deciding muafi and riyati claims will be found in Part III. of this Report.

CHAPTER. VI.—Concessions Sanctioned by the Durbar.

64. Having described the system on which the assessment has been made, I should mention certain concessions which the Durbar has sanctioned. First with regard to “jadid” fallow and, *i. e.*, land which has lain fallow for not more than 3 years. The rates at which such land has hitherto been assessed vary. In some parts of the Nimbahera Pargana full rates were charged, while in other “jadid” was assessed at privileged rates or treated as revenue free. In the Sangesra, Morwan, and Doongla circles, the cultivators have often assured me that a large extent of the unirrigated area is only cropped for 6 or 7 years, and then lies fallow for the same period. An examination of the Patwarris’ papers has led me to believe that this is a fact, but there is also good reason to hope that now that moderate cash rates have been introduced, a much larger area will be cropped regularly every year. The villages in these circles have nearly all been assessed hitherto on the “Lata Koota” system; that is, they paid a share of the produce when a crop was raised, and nothing on uncropped land. The cultivator therefore held as large an area as possible, and only cultivated that portion of it which had lain fallow some years, and so yielded the greatest out-turn with the least labour.

In Pirawa and Chabra, “jadid” has hitherto been assessed at full rates. In Tonk, according to the Kanungos and Chowdries’ account “jadid” is not assessed when the land lies fallow owing to the barrenness of the soil or the poverty of the cultivator.

In Aligarh the same rates are paid for “jadid” as for “kadim,” namely:—

In Bighori villages	1st year	1 anna per bigah
	2nd „	2 „ „ „
	3rd „	3 „ „ „
	4th „	and after, full rates.
In “Latai” villages	1st „	$\frac{1}{7}$ of the produce.
	2nd „	$\frac{1}{6}$ „ „
	3rd „	$\frac{1}{5}$ „ „
	4th „	$\frac{1}{4}$ „ „
	5th „	and after full share.

In all these parganas the Durbar has sanctioned my recommendation that land which was under cultivation when the present Settlement was introduced shall pay full rates; that land which was fallow when the survey commenced, and remained so up to the time of Settlement, shall be assessed at “kadim” rates; and that the total area of “jadid” which exists when the Settlement comes into force, shall be assessed for its full term at half the rates for cultivated land prevailing in the village in which the land is situated according to the class of soil. Any land, however, which becomes fallow after the introduction of the

Settlement will be assessed at full rates. Assamis who are unwilling to retain the "jadid" fallow land in their holdings on these terms will be at liberty to relinquish them, but the majority will, I believe, be gradually induced to bring nearly the whole of their holding under permanent cultivation.

In the Sironj Pargana jadid fallow lands are of two descriptions:—1st, those which are left uncultivated, owing to a falling off in the productiveness of the soil, which are called "barhel" or "barhela;" and 2nd, those uncultivated not from any defect in the soil, but from the inability of the occupant to work them. The zamindars say that "barhela" (also called "batiana") is never cropped until it has recovered its full productive power, and is treated as revenue free, while all jadid fallow land of the 2nd description when brought under cultivation is assessed at half rates the first year, and full rates the second. It would be extremely difficult, however, in practice to draw the line between barhela and other fallow land, and there would be constant disputes on the subject. The darbar has therefore approved of my suggestion that during the term of the Settlement, jadid fallows in Sironj shall not be assessed but entered as State holdings, and that the former cultivator shall lose all claims with regard to them.

It will be the duty of the revenue officials to make over such lands to persons willing to cultivate them, but during the term of Settlement no khatadar will be allowed to relinquish jadid fallow land without the permission of the Nazim of the pargana. Applications for leave to relinquish must be submitted before the end of January, in order that the actual produce of the land in question may be estimated from the standing crop, and permission will only be given when the Nazim has satisfied himself that the land can no longer be cultivated with profit.

65. "Kadim" fallow, *i. e.*, land which has lain fallow for more than three years, has not hitherto been assessed, though I have met with some exceptions to the rule.

Kadim.

In all parganas except Sironj, the darbar has sanctioned my recommendations that any "kadim" fallow land which is included in a holding when the Settlement is introduced, or may hereafter be so included (with the exception of the prescribed allowance per holdings on account of grazing "birs," divisions between fields, the sites and cattle-runs of wells, and threshing grounds) shall be assessed at one-quarter of the rates for cultivated land prevailing in the village in which the land is situated according to the class of soil; and 2nd, that the assessment of such land shall not be enhanced during the term of Settlement on account of any land improvement such as the construction of new wells.

In the Sironj Pargana the term "banjar kadim" is applied to land that has not been cultivated from time immemorial, or to land which has lost its productive qualities. Land of the latter description is very frequently included in the holdings under the name of "kolas," but is not assessed.

For the future the zemindars refuse to pay any assessment on ancient fallows, or to have them entered in their holdings. It has therefore been decided to transfer them from individual to State holdings, the revenue officials being authorized to make them over to any one who is willing to cultivate them at the one-fourth rates sanctioned for other parganas with the further concession that "kadim" land overgrown by scrub-jungle will be revenue-free for two years, and that which has been cleared for one year from the date of its being entered in a holding.

66. These concessions with regard to "jadid" and "kadim" fallows have been granted on the understanding that no occupant will be allowed to relinquish or leave uncultivated any land already in his holding merely with a view to profiting by the lower rates for newly broken land, and it will be the duty of the patels, patwarris, and revenue officials to see that this rule is enforced.

Construction and repair
of irrigation works.

67. The durbar has sanctioned the following concessions in all parganas, except Sironj, where the terms are more liberal :—

1st, that during the term of Settlement no enhancement shall be made in the assessment of "kadim" land when the occupant constructs a new well or "oree," whether "pakka" or "kacha" or repairs an old well or "oree" of either description, even when the money required for the work has been borrowed from the State under the "takavi" rules.

2nd, that half the "piwat" rates prevailing in the village, according to the class of soil, shall, during the term of Settlement, be charged on land which was cultivated, or "jadid" when the Settlement was introduced, but becomes irrigated by the construction or repair of a well or "oree" of any description.

In the Sironj Pargana, the irrigated area is very small, especially in what is known as the Talaiti tract. What irrigation there is, is chiefly the work of cultivators of the kachi caste, and when they are driven from the village, as many of them have been, their wells are disused. The mass of the people refuse to irrigate their fields, and in a great number of villages there is no "chahi" land at all. The principal reasons for this state of things appear to be, that the population of the pargana being small, compared with the cultivated area, irrigation cannot be attempted to the same extent as in Pirawa for instance, cultivator's profits on unirrigated land are sufficient for their wants, and they are, as a rule, too lazy to work their wells; and in many villages the water-supply is deficient, or it is reached only at a great depth below the surface.

Under these circumstances it seemed advisable to grant exceptional concessions in order to induce those already settled in the pargana to irrigate their land and also to encourage immigration. The durbar has therefore sanctioned the following rules :—

1st, "kadim" land brought under irrigation by the construction or repair of a well or "oree" of any description shall be revenue-free for three years,

to be assessed thereafter for the term of Settlement at one quarter of the "muleet" rate prevailing in the village in which the land is situated, according to the class of soil, and provided that a detached or "jaded" land brought under irrigation by the construction of a new well or "kud" of any description shall be assessed for the first year at the "muleet" rate, and thereafter for the term of Settlement at double the "muleet" rate prevailing in the village in which the land is situated according to the class of soil.

These exemptions are granted on the understanding that no occupant shall be allowed to enclose the irrigated area already in his holding merely to escape the lower rates for non-irrigation. They do not apply to land situated separately from any abandonment or the "band" of any tank constructed by the State.

It is to be observed that in accordance to the extent of private grazing land which may be included in a holding and as to its assessment. Some occupants hold an excessive, some a moderate, and some a small area of such land, while others have none. Some "birs" are assessed and others are not assessed. The largest private grass "birs" are met with in the Pirawa pargana. A report from the Nazim of Pirawa, dated the 4th December 1888, showed that it had been the practice for Thakurs, Patels, and others to take possession of land abandoned by cultivators and graze their cattle on it. In the Pirawa part of the district extensive tracts of land had been taken up, and a considerable sum was received annually from the owners of herds of cattle from across the border as grazing dues. Many of these "birs," it was added, had been mortgaged to Manohars and Bohads on account of money owed them by the Thakurs and Patels, and in a number of cases the land had actually passed into their possession, the mortgagors having failed to redeem them. If a Thakur or Patel were asked to show his claim or authority for holding these lands, he would in nearly every case be unable to do so, and would merely point to the fact of his possession as sufficient proof.

A list of 64 villages, in which this practice prevailed, was sent in, the largest areas of the above description being found in the villages of Mogeshpur, Koondla, Pertab, Pagarin, and Sondi Khan—the Thakur of the last named being said to depend for his livelihood entirely on the profits derived from the grazing lands.

When the Summary Settlement was introduced in Pirawa, orders were passed that all claims of this sort should be carefully investigated by the Nazim of the pargana and the Peshkar mal, and special endeavours made to ascertain whether, during the time when the greater part of the pargana was leased to Ijardars, the birs in question were shewn in the patwarris' records, or the Ijardars' accounts as included in claimants' holdings, or were leased by the Ijardars, and whether they had been mortgaged. When all the evidence was recorded, claims were to be decided in the same way as muafi and riayati cases. I have, however, recommended that leniency should be shewn in dealing with the Thakurs. The Finan-

cial Member of the Tonk Council, in a note on the condition of the pargana, has pointed out that the Rajputs formerly held possession of their villages by right of conquest, in subordination to the ruler of the State, to whom they paid Nazarana. At a later stage, also, only a nominal tribute was levied from them by the Emperors of Delhi. The Mahratta freebooters, however, gradually converted the demand into a regular assessment, which resulted in a division of the land among the cultivators, the Thakurs retaining a portion for themselves, on conditions a little more liberal than were allowed to others. They do not occupy the position of Thakurs in Marwar, Meywar, or the rest of Rajputana, who can dispose of the village lands as they please, but their right to reduced rates of assessment has been recognized since they came under the Tonk Administration. In the case of unculturable land, even when no sanad has been produced, if the right to graze cattle and to sell grass or timber has hitherto been allowed, I have recommended that the Thakurs' privileges over the whole, or a liberal portion of the area claimed, should be granted. When the land is culturable, however, it has been resumed, unless the claim to hold it revenue-free was clearly proved. With regard to the extent of unassessed land which may be included in holdings for grazing, the Durbar has approved of the allowance being limited (except in Sironj) to 8 bighas per cent. of the revenue demand on the holding.

This allowance includes divisions between fields, the sites and cattle-runs of wells, threshing-grounds, and unculturable land. Any culturable land which may be included in a holding in excess of this allowance as grazing land will be assessed as "kadim." It will be left to the village Panchayats to arrange the redistribution of grass "birs" where necessary, so that those khatadars who have more than the sanctioned allowance shall make over the excess to those who have least. In most villages there will not be sufficient land available to admit of the full allowance being held by each occupant, but the principle will be carried out, as far as possible, that a fair distribution shall be made by the village Panchayat, whose decisions will be reported for the orders of the Nazim of the pargana.

In Sironj the allowance sanctioned is 8 bighas per cent. of the demand for occupants who hold only unirrigated land, and 10 bighas to those holding irrigated as well as unirrigated land.

In Chabra the area of private grass "birs" included in holdings is small, and it appears from the statements of the villagers that formerly they enjoyed what was known as "haq charri," *i.e.*, that when any occupant had no "bir" on which to graze his cattle, he was allowed two bighas of culturable land per plough revenue-free for growing "jowar" on which the cattle were fed. This custom has been discontinued for the last fifteen years, but as it is undoubtedly of the highest importance that there should be grazing or fodder close to the village for plough and well cattle, in addition to "shamlat" grazing lands, I have recommended that when the allowance sanctioned for grass "birs" is not available, "kadim" land be allotted revenue-free, at the rate of one bigha per cent. on the demand on

a holding, provided that the occupant cultivates "charri" on the land so granted, and does not abandon any part of his old holding. This has been sanctioned, and it will be the duty of the Patels and Patwarri to see that the proviso is properly observed. In the Aligarh pargana there are very few private grass birs, and the Durbar has agreed that residents of the district shall be allowed to graze their cattle in the State reserves, paying only half the grazing dues charged to non-residents.

69. In the Meywar State it has, I believe, been the custom for many years past to allow cultivators to hold a small portion of the area irrigated from each well, revenue free, for growing what is locally called "ranjka" (i.e., lucerne grass, mehti, &c.). The Nimbahera pargana was formerly a part of Meywar, and this custom has long been, and still is, in force in "Lata Koota" villages and in some cash assessed villages. No rule, however, has, so far as can be ascertained, ever been laid down as to the extent of land to be allowed revenue free per well. There has been a considerable increase of cultivation in Nimbahera of late years which has reduced the extent of "shamlat" grazing lands; and, since these patches of lucerne grass are invaluable as yielding fodder for the cattle during the hot weather, I have provided that half a biswah per bigha of the irrigated area shall be revenue free throughout the pargana, the Patel and Patwarri being held responsible that the remission is only entered in the accounts when "ranjka" is actually grown.

I recommended that the same privilege should be extended to Pirawa, Chabra, and Tonk, but the Durbar has ruled that the concession shall only apply to Tonk and Nimbahera. In Sironj the irrigated area is so small, and grazing lands so extensive, that no "ranjka" remission is required.

Lucerne is not grown in Aligarh, but it has been the practice to set apart land to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighas for each yoke of plough oxen, on which "charri" or "jowar" is grown for the cattle, the land being assessed at only 2 annas per bigha without reference to the class of soil. In future two bighas per cent. of the demand on each kirsani holding will be allowed revenue free for "charri" and the Patel and Patwarri held responsible that only fodder for cattle is grown. On land assessed at more than 8 annas per bigha the balance of the assessment demand will be paid to the State.

CHAPTER VII.—General remarks on the subjects dealt with in Part II.

70. A separate description of the previous revenue history and assessment of each pargana will be found in Part II. of this Report, but it will be convenient here to bring together and compare a few of the most interesting facts and figures, and to explain the general system on which I have worked.

Census.
71. The following statement shows the total population of the whole State according to the Census of 1881 and 1891.

PARGANA.	1881.		1891.	
	Total Population.	Average per square mile.	Total Population.	Average per square mile.
Nimbahera	58,615	156.30	64,888	173.03
Pirawa	39,286	154.67	40,806	160.65
Chabra... ..	45,541	144.11	46,473	147.06
Sironj	83,023	91.53	93,856	103.04
Tonk	94,672	159.92	114,298	193.07
Aligarh	16,892	106.90	19,623	124.19
Grand Total...	338,029	135.57	379,944	150.17

It will be noticed that Sironj has by far the lowest average per square mile, and that in the Chabra Pargana the population has hardly increased at all during the ten years.

Rainfall.
72. The average rainfall in each pargana, so far as it could be ascertained from the records available, was as follows:—

PARGANA.	Years recorded.	Average.
Nimbahera	1885 to 1889.	25.7
Pirawa... ..	1885 to 1889.	27.6
Chabra	1875 to 1889.	38.5
Sironj	1876 to 1890.	46.8
Tonk	1886 to 1891.	26.5
Aligarh	1885 to 1889.	15.9

The rainfall during the cold weather has not hitherto been recorded, so that the above figures are slightly below the actuals.

Khalsa and alienated area.

73. The total number of villages of each class in the State when the Settlement was introduced was as follows:—

PARGANA.	KHALSA.		Jagire.	Istamrar.	Muafce.	Total Villages.
	Amani.	Ijara.				
Nimbahera	76	76	21	46	.....	219
Pirawa	111	.....	18	.....	2	131
Chabra	38	119½	31½	4	1	194
Sironj	346	32	62	.....	3	443
Tonk	65	41	123	14	8	251
Aligarh	39	8	37	2	2	88
Total,.....	675	276½	292½	66	16	1,326

74. It will be noticed that careful enquiries were made as to the “Jarib” and “bigha” in each pargana. The unit of measurement adopted for the whole State is the square of a chain 165 feet in length. It was found necessary to enter areas in local bighas as well, in order to compare the areas and rates in the Patwarris’ records with those fixed at Settlement. In nearly all parts of the State surveys have hitherto been made with a rope instead of a chain. Much depended on the way in which the rope was held. In Nimbahera, for instance, one yard of it was doubled back as a loop, and this loop was passed over the shoulder of the chain-man, who held it down at the full length of his arm. There used to be, and I believe still is, a special “Jarib” for Brahmans, and in some cases the rope was slackened instead of being stretched to its full length. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the areas recorded at Settlement often differ from those in the Patwarries’ books. No opposition has been shewn to the adoption of a standard bigha for the whole State, as I have always been careful to explain to the cultivators that the assessment was calculated on the local bigha, and there can be no doubt that the introduction of a uniform unit of measurement will be of great advantage to the State.

75. A separate section in the previous revenue history of each pargana has been devoted to a brief description of the rights of occupants. The chief points to be noted are that throughout the State it is recognized as an indisputable fact by all classes that the Durbar is the proprietor of the soil, and can grant the right of cultivating it to any one it pleases. In practice, however, an occupant is never rejected so long as he pays the revenue demand fixed by the State, and he is often permitted to retain occupancy without paying the full demand. There has not hitherto been sufficient competition for the land, and the population

Land Tenures.

is too migratory to allow of the States ejecting occupants to any great extent for non-payment of revenue, though of course pressure is often brought to bear on them. The six parganas are scattered over Rajputana and Central India, and every year a certain number of cultivators abandon their holding, and cross the border into other States. In Nimbahera, when the first attempt was made in 1866 to collect the revenue in Kaldar rupees, nearly the whole of the population of the cash assessed circles, left their villages and went into Meywar or Gwalior territory. It was with the greatest difficulty that they were induced to return, and the fact shows that owing to peculiar circumstances the State has to be very careful in its dealings with the cultivators. The right of occupants to sell and mortgage land has, I am informed, never been recognized by the State, but in practice the sale and mortgage of wells and land (chiefly irrigated) is very common. The Durbar was at first inclined to rule that for the future the right should in no case be allowed, but this would, I think, have been a mistake. The number of cases in which wells or irrigated lands have been sold, as recorded in the Settlement papers, only amounts to 84 for the whole State, so that the prohibition of sales would perhaps make no great difference. The number of mortgage cases reported was, however, 3,981, and the Durbar's decision would have affected the cultivators very considerably. The majority are so dependent on the money-lenders at all times, and especially so in bad seasons, that to deprive them of almost their only means of raising money, would, I feel sure, be a dangerous course, and one which would arouse much opposition. The rules drafted for sanction by the Durbar on this and other matters regarding the rights of occupants are included in the Revenue Code.

76. In dealing with each pargana separately, I have described at some length the method in which the revenue has hitherto been collected. The commonest was to lease villages, or groups of villages, to Ijardars for a term of years, but the abuse of the system, and the great loss of revenue it entailed on the State led to its abolition in 1887, and I have strongly advised that it should not be re-introduced during the term of Settlement. All Ijara villages have been assessed, and the Mustajirs given the option of resigning the lease or retaining it. When three years or less remained before the expiry of the lease, the Ijaradars were allowed 5 per cent. on the Settlement demand, and in other cases a sum equivalent to the annual profit they were proved to have made by farming the village at the time the Settlement was introduced. If the Mustajir resigned, he lost all further claim on the village, but if he retained the Ijara, any increase or decrease in the revenue of the village was to be his profit or loss.

In Nimbahera all except eight Ijara villages were relinquished, but in other parganas the Ijaradars have for the most part accepted these terms.

77. In Pirawa the revenue has hitherto been chiefly collected through Manotidars, who act as middle-men between the State and cultivators. This system, which is fully described elsewhere, is in many respects an excellent one when properly controlled. The Manotidars undertake to advance seed and grain to the cultivators, and are responsible for the revenue collection, on the understanding that they receive State assistance when necessary. Unfortunately the great fall in the price of opium of late years, without any corresponding reduction in the assessment, ruined the Manotidars' trade, and they refused to enter into contracts with any but the well-to-do landholders, except on exorbitant terms. The State was therefore forced to make arrangements for advancing grain and money to most of the cultivators direct. One of the results of the Settlement will, I believe, be to revive the Manotidari system, but I have all along urged that the State should have a reserve of grain and money in each district sufficient to prevent the Manotidars dictating their own terms as they practically did for some years.

78. When the revenue collection was neither guaranteed by Ijardars, nor by Manotidars, it was in many cases "Bohra Sad," *i.e.*, the Bunniahs undertook to be responsible for its payment. If not guaranteed in any of the above ways, the holding was treated as "Amani," and the demand was recovered from the occupant direct through the Patwarri, the "Muhasil," or the Thanadar and his sepoy. I quite recognize the importance of utilizing the Bunniahs and Manotidars for revenue collection, but at the same time I have offered inducements to the Patels to assist the State in this matter, and the result has so far been fairly satisfactory.

The Patels in all districts have, with the Durbar's sanction, been offered 3 per cent. on revenue collected from their villages (in addition to their other privileges) on the understanding that they hold themselves responsible that the total demand is paid in at the time appointed. This rule will not only add to the Patels' authority in his village, which is of itself a most important point, but it should encourage him to increase the revenue demand by extending the irrigated and cultivated area.

The following statement shows the total demand in Nimbahera, Pirawa, and Chabra, and the amount guaranteed by Bohrahs and Manotidars in 1886-87 when Settlement operations commenced in 1891-92. The Settlement has not been long enough in force in the other parganas to make a comparison possible.

PARGANA.	1886-87.					1891-92.				
	Maoti or Bohra Sad.	Ilara.	Guaranteed by Patels.	Amount.	Total demand.	Maoti or Bohra Sad.	Ilara.	Guaranteed by Patels.	Amount.	Total demand.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nimbahera...	63,173 8 0	1,20,737 12 9	.....	30,799 4 3	2,18,710 9 0	1,11,636 3 0	804 0 9	993,503 6 7	28,463 5 0	2,41,607 2 7
Pirawa ...	2,980 5 3	1,60,647 2 9	...	1,141 5 9	1,64,768 13 9	86,666 15 6	9,336 5 0	...	1,02,608 2 9	1,98,671 7 3
Chabra ...	11,858 1 3	97,904 11 9	...	8,851 15 9	1,18,614 12 9	80,803 4 3	1,194 9 0	...	46,011 15 3	1,28,009 12 6
Total. ...										

In Nimbahera, where the Settlement was introduced in 1890-91, the results are satisfactory. In Chabra and Pirawa the Settlement rates were announced in 1892, and there has hardly been time for any marked improvement. In both districts the amount of revenue guaranteed by bohras and manotidars has increased, but owing to the number of ljara contracts, which have expired and not been renewed, the amani, i.e., the un-guaranteed demand has increased. The patels will eventually, I hope, follow the example of those in the Nimbahera Pargana and undertake the collection of revenue themselves.

79. I found the following forms of assessment in force in different parts of the State, and in most districts several of these methods were employed:—

- (1) "Bighori,"—cash rates per bigha.
- (2) "Batai,"—assessment in kind which is of two descriptions—
 - (a) "Kankoot"—by estimating the value of the standing crop.
 - (b) "Lata"—division of grain on the threshing ground.
- (3) "Udra" or "Bilmukhta"—assessment on the holding in a lump sum.
- (4) "Samadlar" or "Haloot"—a cash assessment per plough.
- (5) "Jinswar"—crop rates.

In some districts there was a mixed assessment in cash rates for most of the rabi crops, and by division of grain in the case of the khareef crops. A glance at the description, which I have given of the division of grain into shares on the threshing ground in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas, will show how very complicated the process was, and what precautions were necessary to prevent some portion of the crop being made away with before the division took place. "Batai" assessment in any form means the employment of a large staff of paid "shahnas" to watch the crops and villagers on behalf of the State, and the system affords many opportunities to the revenue officials as well as cultivators to peculate. It is, in fact, the former who are most in favor of the system. In Tonk, Aligarh, and parts of Nimbahera, where "batai" assessment was in force, the villagers themselves have shewn little opposition to the introduction of cash assessment. The main advantage of payment by shares of the produce was that the demand was high or low as the year was a good or bad one, but there were many disadvantages, some of which I have mentioned in dealing with the Nimbahera Pargana. After carefully considering the whole subject, and consulting the cultivators themselves, I decided to abolish the "batai" system in the three parganas where it still existed, and to introduce cash rates per bigha throughout the State.

In practice I have found that very low rates were sufficient to bring the demand of a village up to what it was under a "batai" assessment. The rainfall in the three parganas mentioned above is not so uncertain as to necessitate the retention of the old system, and cash rates had previously been partially introduced. I have, however, urged on the Durbar the necessity of granting remissions or suspensions of revenue in years of actual scarcity, and I obtained sanction for such remissions in Nimbahera for the year 1890-91. "Bilmukhta" assessment will only in future be resorted to as a temporary measure, when holdings are abandoned, or the occupant is unable to pay the full Settlement demand, as explained in the Revenue Code.

The "samadlar" or "haloot" rates per plough are very rarely met with, and the survey has rendered them unnecessary.

With regard to crop rates, one great objection in my opinion is that they entail crop measurements at each harvest, and in a State, so scattered as Tonk, the work cannot be properly supervised. Any measures which may be necessary to encourage or discourage the cultivation of particular crops, or to regulate the share of the State's profits on them, can be carried out by raising or lowering the custom's dues, which is, I think, preferable to interfering with the Settlement rate per bigha. The only exceptions I have made are in the case of melon beds and "pan" cultivation, which have always hitherto been assessed at special rates throughout the State.

80. The total revenue demand in each pargana has been recorded for a great number of years, and it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase, *viz.* : —

PARGANA.							
				Rs.	a.	p.	
Nimbahera	...	...	...	From 61,135	15	6	in 1808
Pirawa	...	...	...	„ 1,51,857	3	6	„ 1856
Chabra	...	...	...	„ 98,400	0	0	„ 1852
Sironj	...	...	...	„ 3,12,147	0	0	„ 1682
Tonk	...	...	...	„ 2,58,227	14	0	„ 1806
Aligarh	...	...	...	„ 46,046	0	0	„ 1808
				To 2,72,216	13	3	in 1888
				„ 1,91,987	13	6	„ 1886
				„ 1,76,076	9	5	„ 1889
				„ 1,63,238	5	7	„ 1888
				„ 3,08,657	2	9	„ 1890
				„ 37,015	0	0	„ 1890

The records do not show in what currency the revenue was collected in Sironj in the year 1682, but there has evidently been an enormous falling off, particularly in the land revenue demand. In every part of the district there are traces in the form of deserted villages, and disused wells, of its former prosperity.

Outstanding land revenue.

81. The uncollected land revenue recorded in the accounts of each pargana was as follows:—

PARGANA.				Year.	Amanl.	Ijara.	Total.
					Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.
Nimbahera up to	...	...	...	1888	33,886 4 6	42,633 4 0	96,519 8 6
Pirawa	"	...	...	1890	1,01,851 12 3	1,413 0 3	1,03,264 12 6
Chabra	"	...	...	1889	21,633 3 3	20,158 13 3	41,792 0 6
Sironj	"	...	...	1889	1,30,202 13 6	.....	1,30,202 13 6
Took	"	...	...	1890	24,494 0 0	2,246 4 3	26,740 4 3
Aligarh	"	...	...	1890	3,711 4 9	958 13 9	4,670 2 6
Total					3,35,779 6 3	67,410 3 6	4,03,189 9 9

In Nimbahera the uncollected revenue demand of amani villages for years previous to 1885, amounting to Rs. 23,086-5-3, was altogether remitted by the Durbar in 1888.

In Pirawa the outstandings for years previous to 1885, amounting to Rs. 27,042-2-3 were also written off when the Summary Settlement was introduced.

In the other parganas the Durbar has sanctioned my recommendations that outstandings due by cultivators for years previous to 1883 or 1884 should be remitted, except in the case of mnafidars and riayatidars, and that detailed statements should be prepared by the nazims of parganas regarding the rest of the uncollected revenue, showing what portion of it is recoverable and what is not.

82. I have thought it advisable in dealing with each pargana to show how the land revenue and ordinary or extraordinary charges were formerly entered in the accounts. Without going into some detail, it would have been impossible to separate land revenue from cesses and taxes on artizans, &c., as hitherto they have nearly all been credited together under "ain-ul-mal."

The information I have collected, as to the origin of the various cesses, will, I believe, be found useful and interesting. Many of these "bheys" are very ancient, and were imposed by Rajput or Mahratta rulers, but have been maintained ever since, although the object for which they were devised has long since ceased to exist. It is curious to note too that when once a cess is entered in the accounts of a village on some special occasion; such as the visit of the hakim, it is treated ever after as a permanent charge.

For the future, taxes on artisans will be kept separate from land revenue, and in place of the numerous cesses hitherto levied, there will be one consolidated cess of two annas in the rupee on the land revenue, to cover expenses on account of patwaris' pay, schools, dispensaries, the "malba" fund, &c. Half an anna per rupee of the consolidated cess will be credited to the "malba" fund, which has hitherto been a channel for recovering miscellaneous revenue, but will in future be devoted to village expenses and charities. The account will be kept by the patwarri, and will be open to the inspection of the revenue officials. The balance, if any, will be spent on village improvements, such as the repair of tanks and roads, &c.

83. I have already mentioned the classification of soils, the calculation of the existing unit incidence of villages, and that fixed at Settlement, all of which are dealt with in the separate reports for each of the six parganas.

84. The maximum and average Settlement rates for ordinary cultivators in each district have next been compared with those hitherto prevailing, and with those of adjacent Native States. The following statement gives the incidence per bigha under the Settlement compared with the previous incidence, omitting decimals:—

PARGANA.	Previous incidence per bigha.	Settlement incidence per bigha.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nimbahera	1 14 2	1 14 5	+0 0 3
Pirawa	3 3 9	2 13 2	—0 6 7
Chabra	1 10 4	1 9 5	—0 0 11
Sironj	0 11 9	0 11 11	+0 0 2
Tonk	2 4 9	2 5 7	+0 0 10
Aligarh	1 3 6	1 6 4	+0 2 10
Net decrease...			0 3 5

85. Privileged rates have hitherto been calculated in several ways. When the assessment was in cash, the riyatidar was entitled to a remission of so many annas in the rupee or per bigha on the kirsani rate. When there was a division of the crop, his share of the produce was larger than that of the ordinary cultivator. In Pirawa, it was asserted, there was a regular scale of remissions for thakurs,

brothers of thakurs, patels, brothers of patels, and sigahdars (State officials), though it does not appear to have been strictly adhered to. In some districts there was one rate of remission for the rabi and another for the kharif; or a remission in cash for one harvest, and in kind for the other. Some riayatidars paid "salana," and others did not.

All riayati claims have been carefully enquired into, and a scale of cash rates of remission sanctioned for each pargana, corresponding as nearly as possible with the existing scale. "Salana" has only been charged when the amount is entered in the riayati patta, or where it has hitherto been customary to levy it in any particular district.

86. In order to arrive at some estimate of the profit or loss to cultivators per bigha, under the new Settlement rates, I have given the average prices prevailing for a number of years. Estimate of cultivator's profit or loss. Prices are fixed periodically by the nazim of the pargana and the principal bohras and patels. It will be seen that there has, with some few exceptions, been a gradual rise in prices, the only important fall being in the case of opium. In Pirawa, where poppy is more extensively cultivated than in any other pargana, the price of a bag of opium weighing 96 seers fell from Rs. 992 in 1878 to Rs. 336 in 1890. The total exports of opium in 1888 in the three parganas, where it is chiefly cultivated, were:—

PARGANA.	Bags.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.
Nimbahera ...	900	4,60,800 0 0
Pirawa ...	1,044	5,34,528 0 0
Chabra ...	765	3,91,690 0 0
Total...	2,709	13,87,008 0 0

The fall in price means a loss of about two-thirds of the value of the produce in 1890 as compared with 1878, or taking the total exports for 1888, a loss of more than 9 lakhs of rupees. It is doubtful whether the old rates left any margin of profit to the cultivator on his poppy crop, especially in the Pirawa pargana, but as the price of opium has steadily fallen of late years, and will probably continue to do so during the term of the Settlement, it is more important to test the new rates in the case of cotton, wheat and barley. In the statements I have prepared (Appendix E) the average produce per bigha for the various classes of soil, and the cost of cultivation have been entered in accordance with the estimates of the cultivators themselves. The value of each crop is calculated on the average price current of recent years, except in the case of opium; and in order to be on the safe side, the maxi-

imum, instead of average, Settlement rates have been shewn. It is probable that the cultivators have underestimated the produce and exaggerated their expenses which, moreover, are calculated on the supposition that the occupant does no work himself, but pays liberal wages to hired labourers for ploughing, watering and weeding, &c. The statements are merely estimates, and too much reliance must not be placed on their accuracy, but I think they afford good ground for believing, that if average instead of maximum Settlement rates were taken, there would in nearly all cases be a net profit to the cultivator of one-third of the gross produce. Sugarcane, and in most districts cotton, already apparently yield a higher return than opium, and barley will probably do the same before long, so that if the new rates allow a fair profit on these crops, they cannot be considered excessive. Sugarcane cultivation requires more capital than most of the ordinary cultivators possess, and the crop cannot be grown on the large area now sown with poppy as there is not sufficient irrigation, but these objections do not apply to cotton, wheat and barley. Opium cultivation is already on the decrease in several parganas, but so long as it yields a profit, there is little hope of its being altogether abandoned, as the people are very conservative in matters of this sort.

87. In almost all parganas, general or special, remissions of revenue have hitherto been granted under the name of "Chouth."

Chouth. In Nimbahera, a remission of about half-an-anna in the rupee is shewn in the Patwarris' records in many villages, which is probably due to the fact that when cash rates were introduced they were fixed too high. In Sironj one-third of the unirrigated cultivated area (except in the case of home lands) is revenue free, and known as the "Terah Chouth," the origin of the remission being, I believe, a concession to the people on account of grazing rights.

88. Special remissions have hitherto been granted to Patels and Patwarris in recognition of their services. They most of them hold Muafi or Riayati land as well, and the Patels are also entitled to levy contributions, either annually or on special occasions, from the villagers. These privileges have been enquired into and recorded in each pargana. All contributions of this sort, which have hitherto been entered in the accounts, have been provided for in fixing the assessment rates and "Kharcha," and, as regards those not so entered, I have generally recommended that existing customs should not be interfered with, so long as the State's rights are not encroached on.

89. In order to simplify the accounts, however, I have fixed the rate of the Patels' "Haq Chouth" in all parganas, except Tonk and Aligarh, at one rupee per cent. on the land revenue demand of the village, on the understanding that they are responsible for the performance of certain duties

which are defined in the Revenue Regulations. In addition to this, any Patel, who at the commencement of the year, undertakes to be responsible for the full payment of the demand from his village on the dates appointed, will be entitled to 3 per cent. on the total demand. These concessions are in addition to the Muafi and Riayati grants made to Patels by the State. The Patwarris' miscellaneous "haqs" have been abolished, except dues for weighing the cultivators' grain, and they will in future receive a fixed monthly salary, in addition to their Muafi and Riayati grants. In Tonk and Aligarh the Durbar considered that the cash payments already made to Patels were sufficient, and that no further allowance was required.

CHAPTER VIII.—Miscellaneous.

90. In para. 10 of the letter containing the instructions issued to me when Settlement operations commenced, it was pointed out that Summary Settlements. it would probably be found convenient to make a Summary Settlement for three years of such villages as were not leased to Ijaradars, pending the completion of the entire Settlement, and to continue doing so in the case of all villages of which the leases fell in before the Survey was completed. The first pargana in which a Summary Settlement was introduced was Pirawa. The seven years' leases of Ijaradars expired on the 1st June 1888, and as the cultivators were unable to pay the existing revenue demand owing to the enormous fall in the price of opium, a Committee was appointed by the Durbar on the 27th March 1888, consisting of the Prime Minister Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., the Financial Member of the Tonk Council Rao Bahadur Vinayek Rao, the Nazim of the Pargana and myself, to revise the assessment for a period of three years.

It was intended that the Committee should assemble at Pirawa in April, but the Prime Minister and Vinayek Rao were unable to attend until June. In the meanwhile, I prepared a note regarding the general condition of the pargana, and the measures which seemed most desirable for a Summary Settlement, copies of which were forwarded to the members of the Committee. The Committee met at Pirawa on the 2nd July, and their proceedings were completed on the 6th July.

91. The chief features of the Settlement were briefly as follows:—

The various rates prevailing throughout the pargana were retained, but a maximum rate of Rs. 16 per bigha was fixed for irrigated land, and all collections in excess of this were remitted. The Ijara contracts of nearly all the khalsa villages in the district expired on the 1st June, so that there was no time to work out a new system of assessment before kharif operations commenced, and as the regular Settlement records were not completed, it was decided to retain the numerous rates hitherto levied, with certain modifications. In place of the large number of miscellaneous cesses charged on the land revenue, a consolidated cess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee was fixed, to be collected from all classes of occupants, including Riayatdars and Sigahdars, who had hitherto been exempt. Liberal concessions were made to encourage the construction of new irrigation works and the repair of old ones. New cultivation was assessed as lightly as possible, and special inducements were offered to those willing to take up the large extent of land which, although included in the holdings of occupants, had for some years past been allowed to lie fallow. The interest on State Takavi and Manotidars' advances was reduced. The Patwarris' circles were re-arranged so as to embrace contiguous villages, and the Patwarris divided into grades.

Arrangements were made for collecting the revenue demand through the Patels or village Panchayats, when they were willing to accept the responsibility for realizing it, and they were promised a percentage on all collections. Finally, an experienced official from the Settlement Department was appointed to assist the Nazim in carrying out the above arrangements. The remission made in the land revenue demand amounted to about Rs. 20,000, out of a total demand of Rs. 1,60,000, and considering the impoverished condition of the cultivators, it was undoubtedly necessary. In spite of considerable opposition which was at first offered, especially by the somewhat turbulent class of Sondhias, who were no doubt encouraged by those who were anxious to have their Ijara contracts renewed, the Settlement was finally accepted, and worked smoothly during the three years it was in force.

92. A Summary Settlement on the same lines, but with some modifications to suit the special requirements of each district, was introduced in Nimba-hera in October 1888, and in Sironj in April 1889. In the latter pargana, however, it was considered advisable to make additional concessions to any person or body of men who undertook to found a village on waste land, or to re-settle a village formerly inhabited, but since deserted. An enormous area of excellent culturable land had for many years been unoccupied, and it was decided to offer it to *bona fide* settlers revenue free for the first five years, the assessment rising gradually from one-fourth of the ordinary rates and cesses in the sixth year, to full rates and cesses in the ninth year. It was arranged that any applicant for land under these terms should sign an agreement that he would occupy it for ten successive years. In the remaining three parganas there was no necessity for introducing a Summary Settlement, as in Chabra nearly all the khalsa villages were leased to Ijaradars up to the year when the regular Settlement came into force, while in Tonk and Aligarh, khalsa villages, when not leased, were assessed in kind, and as soon as the survey was finished proposals for a cash assessment were prepared.

93. In February 1888 an attempt was made to exchange two Tonk villages for the Indore villages of Kasod (near Nimba-hera), and Balda (near Pirawa). Mohtamids were appointed to represent the two Durbars, and I was able to furnish a fairly accurate map of the two Indore villages which are surrounded by Tonk territory. I also furnished full information as to the area and assessment of adjacent Tonk villages which seemed suitable for exchange. The Mohtamids met at Indore, but never succeeded in coming to terms. This is the only attempt that has been made to effect an exchange of villages, and I venture to submit that there is little hope of such negotiations being successful, unless they are carried on through the Political Officers in charge of the state concerned.

94. In para. 5 of the letter containing my instructions, it was noted that with the survey of each village a brief sketch of its previous history, so far as it was worth recording for revenue purposes, should be drawn up, and all existing village rights of grazing, irrigation, &c., should be ascertained. Orders to this effect were issued to the Surveyors, and they were given a list of the various points on which information was required. On examining the "Halat dehi" prepared in accordance with these instructions, it was found that there was so much useless repetition, and the statements of Patels regarding the rights of occupants, village servants, &c., were so often at variance, that I decided to assemble a Panchayet of the most influential men in each district, and record the rights, privileges and usages of all classes once for all. All the information that was procurable and worth recording for revenue purposes will be found separately for each pargana in Part II. of this Report. The only part of the original "Halat dehi" which is faired and bound up with the Settlement records is that giving a sketch of the previous history of each village, the date when it was settled, name of its founder, &c., together with information regarding old tanks requiring repairs, or suitable sites for new ones, and remarks on trade, manufactures, and buildings of interest. Grazing, irrigation and other rights have been defined in the Revenue and Forest regulations, and the limits of State reserves and grass birs have been marked on the maps, so that for the future there should be no uncertainty on these points.

95. Recommendations have from time to time been made to the Durbar when the construction or repair of tanks appeared advisable, but owing to financial difficulties the State has only expended Rs. 8,803-11-0 in original works of this description, and Rs. 3,773-10-0 in repairs during the five years, Samvat 1944 to Samvat 1948 (1887-1891). Of the former sum Rs. 5,455-8-9 were spent on improvements to the Mohamedgarh tank in the Tonk pargana, and Rs. 3,348-2-3 on constructing a bund near Kasba Pirawa. The sum shewn under repairs to tanks was all spent in the Tonk pargana. For the last three years I have been urging the repair of the Sherpur and Anakheri tanks in Pirawa, and the amount required has, I am glad to say, been included in the Budget estimate of 1892-93. During the five years ending with 1891, the following sums have been spent on surveys for irrigation works :—

				Rs. a. p.		
Tonk Pargana	...	...	...	904	9	9
Aligarh	„	...	...	161	0	3
Pirawa	„	...	...	108	10	9
Nimbahera	„	...	...	501	10	0
Chabra	„	...	...	269	8	9
Sironj	„	...	...	.....
Total.....				1945	7	6

years, the amount of the revenue demand increasing year by year. The original sum contracted for depended on the area taken up, and in most cases no revenue was demanded for the first year or two, but sometimes a demand of one rupee per hundred bighas of the culturable area was made, and this was increased by one or two annas each year. The founder of the village issued "Pattas" to the new settlers, according to which their land was usually revenue free for a year or two, after which the demand was about one anna per bigha for unirrigated, and from four to eight annas for irrigated land the first year, the rate for the former being raised one anna, and for the latter eight annas each year until the full assessment was reached. The founder of the village either obtained a "Patta" appointing him Patel, in which case he was entitled to "Patelai hags," or else a certain area of land was granted to him at privileged rates in perpetuity. In either case he was expected to provide Takavi advances for the cultivators or to arrange for their provision.

98. In the Sironj pargana the Durbar issued a proclamation in 1884 granting the following privileges to the founder of a new village:—

For six years the land to be revenue free, one quarter the ordinary rates to be charged the 7th, half rates the 8th, three-quarter rates the 9th, and full rates the 10th year according to the class of soil. In accordance with these terms "Pattas" were issued for 37 villages, but only 18 were settled; of which two were subsequently abandoned. The area of the villages settled was 15,655 bighas, but only 1,651 bighas were brought under cultivation. In 1888 the Durbar sanctioned my proposals for the Summary Settlement of Sironj, the rates for new villages being similar to those fixed in 1884, except that the land was to be revenue free for 5, instead of 6 years, and to be fully assessed in the 9th, instead of the 10th year. Under these terms "Pattas" were issued for 15 villages comprising a total area of 12,431 bighas, of which 1,911 bighas have been brought under cultivation. It was further arranged (a) that the founder or founders of a new village should be allowed to hold land revenue free in perpetuity at the rate of 5 bighas for every hundred brought under cultivation; (b) that occupants should be considered as the owners of all trees planted by them on their holdings, and should be answerable for the protection of trees already growing on land entered in their holdings, receiving in return one quarter of the revenue derived from them; (c) that a sufficient number of Choukidars, according to the size and value of the village, should be maintained and paid for through the "Malba" (village expenses) fund; (d) that applications for the grant of Muafi land for temples, village servants, &c., should be forwarded for the sanction of the Durbar through the Revenue Member of the State Council; (e) that an agreement should be signed that the village would be occupied for twenty years; (f) that the cultivators should not abandon land already occupied in other villa-

ges of the pargana, merely to profit by these terms; (g) that permission to occupy the land should be obtained in the form of a "Patta" issued by the Nazim with the sanction of the Durbar, the "Patta" to contain full particulars regarding the land, and an agreement that not less than 25 bighas per cent. of the culturable area would be broken up each year until the whole was cultivated; and (h) that the founders of a new village (unless residents of the Tonk State) should be required to deposit security at the rate of from two to eight annas per culturable bigha which would be liable to forfeiture if the above conditions were not complied with.

The Durbar reserved the right to reject applications for waste land if the applicants were not of a class likely to prove good cultivators, and it was laid down that the above terms only applied to persons who themselves resided in the village, or who sent relatives to represent them, and that the land must be brought under cultivation. The Durbar also directed that at least one-tenth of the whole area of the pargana should be set apart as forest reserves, and that no new villages should be settled on land where there was valuable timber.

99. Sironj is the only pargana in which culturable land is available to any large extent for founding new villages, and in other districts the existing custom need not be interfered with, except that the reduction in the rates will be in cash instead of in shares of produce. I have, however, recommended that no new hamlet should be founded within the limits of an existing village, unless the culturable area of waste land available exceeds one-third of the total area of the village, and the villagers are unable to bring it under cultivation. If the area of a newly founded village is less than 1,000 bigahs it will be treated as a hamlet of the existing village.

100. In all parganas, except Sironj, Chowkidars are maintained at the expense of the villagers, who give them a share of the produce of their land, and in many cases their holdings are Riayati. In Sironj, however, the "Pattas" granted to Patels make them responsible for guarding their villages, and the Durbar has sanctioned my recommendation that Chowkidars should be appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 4; that culturable land yielding half the amount of their pay should be given them by the State, to be brought under cultivation by the Patels, and that the rest of their pay should be contributed in grain by the village community as in other parganas.

101. The dates and amounts of land revenue instalments have hitherto varied in the different districts, and a distinction was drawn between "Amani" and "Ijara" villages. I have fixed the same dates for the whole State for four instalments, but the amount of each is not the same in all parganas, as in some parts of the State the cultivator is able to pay more from the Kharif, and in others from the Rabi crops. My chief object has been to so arrange the instalments that the

principal crops will have been harvested and be available for disposal when the revenue demand is made. Occupants who have no irrigated land, and cultivate their holding in the Kharif only, will pay in two equal instalments, viz., on the 15th November and 15th January.

The following are the instalments:—

	1st. 1st November.	2nd. 15th January.	3rd. 31st March.	4th. 31st May.
	Annas 2	Annas 4	Annas 4	Annas 6
Nimbahera ...	2	4	6	4
Pirawa ...	2	4	4	6
Chabra ...	2	6	4	4
Sironj ...	2	6	2	6
Tonk ...	2	6	2	6
Aligarh ...	2	6	2	6

102. Twenty years has been fixed as the term of Settlement in each pargana, and the following table shows when this term begins and ends in each case:—

Term of Settlement.

		Begins		Ends	
		Sambat	A. D.	Sambat	A. D.
Nimbahera ...	1947	1890-91	1966	1909-10	
Pirawa ...	1948	1891-92	1967	1910-11	
Chabra ...	1948	1891-92	1967	1910-11	
Sironj ...	1948	1891-92	1967	1910-11	
Aligarh ...	1949	1892-93	1968	1911-12	
Tonk ...	1949	1892-93	1968	1911-12	

In recommending that not less than 23 years should be fixed, I pointed out to the Durbar that any shorter period would not allow the people sufficient time to fully benefit by the concessions made with regard to the breaking up of "Kadim" land and the construction and repair of irrigation works, whereas if my proposal was sanctioned the cultivators and Mahajans would readily spend their labour and capital on land improvements. Twenty years was I believe the time fixed for the Settlements of the Neemuch district, which is constantly quoted by the villagers of the Nimbahera pargana as having yielded such splendid results. I am convinced that what the people want more than anything else is a guarantee that for some stated period there will be no enhancement of the revenue demand or imposition of vexatious cesses. They do not even now feel thoroughly confident that the terms

of the settlement will be strictly adhered to, but if they can be brought to realize that this is the case, they will not hesitate to avail themselves of the concessions sanctioned by the Durhar. Meanwhile, the majority of the cultivators are impoverished, owing to the fall in the price of opium without any corresponding reduction in assessment, and it will take time for them to recover. The last few years have been disastrous ones in Nimbahera, owing to scanty rainfall and other causes, which in a great measure accounts for the comparatively small number of land improvements effected since the Settlement, but with one or two good years the people will have a better chance of paying off their debts. In the other parganas there has hardly been time yet for any great extension of irrigation and cultivation since the introduction of the Settlement, but there is every reason to believe that there will be a steady increase in the demand each year due to such extension, and that at the end of the twenty years, when the rates for land lightly assessed for the term of Settlement are revised, there will be a substantial increase in the land revenue throughout the State.

103. It is not the custom in this state to take "Kábooliats" from Assamis when their holdings are assessed, and it was decided that the acceptance by each Khatadar of the "parcha" on which the details of his holding and the assessment of each number were recorded, would be sufficient indication of his agreeing to pay the revenue demand. "Parchas" were prepared in Hindi, and distributed under the supervision of the revenue Peshkar and the Nazim of each pargana. A proclamation was also issued notifying the period during which objections might be filed. All objections were investigated on the spot by Monsarims working under the revenue Peshkar, who was authorized to rectify minor errors, such as mistakes in names, parentage and caste, or in transfers of land from one holding to another. Objections regarding the rates of assessment, classification of soil, or the area irrigated, and all important matters were after investigation forwarded for my decision.

Number of objections received. 104. The following statement shows the number of petitions regarding the Settlement assessment received in each pargana :—

Pargana.	Total number of Khatadars.	Petitions received.
Nimbahera ...	10,116	1,396
Pirawa ...	7,220	151
Chabra ...	8,854	598
Sironj ...	10,040	220
Tonk ...	9,146	.....
Aligarh ...	2,231	111
Total...	47,607	2,476

up to 12th March 1883.

Most of these cases have been investigated and disposed of. Compared with the total number of Khatadars, the number of objections is small, many of them are unimportant, and a considerable number are claims to Raiyati assessment which have been disposed of separately.

105. Special enquiries were made in the Nimbahera Pargana with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the cultivators were in debt to their Borahs. The statement below gives the figures for a few villages, estimated in 1887 by the Patels and Bunniahhs whom I consulted.

	Old debts.	New debts.	Total.
Gadola ... ..	.....	.....	38,000
Satkhandia	45,000	34,150	79,650
Pipalia Gadia ... ..	.....	.....	3,260
Phackar Ahir ... ..	.....	.....	35,700
Sangaria ... ..	.....	.....	12,000
Keli	61,000	56,300	1,16,300
Karanda	5,950	14,200	20,150
Sangesra	7,400	7,226	14,626
Kanauj... ..	.....	.....	13,700
Bari	12,400	4,175	16,575
Arnoda... ..	7,600	9,800	17,400

In the case of some few villages the debts were recorded more in detail, in order to ascertain the amount covered by mortgages or otherwise recoverable, with the following results:—

Name of Village.	Old debts.				New debts.			
	Covered by mortgages.	Otherwise recoverable.	Irrecoverable	Total.	Covered by mortgages.	Otherwise recoverable.	Irrecoverable	Total.
Satkhandia	2,500	25,000	18,000	45,500	4,150	10,700	19,300	34,150
Keli	10,200	12,700	38,100	61,000	9,875	15,125	30,300	55,300
Karanda	601	899	4,450	5,950	2,000	7,100	5,100	14,200
Sangesra	450	1,150	5,800	7,400	2,926	2,800	1,450	7,226

As a general rule no interest appears to be charged on what are shewn above as old debts. When the harvest is good the Bunniah recovers what he can, and when it is bad he leaves the debtor alone. Many villages in Nimbahera have dealings with Bunniahhs in Meywar and Gwalior. In Kanauj, for instance, the debts to Meywar Mahajans amount to about Rs. 9,000, but it would appear that no attempt has been made to recover this sum for the last 10 or 12 years. The accounts of a number of assamis with their Borahs were copied from the bankers' books. I give below the accounts of two assamis for a number of years.

KELI.

*Account of Gunga Ram with his Borah Jaithmull of Keli, from .
Samvat 1936 to Sumvat 1943.*

Cr.				Dr.								
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Samvat 1936, paid to Borah...				366	13	6	Samvat 1936 balance for Samvat 1935			21	4	0
							Drawn in cash			195	14	3
							Food grains			87	7	0
							Seed			72	14	6
							Interest			44	12	0
							Checking accounts			0	8	0
Balance Dr.				85	4	0	Kasrath			29	5	9
Total...				452	1	6	Total...			452	1	6
<hr/>												
Samvat 1937, paid to Borah...				324	11	6	Samvat 1937, balance for Samvat 1936			85	4	0
							Drawn in cash			76	5	0
							Food grains			81	14	0
							Seed			52	10	6
							Marriage expenses			74	2	0
							Revenue demand			171	14	0
							Interest			59	0	0
							Checking accounts			0	8	0
Balance Dr.				277	6	0	Added on by Bohrah by mistake			0	8	0
Total...				602	1	6	Total...			602	1	6
<hr/>												
Samvat 1938, paid to Borah ...				406	9	0	Samvat 1938 balance for Samvat 1937			277	6	0
							Drawn in cash			65	14	9
							Food grains			14	4	6
							Seed			36	5	6
							Revenue demand			148	11	3
							Interest			59	2	0
							Checking accounts			1	0	0
Balance Dr.				196	4	0	Added on by mistake in total.			0	1	0
Total...				602	13	0	Total...			602	13	0

KELI—continued.

*Account of Gunga Ram with his Borah Jaithmull of Keli, from
Samvat 1936 to Samvat 1943.*

Cr.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Samvat 1939, paid to Borah ...	380	3	3	Samvat 1939, balance for Samvat 1938 ...	196	4	0
				Drawn in cash ...	82	6	9
				Food grains ...	63	8	0
				Seed ...	87	14	6
				Revenue demand ...	153	0	0
				Interest ...	63	2	0
Balance Dr. ...	267	0	0	Checking accounts ...	1	0	0
Total...	647	3	3	Total...	647	3	3
Samvat 1940, paid to Borah ...	453	13	6	Samvat 1940, balance for Samvat 1939 ...	267	0	0
				Drawn in cash ...	41	8	3
				Food grains ...	59	11	3
				Seed ...	58	10	3
				Revenue demand ...	151	10	9
				Interest ...	63	1	0
Balance Dr. ...	188	12	0	Checking accounts ...	1	0	0
Total...	642	9	6	Total...	642	9	6
Samvat 1941, paid to Borah ...	159	9	6	Samvat 1941, balance for Samvat 1940 ...	188	12	0
				Drawn in cash ...	28	13	9
				Food grains ...	42	10	0
				Seed ...	20	2	6
				Revenue demand ...	95	4	3
				Interest ...	41	7	0
				Checking accounts ...	0	8	0
Balance Dr. ...	259	0	0	Mistake in total ...	1	0	0
Total...	418	9	6	Total...	418	9	6

*KELI—continued.**Account of Gunga Ram with his Borah Jaithmull of Keli, from
Samvat 1936 to Samvat 1943.*

At the end of Samvat 1941 the assami squared up his accounts with his Borah, and made the following arrangements :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance due to Borah	259	0	0
Expenses in cultivating	49	0	0
Total...Rs.	308	4	0
Cash paid by assami	103	2	5
By sale of cattle	42	0	0
Arl Soorth	67	9	9
Cash paid by his brother	17	14	0
To be paid in 2 instalments	58	0	0
Total...Rs.	288	10	0

Leaving a balance Dr. of Rs. 19-10-0, which the Bunniah puts down by mistake as Rs. 20.

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Samvat 1942, paid to Borah...	165	10	3	Samvat 1942, balance	Nil	.....
				Revenue demand	102	5	6
				Food grain	61	4	6
				Seed	41	0	6
				Funeral expenses of assami's father	69	14	0
				Interest	30	1	0
				Checking accounts	0	10	0
Balance Dr.	139	12	0	Mistake in total	0	2	9
Total...	305	6	3	Total...Rs.	305	6	3
Samvat 1943, paid to Borah...	167	12	0	Samvat 1943, balance for Samvat 1942	139	12	0
				Cash drawn	20	6	3
				Ono bullock	23	0	0
				One instalment of debt	29	0	0
				Food grain	65	11	9
				Seed	19	10	6
				Revenue demand	115	12	9
				Interest	42	15	0
Balance Dr.	279	0	0	Checking accounts	0	8	0
Total...	446	12	0	Total...	446	12	0

SATKHANDA.

Account of Udha and Shola, caste Dangri, with his Borah Morjee of Satkhandā,
from Samvat 1932 to Samvat 1943.

Dr.

Cr.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Samvat 1932, balance from		Samvat 1932, paid to Borah ...	205 2 0
Samvat 1931 ...	102 1 6		
Drawn in cash ...	34 13 0		
Food grains ...	14 7 0		
Seed ...	16 8 0		
Interest ...	33 7 0		
Revenue demand ...	100 0 0	Balance due to Borah.	95 13 6
Total...Rs.	300 15 6	Total...Rs.	300 15 6
Samvat 1933, balance from		Samvat 1933, paid to Borah ...	210 10 0
Samvat 1932...	95 13 6		
Drawn in cash ...	29 5 0		
Food grains ...	24 8 0		
Seed ...	19 10 0		
Interest ...	34 0 0		
Revenue demand ...	102 12 6	Balance due to Borah.	95 7 0
Total...Rs.	306 1 0	Total...Rs.	306 1 0
Samvat 1934, balance from		Samvat 1934, paid to Borah ...	249 8 0
Samvat 1933 ...	95 7 0		
Drawn in cash ...	47 3 0		
Food grains ...	13 0 0		
Seed ...	19 14 0		
Interest ...	34 14 0		
Revenue demand ...	102 6 0	Balance due to Borah.	63 4 0
Total...Rs.	312 12 0	Total...Rs.	312 12 0
Samvat 1935 balance from		Samvat 1935, paid to Borah ...	321 2 0
Samvat 1934...	63 4 0		
Drawn in cash ...	39 10 0		
Funeral expenses of assami's father...	457 12 0		
Food grains ...	31 6 9		
Seed ...	14 4 0		
Interest ...	90 14 0		
Revenue demand ...	120 12 0	Balance due to Borah.	496 12 9
Total...Rs.	817 14 9	Total...Rs.	817 14 9

SATKHANDA—continued.

Account of Udha and Shola, caste Dangi, with his Borah Morjee of Satkhanda,
from Samvat 1932 to Samvat 1943.

Dr.

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Samvat 1936, balance from Samvat 1935.	406	12	9	Samvat 1936, paid to Borah ...	307	7	0
Drawn in cash	03	7	9				
Food grain	34	4	6				
Seed	20	4	0				
Interest	03	2	0				
Revenue demand	100	8	0	Balance due to Borah. 531 . 0 0	531	0	0
Total...Rs. 838 7 0	838	7	0	Total ..Rs. 838 7 0	838	7	0
Samvat 1937, balance from Samvat 1936.	531	0	0	Samvat 1937, paid to Borah ...	220	2	0
Drawn in cash	46	11	0				
Food grain	43	0	0				
Seed	35	4	9				
Interest	04	14	0				
Revenue demand	102	12	0	Balance due to Borah. 633 8 0	633	8	0
... Total...Rs. 853 10 0	853	10	0	Total...Rs. 853 10 0	853	10	0
Samvat 1938, balance from Samvat 1937.	633	8	0	Samvat 1938, paid to Borah ...	361	13	6
Drawn in cash	28	2	6				
Marriage expenses for assami's son	117	12	0				
Food grain	13	3	0				
Seed	22	12	0				
Interest	97	12	0				
Revenue demand	106	14	0	Balance 658 2 0	658	2	0
Total...Rs. 1,019 15 6	1,019	15	6	Total...Rs. 1,019 15 6	1,019	15	6
Samvat 1939, balance from Samvat 1938.	658	2	0	Samvat 1939, paid to Borah ...	160	12	6
Drawn in cash	12	15	0				
Food grain	36	5	0				
Seed	31	5	0				
Interest	106	12	0				
Revenue demand	115	5	6	Balance 800 0 0	800	0	0
Total...Rs. 960 12 6	960	12	6	Total...Rs. 960 12 6	960	12	6

In both cases it will be noticed that expenditure on account of marriages and funerals has added considerably to the load of debt. In the latter case, with an average annual income of Rs. 224, the Assamis spent Rs. 457-12 on funeral expenses, and the interest on the money borrowed on this occasion so hampered them that in 1886 they owed Rs. 1,227-2-6. From both accounts also it would seem that as their debts increased their income decreased, probably from their having to sell their cattle, or from their not having the means to work the land properly. In my instructions no reference is made to this subject, but the success of the Settlement depends to some extent on the dealings of the money lending classes with the cultivators, and I trust the Durbar will issue rules to prohibit extravagant expenditure at marriages and funerals, and to regulate the rate of interest to be charged by the Bunniahs.

CHAPTER IX.—Financial results of the Settlement.

Settlement compared with previous assessment. 106. The following statement shows the increase or decrease under the Settlement, as compared with the demand, for the year in which the survey was made:—

Name of Pargana.	Former Assessment.	Ain-ul-Mal.		Mataliq-Mal.		Sewai Mahmul.		Siwai Ghair Mahmul.		Total.	Decrease.	Increase.
		Former.	Settlement.	Former.	Settlement.	Former.	Settlement.	Former.	Settlement.	Former.		
1 Nimbahora.....	1946/1947	Rs. a. p. 2,20,158 4 3	Rs. a. p. 2,52,703 13 0	Rs. a. p. 8,074 3 0	Rs. a. p. 5,212 9 3	Rs. a. p. 4,080 9 0	Rs. a. p. 2,174 7 6	Rs. a. p. 247 0 0	Rs. a. p. 247 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,38,560 0 3	Rs. a. p. 2,00,427 13 9	Rs. a. p. 21,867 13 6
2 Pirawa	1947/1948	Rs. a. p. 1,99,462 1 9	Rs. a. p. 1,88,321 6 10	Rs. a. p. 5,401 11 3	Rs. a. p. 5,401 11 3	Rs. a. p. 251 15 0	Rs. a. p. 251 15 0	Rs. a. p. 154 10 9	Rs. a. p. 154 10 9	Rs. a. p. 2,05,330 7 3	Rs. a. p. 1,94,189 12 4	Rs. a. p. 11,140 10 11
3 Chabra	1947/1948	Rs. a. p. 1,32,150 4 6	Rs. a. p. 1,29,340 5 0	Rs. a. p. 3,051 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3,040 11 9	Rs. a. p. 3,451 9 9	Rs. a. p. 1,103 5 9	Rs. a. p. 225 1 9	Rs. a. p. 143 15 9	Rs. a. p. 1,38,884 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1,34,240 6 3	Rs. a. p. 4,644 1 9
4 Sironi.....	1947/1948	Rs. a. p. 1,59,817 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1,09,215 7 4	Rs. a. p. 1,236 1 0	Rs. a. p. 1,200 1 0	Rs. a. p. 4,364 4 3	Rs. a. p. 4,888 6 3	Rs. a. p. 215 11 0	Rs. a. p. 215 11 0	Rs. a. p. 1,65,633 4 3	Rs. a. p. 1,75,555 9 7	Rs. a. p. 9,922 5 4
5 Tonk	1947/1949	Rs. a. p. 3,03,022 10 11	Rs. a. p. 2,97,400 13 1	Rs. a. p. 6,798 7 0	Rs. a. p. 9,843 5 9	Rs. a. p. 6,814 13 3	Rs. a. p. 8,380 0 5	Rs. a. p. 1,820 0 3	Rs. a. p. 1,820 0 3	Rs. a. p. 3,19,056 5 5	Rs. a. p. 3,17,044 9 6	Rs. a. p. 1,411 11 11
6 Aligarh	1948/1949	Rs. a. p. 32,234 8 8	Rs. a. p. 35,881 0 0	Rs. a. p. 645 7 9	Rs. a. p. 645 7 9	Rs. a. p. 720 13 0	Rs. a. p. 614 7 0	Rs. a. p. 473 4 3	Rs. a. p. 40 0 9	Rs. a. p. 34,074 1 8	Rs. a. p. 37,186 15 6	Rs. a. p. 3,112 13 10
TOTAL ...		Rs. a. p. 10,53,451 2 1	Rs. a. p. 10,72,928 13 3	Rs. a. p. 3,25,267 6 0	Rs. a. p. 20,075 14 5	Rs. a. p. 19,684 0 9	Rs. a. p. 17,012 10 5	Rs. a. p. 3,136 2 0	Rs. a. p. 2,627 12 6	Rs. a. p. 11,01,538 10 10	Rs. a. p. 11,19,245 2 11	Rs. a. p. 17,196 8 7
											Net.....	
											Due to resumption of Jahgira.....	
											5,714 13 9	
											Net increase....	
											11,991 10 4	

The various headings, under which there has been increase or decrease, will be seen from the following statement:—

Names of Pergana.	DECREASE.				INCREASE.						Total.
	Dakhil Kharij.	Parakhtab and Patta ghatti.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Resumed lands.	Mustajir's profits.	Dakhil Kharij.	New cultivation and irrigation.	Miscellaneous.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nimbahera ...	5,934 12 3	.....	5,689 8 6	11,624 4 9	8,973 8 9	5,000 0 0	5,934 12 3	6,667 5 6	6,916 7 9	33,492 2 3	
Pirawa ...	8,833 4 8	15,091 7 4	204 8 11	24,129 4 11	.....	.....	2,593 9 9	8,740 10 11	1,654 5 4	12,988 10 0	
Chabra ...	5,345 2 0	3,457 1 6	1,322 6 9	10,124 10 3	.....	.....	1,322 6 9	2,249 8 0	1,908 9 9	5,480 8 6	
Kironj ...	649 0 0	1,565 8 2	5,245 9 2	7,460 1 4	.....	1,000 0 0	649 0 0	6,668 7 5	9,064 15 3	17,382 6 8	
Touk ...	14,049 3 8	1,000 9 0	17,718 12 10	32,768 0 6	4,965 4 0	5,000 0 0	14,049 3 8	1,289 11 9	6,052 1 2	31,356 4 7	
Aligarh ...	174 3 3	.....	1,024 8 10	1,198 12 1	.....	3,483 15 0	174 3 3	500 0 0	153 7 8	4,311 9 11	
Total...	34,985 9 10	21,114 1 0	31,205 7 0	87,305 1 10	13,938 12 9	14,483 15 0	24,723 3 8	26,115 11 7	25,749 14 11	1,05,011 9 11	

* Due to fresh grants of jagir Rs. 7 770-1-3.

Under "dakhil kharij" are included items transferred from one heading to another in the accounts.

Column III. shows the decrease on account of abandoned holdings and "patta ghatti," the latter being the term for any balance uncollected owing to cultivator having failed or left the village, which has hitherto been recovered from the remaining cultivators. Mustajirs' profits, column VII., could not be accurately ascertained, and the figures are only approximate.

The increase due to new cultivation and irrigation is considerable, and the following statement shows the progress that has been made in each pargana from the year in which the survey was commenced to that in which the Settlement was introduced:—

Serial Number.	Name of Pargana.	Year in which survey was made.	Year in which Settlement was introduced.	Pawul.			Barani.			Total.			Revenues.
				Former.	Settlement.	Increase.	Former.	Settlement.	Increase.	Former.	Settlement.	Increase.	
1	Nimabehra...	1942	1948	17,102 15	18,308 8	1,205 13	69,925 2	73,961 8	4,036 0	87,027 17	92,359 16	5,331 19	
2	Pirawa	1944	1948	8,455 5	8,790 7	335 2	58,417 15	58,630 8	218 13	66,873 0	67,426 15	553 15	
3	Chabra	1944	1948	7,687 1	7,988 17	301 16	73,501 1	77,000 0	3,499 8	81,188 2	84,989 0	3,801 8	
4	Shonj	1944	1948	2,887 2	3,186 0	298 18	1,03,188 14	1,03,021 5	6,832 11	1,60,075 16	1,53,207 5	7,131 9	
5	Tonk	1946	1949	17,827 15	18,218 4	390 9	1,07,973 4	1,11,667 11	3,694 7	1,25,800 19	1,29,885 15	4,084 16	
6	Aligarh	1946	1949	2,369 12	2,506 10	136 18	21,875 3	23,409 14	1,534 11	24,244 15	25,916 4	1,671 9	
	Total...			56,329 10	59,068 0	2,738 16	4,94,880 19	5,14,693 15	19,815 10	5,51,210 9	5,73,785 12	1,22,574 12	

107. I am indebted to Rao Bahadur Vinayek Rao, Financial Member of the Tonk Council, for the assistance he has given me in preparing statements, showing the increase which there has been in land revenue and customs collections since 1886-87 when Settlement operations commenced. The average for the land revenue collections of the eleven years from 1874-75 to 1884-85 was Rs. 9,15,434. Before, however, adopting this total for comparison with the total in later years a correction is needed. The average value of jagires held during these eleven years was less by about Rs. 35,000 than that during the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Reduced by this sum the average for the eleven years was	...	Rs. 8,80,434
The average for 1885-86 and 1886-87 was	... ..	„ 8,54,240
The decrease being...	... ..	Rs. 26,194

The figures for the opium producing parganas are as follows:—

Pargana.	Average from 1874-75 to 1884-85.	Average 1885-86 and 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pirawa	1,81,074	1,44,908
Chabra	1,17,624	1,21,394
Nimbahera	2,12,879	1,90,672
Sironj	1,53,453	1,41,580

In Chabra the loss on opium was compensated for by a rise in the price of other crops, but in the other three parganas the falling off was considerable.

The decrease in Aligarh of Rs. 11,462 was due to alienations of revenue, and in Tonk there was an increase of Rs. 18,754 in spite of alienations. The following is a statement of the land revenue collections for the 18 years from 1874-75 to 1891-92.

Land Revenue for the Eighteen years (1874-75 to 1891-92).

Pargana.	ELEVEN YEARS, 1874-75 to 1884-85.				SEVEN YEARS, 1885-86 to 1891-92.							Average for 6 years, 1886-87 to 1891-92.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92. Approximate.	
Tonk ...	1877-78 2,42,170	1875-76 1,94,517	2,13,122	2,21,181	2,42,571	2,18,545	2,78,503	2,88,193	2,86,036	2,70,000	2,77,308	* This is the value of grain in hand out of collections made in kind.
Aligarh ...	1874-75 44,563	1881-82 29,086	37,282	26,640	25,000	26,100	30,354	27,992	30,343	30,000	28,298	
Chabra ...	1881-82 1,23,346	1874-75 1,11,526	1,17,624	1,22,774	1,20,014	1,18,974	1,16,240	1,17,376	1,14,418	1,16,000	1,17,170	
Pirawa ...	1879-80 1,91,289	1881-82 1,72,585	1,81,074	1,48,232	1,41,584	1,69,438	1,80,429	1,56,021	1,76,504	1,50,000	1,62,329	
Sironj ...	1879-80 1,69,016	1874-75 1,47,555	1,53,453	1,40,754	1,42,347	1,30,933	1,45,310	1,32,461	1,52,306	1,50,000	1,42,227	
Nimbahra ...	1880-81 2,19,145	1882-83 2,04,353	2,12,879	1,97,012	1,84,372	2,23,895	1,91,726	2,69,717	2,06,800	1,93,000	2,01,585	
Jagires resumed ...	... ..	... ..	9,15,434	8,55,888	8,87,885	9,42,562	9,31,760	9,66,407	9,89,000	9,28,917		
Figures of revenue apart from increase due to jagires resumed ...	... ..	... ..	4,000	34,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	38,000	
Progress of revenue from year to year, 1885-86 to 1891-92 ...	... ..	... ..	8,51,888	8,53,885	9,02,562	8,81,760	9,16,407	8,90,917	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	
Increase or decrease and average increase other than that due to remission of Jagire	... ..	... ..	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	8,56,593	
	... ..	... ..	-4,705	-2,708	+ 45,969	+ 25,167	+ 59,814	+ 82,467	+ 34,324	+ 34,324	+ 34,324	Total increase on the seven years— Rs.2,05,944.

108. During the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 nearly three-quarters of the total land revenue collections were paid in by Ijaradars, but it had already become evident before Settlement operations commenced early in 1887 that the Ijara system had completely failed. Notwithstanding the use of distraint to the fullest extent, collections for the two previous years were in heavy arrears. The leasing of villages to contractors was therefore prohibited, and the system of direct management by the State was extended until by the 31st August 1889, three-fifths of the total land revenue represented collections from Amani villages. The change was not effected without considerable difficulty as there was, and still is, a powerful and numerous party in favor of Ijara contracts. The machinery for direct collection had to be organized in the face of this opposition, and villages were often reduced to such a wretched condition when the term of their lease expired, that time was required to enable them to recover.

The average collections for the whole State for the six years 1886-87 to 1891-92 are better however by Rs. 34,324 than the total for 1885-86. Tonk contributes largely to this increase owing to the fact that in that pargana assessment was in kind, and the price of grain was abnormally high. For the other parganas the six years were unfavourable from an agricultural point of view, and Nimbahera especially suffered from scanty, precarious, and untimely rain, as well as from the attacks of locusts. During this period the loss to cultivators owing to the fall in the price of opium amounted in Nimbahera, Pirawa and Chabra to close upon nine lakhs of rupees over and above what was compensated for by a rise in the price of other crops. It is not therefore a matter for surprise that the statement should show no large increase in the revenue collections during the last six years. What it does show, however, is that the falling off which was very marked before Settlement operations commenced has been steadied in spite of very unfavourable conditions, and that the total increase in land revenue collections for the past six years exceeds two lakhs of rupees. It is not claimed that this improvement in the financial condition of the State is entirely due to Settlement operations, as it is undoubtedly owing in a great measure to the care and ability with which the Financial Member of the Tonk Council has supervised the working of his department, but at the same time there is little doubt that the reforms which have been made in the revenue administration, the concessions granted under Summary Settlements introduced in Nimbahera, Pirawa, and Chabra, and the immunity from fresh taxation which the people have enjoyed have all contributed something towards arresting a very noticeable falling off in the land revenue.

109. The Customs Department is under the management of the Financial Member of the Tonk Council who has supplied me with some valuable information as to the revenue derived

Customs dues.

annually from import and export duties. At least nine-tenths of the revenue from export dues on grain, cotton, and opium represents taxation of field produce, and nearly the whole of these dues are defrayed by the cultivators, prices being so arranged by the Bunniahs as to cover the customs taxes. Export dues may therefore be regarded as a supplementary land tax, and it is of the highest importance that they should be carefully regulated and adjusted. Two statements prepared by the Financial Member of Council are given below. From one of these it will be seen that the customs collections of the six years from 1886-87 to 1891-92, have resulted in an annual average of Rs. 1,71,828 as compared with the average of Rs. 96,527 for the preceding 12 years. The second statement shows the actual collections for 1890-91 :—

Customs collections, Tonk State.

		Average receipts for 12 years.	Receipts for 6 years from 1886-87 to 1891-92.								
		1874-75 to 1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	Average.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs ...	...	96,527	1,74,234	1,70,736	1,50,088	1,77,459	1,88,434	1,70,000	1,71,828	75,391	.....

STATEMENT showing actual collections for 1890-91.

65

PARGANA.	Import duties.	EXPORT DUTIES.			Opium duties.	Transit duties.	Wazan kashi.	Stono Quarries.	Limo kilns.	Miscellaneous contracts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
		On grain.		On other goods.									Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
Tonk	35,133 8 0	1,243 14 3	34,391 13 0	35,635 11 3	1,574 2 0	282 11 9	.....	139 4 0	512 13 0	2,515 4 6	3,306 13 0	79,130 3 6
Aligarh	947 8 3	910 14 9	1,707 0 0	2,623 14 9	19 5 0	85 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	3,784 3 6
Chabra	5,730 6 9	2,033 13 3	2,009 3 6	4,043 0 9	10,797 0 0	329 6 0	.....	16 10 0	.....	425 8 6	804 4 6	22,146 4 6
Pirawa	1,468 3 9	263 6 3	787 8 9	1,050 15 0	10,931 3 0	1,269 7 9	65 11 0	.....	.....	279 13 9	1,056 5 6	16,071 11 9
Sironj	12,157 7 6	14,472 9 6	1,937 13 9	16,430 7 3	932 2 6	767 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 10 6	30,371 4 0
Nimbalahera	2,044 7 0	1,078 9 3	4,004 6 0	5,082 15 3	14,027 9 6	3,864 12 3	2,265 6 3	865 15 6	15 7 0	6,411 7 0	247 1 9	35,425 2 0	
Total	58,081 9 9	20,009 3 3	44,857 13 0	64,867 0 3	38,281 0 0	6,539 5 6	2,321 1 3	1,021 13 6	528 4 0	9,672 1 9	5,603 3 3	1,86,928 13 3	
Collected through Nizamut direct.													
Aligarh	91 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 15 3	122 9 3
Chabra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,203 11 0
Sironj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 1 9	119 1 9
Pirawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nimbalahera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	91 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263 11 0	.....	.....	.....	119 1 9	1,505 6 0
Grand Total	58,173 3 9	20,009 3 3	44,857 13 0	64,867 0 3	38,281 6 0	6,539 5 6	3,584 12 3	1,021 13 6	528 4 0	9,672 1 9	5,722 5 0	1,88,434 3 3	

110. ✓ Cotton is one of the principal exports from the Tonk pargana, and in 1891-92 about Rs. 30,000 were collected on cotton exports besides the land revenue proper.

The Sironj wheat crop for the same year realized about Rs. 20,000 as export dues which were recovered this year, so that besides the land revenue proper amounting to Rs. 1,52,306, the pargana contributed an additional 13 per cent. in the form of taxes on exports.

During the last six years every change that has been made in the customs administration has aimed at reducing the duties which affected cultivators. Thus the export grain duty in the Sironj pargana was reduced from Re. 1-8 and upwards to a uniform rate of 12 annas per maund: measures have also been taken to restrict the arbitrary powers hitherto exercised by the Nazims of parganas with regard to the prohibition of exports. The incidence of the land revenue assessment fixed at Settlement may hereafter be completely altered by an unwise and excessive enhancement of export duties on field produce, and I have therefore thought it right to touch on this subject. The customs department has been so admirably managed that the average annual increase during the last six years amounts to Rs. 75,301 in spite of the reductions which have been made in the taxation of exports. During this period the annual average increase under the two heads of land revenue and customs exceeds one lakh of rupees.

111. The two following tables give the imports and exports in detail for each of the six parganas for the years Fasli 1295 and 1296, i.e., 1887-88 and 1888-89.

STATEMENT
OF
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	TONK.				CHABRA.				SINBAHARA.			
	Fasli 1296.		Fasli 1295.		Fasli 1296.		Fasli 1295.		Fasli 1296.		Fasli 1295.	
	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.
Grocery	1,073	Rs. a. p. 34 9 9	1,110	Rs. a. p. 31 4 9	1,025	Rs. a. p. 43 2 6	2,771	Rs. a. p. 532 6 3	218	Rs. a. p. 43 1 3	156	Rs. a. p. 55 12 0
Grain	19,378	1,175 8 0	9,659	891 5 0	7,272	263 10 6	15,833	614 3 6	19,130	732 13 6	11,569	352 1 3
Cotton	9,839	11,661 2 3	1,603	3,192 1 3	232	72 0 6	418	136 10 0	7,591	897 4 6	7,836	1,054 5 3
Kapas	51	32 2 9	174	139 17 0	...	...	...	...	2,536	269 15 9	891	52 1 3
Cumin Seeds ..	2,839	2,945 2 3	294	447 4 0	...	...	...	...	67	13 3 0	73	16 11 3
Wool	43	70 9 6	136	313 5 6	...	...	...	...	133	20 9 6	150	17 11 3
Oil	12	4 12 0	10	2 6 9	259	95 3 3	247	116 4 6	177	39 2 0	173	22 12 3
Cloth (Country) ..	31,397	964 11 3	34,399	839 12 1	34	21 0 0	21	11 1 3	...	...	...	...
Do. Europe .....	...	...	...	...	53	63 13 0	204	253 0 3	...	...	...	...
Iron & Metals ..	0-5-0	0 1 0	...	0 15 6	12	8 8 0	40	43 14 0	56	15 2 0	11	3 13 9
Hides	1,594	1,595 8 3	1,636	1,700 15 9	...	...	...	...	404	57 2 0	423	72 15 3
Tobacco	65	30 7 6	201	100 0 9	294	96 10 0	262	73 0 9	60	13 13 3	56	17 0 9
Gurh	60	17 6 6	48	12 3 9	581	124 1 6	414	243 8 0	1,408	133 12 3	2,467	245 2 3
Opium	5	142 0 0	615	72 3 6	735	3,133 2 3	690	5,629 0 0	990	10,020 10 9	...	...
Oil Seeds	457	51 10 9	73	14 12 3	2,813	276 5 6	2,732	197 6 0	5,785	295 2 6	11,555	519 9 9
Ghee	176	192 12 0	29	41 5 0	294	114 13 0	239	118 15 6	239	49 7 0	96	31 1 0
Al	2-29	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	6 2 6	635	64 14 3
Sugar .....	...	...	3	0 15 9	427	249 6 0	428	275 14 9	...	...	...	...
Metals .....	...	...	41	40 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun and Patti ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	12 7 6	93	16 15 0
Lassoon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	85 2 3	233	45 5 6
Stone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IM												
Grain	2,43,719	8,694 2 3	3,69,834	12,598 1 9	40,591	1,371 15 3	15,363	610 3 0	10,163	374 6 9	12,072	295 0 6
Grocery	51,731	1,539 9 0	36,310	1,134 11 9	3,677	760 2 9	3,725	1,147 4 0	812	161 13 3	991	255 0 0
Gurh	16,239	4,051 12 6	11,036	2,743 10 6	1,753	124 12 0	1,858	395 1 0	70	5 2 9	56	6 7 0
Ghee	3,654	2,352 14 0	3,215	2,415 6 0	761	316 4 0	493	294 5 0	983	72 4 3	633	52 12 6
Sugar	5,012	4,015 9 6	10,391	5,239 5 9	1,493	365 9 0	1,561	551 1 0	1,354	519 0 9	1,931	353 11 0
Rice	2,849	378 13 9	6,471	826 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil Seeds	8,711	1,122 9 9	9,573	1,750 8 9	5,532	310 12 9	3,922	139 5 3	150	6 9 0	1,062	40 0 0
Do (Country) ..	25	10 0 6	187	49 1 3	121	34 6 6	37	16 13 0	122	7 15 6	50	4 12 0
Oil, Gas	612	226 11 6	569	210 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betel Leaves ..	847	423 9 6	744	387 3 9	29	5 3 9	19	5 0 6	129	0 10 0	1-8	0 3 3
Zeera	1	5 12 6	2,000	3,011 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton (Clean) ..	21	36 0 3	5,995	8,644 5 9	491	68 6 6	267	93 13 0	396	16 10 9	124	13 6 3
Do. Raw	395	1 1 0	7,117	4,194 7 0	...	...	...	...	417	17 15 0	123	4 9 6
Wood	914	14 0 9	114	54 5 6	...	...	...	...	127	0 6 3	10-5	4 11 9
Cloth (Country) ..	21,111	565 10 0	11,898	336 6 3	98	60 4 6	51	45 1 6	340	236 11 9	716	671 8 9
Cloth (Fine) ..	2,20,87	9,310 5 0	3,69,425	7,227 11 0	3,640	1,132 15 6	939	929 7 0	610	126 1 3	289	228 3 6
Gunny Cloth ..	610	162 0 5	251	81 10 0	7,135	127 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, Ac ..	7-9	146 12 0	1,096	1,531 7 3	...	...	...	...	17	4 15 0	21	7 10 3
Metals, Ac	261	1,181 8 6	3,726	1,591 15 6	40	32 6 9	43	42 12 9	634	99 12 3	126	65 2 9
Rubensberg	971	141 7 3	178	2 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	362	1,734 14 2	2,577	1,871 3 6	1,497	474 9 3	647	169 10 6	1,933	519 15 9	1,214	489 5 3
Indian Ganga ..	...	154 15 6	...	1-9 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	7	127 4 0	44-3-0	587 4 0	732	92 4 6	702	3,884 1 6	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,151 3 6	...	6,000 11 6	...	267 3 6	...	272 11 9

PORTS.

PIRAWA.				SIRONJ.				ALIGARH.				REMARKS.
Fasli 1206.		Fasli 1205.		Fasli 1206.		Fasli 1205.		Fasli 1206.		Fasli 1205.		
Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	Weight or Price.	Duty.	
2,011	Rs. a. p. 110 12 6	2,305	Rs. a. p. 126 14 9	{ 1,223 } 6,203	Rs. a. p. 523 7 3	...	.....	...	Rs. a. p.	99	Rs. a. p. 2 14 0
6,916	78 3 0	13,813	167 1 0	34,432	10,624 4 3	...	.....	17,290	1,032 0 6	{ 7,669 } 10,241	568 13 3
719	155 13 0	473	111 7 0	270	233 11 0	...	.....	250	394 13 6	17	836 12 0
...	.....	...	.....	234	43 2 0	...	.....	13	9 8 0	210	1 11 0
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	107	144 6 0	30	50 9 3
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	44	41 4 6	3-32	6 13 0
...	.....	...	.....	65	39 1 3	...	.....	73	20 15 3	101	25 10 0
1	0 14 0	2-20	0 9 0	7,331	.....	...	.....	733	22 13 6	1,330	49 7 6
...	.....	...	.....	44	2 0 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	{ 57 } 1,625	15 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	22	65 12 0	...	.....	66-38	52 14 0	66	80 11 6
536	21 14 3	107	5 14 6	363	160 13 6	...	.....	...	.....	6	3 2 6
357	10 0 0	305	18 11 0	501	162 1 6	...	.....	02	23 2 3	106	29 4 3
1,044	10,982 14 6	824	0,624 12 0	51	711 14 6	...	.....	0-22-0	16 0 3	0-15-0	6 4 3
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	350	65 12 0	734	155 14 3
125	7 5 0	24	1 5 0	1,005	778 10 0	...	.....	60	67 10 9	36	46 5 9
...	.....	...	.....	57	45 0 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
62	5 0 0	6	0 0 0	6	3 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	128	20 12 6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	
...	
...	
...	310 0 0	...	331 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	57 7 6	140	37 0 0
PORTS.												
24,451	214 3 6	25,020	232 11 3	38,050	2,203 6 0	...	.....	13,124	445 5 0	{ 4,381 } 11,112	178 10 0
1,238	62 3 3	1,528	70 12 0	3,021	1,081 3 3	...	.....	2,149	74 5 0	354	11 8 9
1,772	75 0 0	1,437	59 6 6	2,576	430 15 3	...	.....	168	36 0 6	480	120 0 0
233	15 9 6	...	.....	439	259 4 0	...	.....	07	62 12 9	151	78 5 3
292	13 7 0	312	15 5 9	357	201 6 6	...	.....	106	53 0 3	72	39 9 3
...	.....	...	.....	2,586	272 9 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1,238	62 3 3	1,528	70 12 0	2	0 11 0	...	.....	446	57 0 6	420	81 13 0
...	.....	...	.....	41	16 0 3	...	.....	22	8 1 0	68	16 14 0
...	
...	
...	
41	10 1 0	264	66 1 9	1,318	177 9 9	...	.....	...	.....	4,725	72 7 6
1,041	123 14 0	1,218	159 10 3	105	39 0 3	...	.....	...	.....	24,820	141 11 9
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2-027	45 1 9
...	.....	...	.....	90,022	257 12 0	...	.....	676	15 11 3	779	31 1 3
36,736	367 5 0	40,959	409 11 0	39,107	1,119 8 6	...	.....	431	19 13 0	495	21 7 0
...	.....	...	.....	72	05 12 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4-24	9 8 3	9	12 12 6
14	3 1 0	1	0 2 0	790	215 4 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	
1,483	71 8 3	684	36 14 0	211	89 2 3	...	.....	80	39 0 0	46	21 6 0
...	
...	.....	...	.....	72	767 3 9	...	.....	1-43	27 10 0	0-18-0	5 3 0
...	

112. The actual cost of Settlement operations from the commencement to the end of December 1892 will be

Cost of Settlement.

seen from the following statement:—

Pargana.	Area.	Share of Settlement Officer's pay and pay of his establishment with batta.	Survey classification of soil and coolies' wages.	Verification by Girdawars.	Checking and preparing of records in the record office.	Instruction of Patwarris.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost per square mile.	REMARKS.
Nimbahera ...	375	Rs. a. p. 19,677 15 4	Rs. a. p. 12,355 4 5	Rs. a. p. 4,387 9 7	Rs. a. p. 28,517 14 1	Rs. a. p. 345 2 3	Rs. a. p. 8,825 13 3	Rs. a. p. 74,110 10 11	Rs. a. p. 197 10 1	
Pirawa ...	254	Rs. a. p. 13,357 2 6	Rs. a. p. 8,555 4 8½	Rs. a. p. 3,394 0 5	Rs. a. p. 17,680 9 0	Rs. a. p. 361 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,702 6 3	Rs. a. p. 49,930 6 10½	Rs. a. p. 196 10 6	
Chabra ...	310	Rs. a. p. 16,017 9 1	Rs. a. p. 9,076 1 3	Rs. a. p. 2,778 13 6	Rs. a. p. 15,897 4 1	Rs. a. p. 449 10 10	Rs. a. p. 4,319 7 7	Rs. a. p. 49,139 14 4	Rs. a. p. 155 8 1	
Sironj ...	907	Rs. a. p. 147,746 10 2	Rs. a. p. 22,397 10 10	Rs. a. p. 5,050 8 0	Rs. a. p. 23,608 12 7	Rs. a. p. 411 9 10	Rs. a. p. 7,344 7 11	Rs. a. p. 1,97,159 12 10	Rs. a. p. 118 2 4	
Tonk ...	592	Rs. a. p. 31,162 10 3	Rs. a. p. 18,047 0 2	Rs. a. p. 3,741 14 0	Rs. a. p. 14,519 14 11	Rs. a. p. 2,068 7 3	Rs. a. p. 12,208 15 5	Rs. a. p. 81,747 4 6	Rs. a. p. 139 1 1	
Aligarh ...	158	Rs. a. p. 8,270 9 8	Rs. a. p. 3,852 4 5	Rs. a. p. 1,240 15 1	Rs. a. p. 5,221 5 0	Rs. a. p. 330 8 2½	Rs. a. p. 733 13 9	Rs. a. p. 19,855 8 1	Rs. a. p. 52 5 7	
Total.....	2,602	Rs. a. p. 1,30,832 9 0	Rs. a. p. 74,281 0 9½	Rs. a. p. 21,199 13 7	Rs. a. p. 1,05,345 11 8	Rs. a. p. 3,966 6 4	Rs. a. p. 40,134 0 2	Rs. a. p. 3,81,702 9 6½	Rs. a. p. 140 11 6	

A careful estimate has been made of the expenditure which has been incurred since the 31st December 1892 and will be incurred to complete the work, and the following are the figures for each:—

Pargana.							Rs. a. p.		
Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,776	0	0
Aligarh	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,490	10	9
Nimbahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,958	0	0
Pitawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,710	0	0
Chabra	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,959	0	0
Sironj	...	...	...	...	..	...	14,650	0	0
Sadr Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,521	0	0
Total ..							62,064	10	9

The total of actual and estimated expenditure therefore comes to Rs. 4,43,827-3-3.

From this sum, however, should be subtracted the following items, some of which are recoverable and others are charges which are not ordinarily included in the cost of a settlement:—

							Rs. a. p.		
1.	Property returned to the State	...	...	...	...	...	5,249	0	10
2.	Instruction of Patwarris	...	..	...	...	...	3,966	6	4
3.	House rent for office	...	...	...	...	...	2,399	5	3
4.	Payments to villagers for assisting surveyors.	...	...	...	...	...	10,141	10	9
5.	Construction of Boundary Pillars	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	6	0
6.	Investigation and decision of Muafi and Riayati claims.	...	...	...	...	...	5,986	13	4
Total.....							29,108	12	6

The total expenditure would then come to Rs. 4,14,718-6-9 and the cost per square mile for the whole State to Rs. 158-12-0.

It must be remembered, however, that the cost of the Settlement has been much increased owing to the distance between the different parganas. Travelling allowances, which include those paid to Amins and Girdawars, &c., who were sent on duty from one district to another, come to Rs. 29,442-9-11 and postage to Rs. 2,321-5-1.

113. The following is an estimate of sums recoverable by the State from Jagirdars, Muafidars, &c:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of survey of alienated villages to be recovered from Jagirdars and others				46,284	0	0
Sums to be recovered from Muafidars				6,159	0	0
Assessment of area held in excess of grant as						
Muafi and Riayati				6,000	0	0
Fees for grant of fresh sanads				6,000	0	0
Fees for copies of boundary decisions				1,515	0	0
				<hr/>		
				65,958	0	0
				<hr/>		

With the exception of the first, all these sums represent a clear profit to the State due to the Survey and Settlement, while the recoveries for areas held in excess of sanads are an annual addition to the revenue which will probably be in excess of the estimate entered above.

CHAPTER X.—Remarks on subjects dealt with in Part III.

114. In Part III. of this report a list is given of all alienated villages with particulars as to the names of the grantees, the nature of the grant, and the area of the village, &c. When Settlement operations began in Nimbahera, I examined the titles of a number of Jagirdars and Istamrardars, and took copies of their sanads when they were produced. It appeared, however, that copies were already filed in the Sadr office in Tonk, and in most cases there was no need for examining titles which were fully recognized by the Durbar. There were, however, some which were doubtful and others which had never been admitted by the State, although they had been the source of constant dispute and trouble. Of the latter class were the claims put forward by the Brahman or Charan occupants in 12 villages in Nimbahera that the villages had been granted to them revenue-free or at privileged rates. The following is a list of these villages with their area :—

	Village.	Cultivated.		Culturable.		Unculturable.		Total.	
		B.	F.	B.	F.	B.	F.	B.	F.
1.	Gatera	383	4	647	13	295	17	1,326	14
2.	Burkia Khurd	669	12	643	10	59	0	1,372	2
3.	Janjalwas	585	8	836	10	40	9	1,462	7
4.	Burkia Kalan	622	15	730	4	229	11	1,582	10
5.	Garaola	1913	9	581	17	78	10	1,574	6
6.	Arnia Brahmanan	512	2	385	9	192	4	1,089	15
7.	Bawana Khéri	652	3	719	7	3	8	1,414	18
8.	Haria Kheri	530	15	2,370	12	86	0	2,987	7
9.	Kunharonka Khera	723	10	666	3	714	3	2,103	16
10.	Ala Kheri.	381	13	872	11	76	3	1,330	7
11.	Arthala	263	1	736	9	206	13	1,266	3
12.	<u>Madia Kheri</u>	1,049	2	194	19	253	2	1,497	3

The Durbar on my recommendation ordered that the claims of the villages should be investigated, excepting the case of Madiakheri which has

been held in Jagire for many years by a member of the Tonk Khandan, and that of Haria Kheri, the headmen of which had already been convicted of bringing forward in evidence a forged "Tanba patta." As regards the remaining villages, a date was fixed by which all evidence was to be filed and permission was given me to make a reduction not exceeding one-half the ordinary Settlement rates prevailing in the district in the case of any village which was proved to have been held revenue-free within a few years of the time when Nimbahera was granted to His Highness the Nawab Amir-ud-dowla.

115. The two most important claims were those put forward by the Brahmans of Geraola and Bhowanakheri, villages situated close to the Meywar border. The former, it was alleged, was made over in Samvat 1565 (1508) by Maharana Salga, and the latter in Samvat 1435 (1378) by Maharana Mokal Sing of Udaipur to the ancestors of the present Brahman occupants, as a charitable grant (Udak), and both had so remained until the Nimbahera pargana came under the rule of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. The Tonk Durbar, however, had never allowed their claim to be revenue-free, and although the villages had at first been assessed at a very low figure they were subsequently leased to Ijaradars for various periods, the highest demand being Rs. 533 for the former and Rs. 473 for the latter. In 1883 the villages were surveyed, and an attempt was made to assess them at the ordinary Khalsa rates. The Brahmans resented this, and finally when pressure was brought to bear on them they resorted to the ancient Rajput method of ventilating their grievance by committing "Johar" when two women were burned alive in the village of Geraola. I may mention that no less than nine "Johars" are said to have been committed in the neighbourhood of Geraola, from which it appears doubtful whether the claims of the two villages were recognized even by the Meywar Durbar.

The Brahmans at first refused to allow the villages to be surveyed, and I was obliged to personally superintend the commencement of the work.

The circumstances of all the 12 villages were enquired into and reports forwarded to the Durbar. My recommendations were that the claims of Alakheri, Arthala and Madiakheri should be dismissed, and that a remission of about one-half or in some cases nearly two-thirds should be allowed in the assessment of the rest of the villages, with the exception of Burkia Khurd, in which the Rajput occupants alone were granted any remission.

The result of these recommendations, which were sanctioned by the Durbar, will be seen from the following statement, which shows the sum for which each village was leased to an Ijaradar, in 1885, the demand if it were

116. An important point for decision was whether the demand fixed at Settlement for each village should be final, or should be liable to increase as the cultivated area was extended, and I recommended that in order to put an end to a controversy which had been carried on for so many years it would be advisable for the State to fix the demand once for all, and to waive its right to increase it either annually, or at the end of the term of Settlement. The Durbar, however, ruled that the demand should be revised at the end of 20 years, and I am afraid that this decision will lead to further disputes.

117. As regards those villages which have hitherto been treated as alienated, the copies of sanads and the lists which have been prepared for each pargana will enable the Durbar to decide if in any case land should be resumed. There are, however, very few holders of alienated villages whose titles are open to suspicion, and I would recommend that these cases should be decided by the Durbar with the advice of the Political Agent.

118. The rules drawn up by me and sanctioned by the Durbar for the investigation and decision of Muafi, Riayati, mortgage and sale cases will be found in Part III. of this report

The following statement shows the total number of cases for disposal :—

	Muafi.	Riayat.	Mortgage.	Sale.	Haqiat.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Nimbahera	1,528	872	897	9	258	314	3,878
Pirawa	1,526	959	215	4	3	26	2,733
Chabra	1,635	70	109	23	41	52	1,930
Sironj	3,023	10	52	42	.....	191	3,228
Tonk	260	1,839	2,585	6	.....	.....	4,690
Aligarh	240	347	145	.....	.....	4	736
Total ...	8,212	4,097	4,003	84	302	497	17,195

Orders have been passed in 10,837 cases, and the remainder are chiefly Riayati claims in the Tonk pargana, now being investigated and cases returned to the various Nizamats for further enquiry. Claims were investigated and evidence recorded by Munsarims in the printed forms appended to the rules; sanads and pattas were examined by the Nazim of the pargana or the revenue peshkar, and the files were then forwarded to me for final orders. In many instances no evidence was produced, or only the entry in the Patwarris record, and many Muafi and Riayati holdings were found to have been granted by unauthorized persons such as the Ijaradar, Patel or

Patwarri. These claims were of course dismissed and the holdings assessed at full rates. The area actually held rarely corresponded with that entered in the sanad or the tahsil records, and the total excess area held, which has now been fully assessed, will bring in a considerable sum of land revenue. When the area held was less than that granted by sanad, or when a claim was supported by sufficient evidence but no sanad was produced, file was forwarded to the Durbar with my recommendations. The rules regarding Muafi and Riayat grants were purposely made as liberal as possible, and whenever the grant appeared to have been made for some religious purpose, or for some special duty, I have recommended that it should be upheld even when the evidence was insufficient. The Settlement Officer's decision will not be considered final, and is open to revision by the Council and Durbar. The Jamabandi and Settlement records are, however, being corrected according to my decisions, and appeals will lie to the Council. "Parchas" cannot be given to Muafidars and Riayatdars until their claims have been finally settled by the Durbar, but they can obtain full particulars as to the numbers entered in their holding, the area and the assessment, if any, from the Patwarris' records. When the "parchas" are issued the Durbar has decided to make a charge of eight annas or one rupee, according to the size of the Muafi or Riayati holding, to cover the expenses of investigation.

119. The only evidence produced in mortgage or sale cases is usually an unstamped record of the ^{translation} in the Bunnials' account book, or an entry in the Patwarris' papers. Some years ago the Durbar passed orders that all deeds of this sort should be recorded afresh on stamped paper, and I think this order should be carried out. Meanwhile in accordance with the procedure sanctioned by the Durbar, only those mortgages and sales which are admitted by both parties have been entered in the Settlement accounts, all disputed cases being left for decision in the law courts.

120. In each pargana the limits of State reserves have been marked out, and separate maps sent in to the Durbar. These Demarcation of State reserves and grass birs. reserves will remain, as hitherto, under the "zakhira," and rules have been drawn up regarding their management. In nearly every case I personally superintended the demarcation of the jungles, and care was taken to leave sufficient grazing land for adjacent villages. The largest tracts marked out are in Sironj, where there is much valuable timber. The shooting in this district used to be excellent, tigers, panthers, and sambhar being plentiful, but of late years big game has become scarce owing to want of proper supervision over the State reserves. In Chabra there is a considerable extent of teak jungle, but the trees rarely grow to any great size, chiefly because of the unscientific way in which the most promising stems are cut before they have attained their full growth.

In Pirawa there are very few State reserves, but in one of them valuable sandalwood is met with. The Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera reserves are mostly scrub jungle, or grass birs in which panther, antelope, nilghai, and pig are found. There is one tract in the south-east of Aligarh where a few tigers have been shot.

At present a number of sepoy are employed in the "zakhira" to look after the jungles and birs in each pargana, but they rarely leave the central town, and I have recommended that Bhils or Minas should be employed in their place.

121. Besides the large State reserves there are many small grass "birs" included within the limits of villages. These are also at Village Birs. present generally managed by the head of the "zakhira" department, and are either leased, or the grass is cut and stacked for sale. I have recommended that all these "birs" should be managed by the Nazim of the pargana, and that the residents of the villages in which they are situated, should have a prior right to lease them. The limits of all these smaller "birs" have been marked in the maps.

122. Rules have been drawn up for the guidance of revenue officials, those for the patwarries, with some necessary alterations and additions, being similar to the rules in force in the Central Provinces. Rules for the guidance of Revenue Officials.

The arrangements made by the Director of Land Records in the Gwalior State have also been adopted as far as possible.

123. In framing takavi rules I have taken the Ajmere regulation as a model, but my proposals have been considerably modified by the Durbar. Takavi rules.

In some parganas grain for food and seed has to be advanced each year to a large number of the cultivators, and I have endeavoured to simplify the forms and accounts, and to make them applicable to advances in grain as well as in cash.

124. A revenue code has been drawn up, which will, I hope, be found sufficiently complete for all ordinary questions which may arise regarding the rights of the State and the cultivators, the duties of officials, the assessment and collection of revenue, and the investigation and decision of revenue cases. It is specially laid down that they shall be liable to revision or alteration by the Durbar when necessary. The rules for assessment, and the concessions sanctioned by the Durbar vary so much in the different parganas that they had to be dealt with at some length, but they have been clearly described, and there should be no difficulty in carrying them out. Revenue code.

CHAPTER XI.—Future supervision of Settlement.

125. The following arrangements have been made with a view to ensuring the proper maintenance of maps and records after the introduction of the Settlement:—

(i.) A revenue Peshkar has been appointed in each pargana on a salary of Rs. 50 or 60 per mensem (except in the small district of Aligarh where the salary is Rs. 30) to assist the Nazim of the pargana in all revenue matters and to supervise the girdawar kanungos, tahsildars, and patwarris.

(ii.) Girdawar Kanungos, with an establishment of mohurrirs and chuprais, according to the size of the district, have been appointed to supervise the patwarris and assist them in preparing and correcting their records.

(iii.) The following is a summary of the instructions that have been issued for the guidance of the peshkars and girdawars, which have been embodied in the revenue code.

Peshkars.—The peshkar will supervise the girdawars and patwarris in his district, and they will submit their reports, through him, to the Nazim of the pargana. He will communicate to the girdawars and patwarris all orders he may receive, and he will be responsible that these orders are carried out.

He will make frequent tours of inspection and report to the Nazim when necessary.

He will keep a diary showing the work he was engaged in each day.

He will pay special attention to extending and improving the cultivation of the land, and will forward to the Nazim all applications for permission to take up waste land.

He will assist the Nazim, when required, in the collection of revenue.

Girdawars.—Each girdawar must reside permanently in one of the villages of his circle.

He must keep a copy of all rules and regulations communicated to him, and explain them to the patwarris.

He will be responsible that the patwarris prepare their accounts and records in the manner prescribed, and submit them on the dates fixed. He will be constantly on tour in his circle to check the patwarris' records, and to extend and improve cultivation.

Applications for taking up waste land will be forwarded by him to the peshkar.

He will keep a diary showing what work he was engaged in each day.

(iv.) Rules, have been framed for the guidance of patwarris in maintaining their maps and records, and these will be found in Part III. of this report.

The following statement shows the number of girdawars, mohurrirs and chuprassis appointed, or recommended for appointment in each pargana, with the total annual cost of the establishment:—

PARGANA.	Peshkara.	Girdawar Kauungos.	Mohurrira.	Chuprassis and Haidars.	Total Annual Cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Nimbahera	1	4	4	20	3,576 0 0	Appointed 1890-91.
Pirawa	1	4	4	28	3,804 0 0	„ 1891-92.
Chabra	1	3	3	15	2,832 0 0	„ 1891-92
Sironj	1	8	...	8	3,696 0 0	{ Peshkar appointed in 1891. Remainder 1st September 1892.
Aligarh... ..	1	1	...	2	780 0 0	
Tonk	1	8	...	8	3,576 0 0	
Total.....	6	28	11	81	18,324 0 0	

126. The majority of the patwarris throughout the State are Bunniahs.

Instruction of Patwarris. When Settlement operations commenced I found their system of keeping the village accounts very defective.

In the absence of maps, the fields and wells comprised in a holding could only be distinguished by the names locally given them, and as a rule there was nothing to show where they were situated.

The patwarri calculated the irrigated and dry area in a holding by a rough survey made with a “jarib” of rope, and new cultivation or irrigation was supposed to be entered in the accounts each year. As a matter of fact, however, the large extent of “zaid khata,” *i. e.*, unassessed holdings, which the revenue survey brought to light, shows how little attention was paid to the annual correction of the papers.

In the same way a khatadar's name was frequently retained in the accounts for years after his death or his abandoning a holding, while the names of the actual occupants were omitted.

In some instances a patwarri was not only the village money-lender, but also farmed the village. So long as the system of farming villages to Ijaradars prevailed it mattered comparatively little whether the “Jamabandi” was accurately kept up or not, so long as the demand agreed upon was paid by the contractor, but on the introduction of a raiyatwarri cash assessment it was evident that the patwarris would have to be taught surveying to enable them to correct the area of each holding, and the demand as changes

occurred. I therefore addressed the Durbar in September 1887, and suggested that for the future no man should be allowed to hold the post of patwarri unless he had passed an examination in surveying, the calculation of areas and the prescribed system of keeping village accounts. This was sanctioned, and it was further ruled that as most of the patwarris claimed to be hereditary office holders, any one of them who failed to pass the required examination would have to pay for a properly trained assistant. The cost of instruction was defrayed by the State for the period (in most parganas) of one year, after which all expenses were borne by the patwarris.

127. The following statement shows the result of the above arrangements:—

PARGANA.	Number of Patwarris	Number required.	Number of Patwarris who have qualified.	Ready for examination.	Number who have failed to qualify.	Cost of instruction.
						Rs. a. p.
Nimbahera	52	43	39	13	...	345 2 3
Phrawa	36	36	19	17	...	361 0 0
Chabra	23	23	16	7	...	449 10 10
Sironj	78	81	64	8	6	411 9 10
Tonk	104	40	67	15	22	2,068 7 3
Aligarh	34	13	17	3	14	330 8 2
Total...	327	241	222	63	42	3,966 6 4

128. It was not to be expected that all of those who qualified should be as highly trained as professional surveyors, but they are sufficiently instructed to enable them at all events to correct their maps and records, and to survey new cultivation and irrigation. Special pains were taken in the training of the Tonk and Aligarh Patwarris with a view to their employment in the revenue survey and preparation of records. In Tonk they surveyed 375,000 acres, and in Aligarh 55,534 acres. In most cases; they were assisted by trained amins in mapping the external boundaries, but carried out the field to field survey, classification of soils, calculation of areas and preparation of "parchias" without assistance.

The work, so far as I have tested it, appears to have been well done; and a number of the Tonk Patwarris were subsequently employed in correcting the Sironj records so as to bring them up to date. The revenue peshkar and girdawar kanungos in each pargana are all required to qualify in the same way as the patwarris, but at present nearly all of them are trained surveyors.

129. In some parts of the State the patwarris are a very powerful and influential class. In the Nimbahera pargana, for instance, the patwarris of the Nimbahera, Bari, Ramkhera and Morwan circles hold large areas of muafi and riayati land, and one circle was found to comprise 20 villages. The rise of these men to their present

position is due in some cases to the patwarri having, in addition to his other duties, leased his villages from the State for a term of years, gradually extending his operations, and settling new hamlets on waste land. In each of these new hamlets he was usually allowed a certain area revenue free, or on reduced rates of assessment. He received no fixed salary, but was allowed certain "haqs" which have been described in Part II. of this report. In Tonk, on the other hand, there were sometimes as many as four or five patwarris for one village, all of whom claimed to have a share in its management and in the "haqs" sanctioned by the State. Jagire, istamrar, and khalsa villages were sometimes included in one circle, and the villages in a circle were often scattered in different parts of the district, with the result that the patwarri only paid them occasional visits, since he was frequently so occupied with his private business transactions that he had little time to devote to the work of the State.

130. In order to remedy this state of things, the patwarris' circles have been re-arranged in each pargana, the following objects being kept in view:—

1st.—That no circle should have an assessment demand exceeding Rs. 6,000.

2nd.—That the villages in a circle should be as close together as possible.

3rd.—That jagire, istamrar and muafi villages should never be included in circles containing khalsa villages.

In order to avoid interference with the hereditary rights of patwarris the Durbar has sanctioned my proposal, to allow them to retain their villages, or to exchange them for others of similar value, on the understanding that when the assessment demand of any group exceeds Rs. 6,000 they will appoint an assistant who will be responsible to the State for maintaining the records, &c.

The pay of each patwarri has been calculated approximately on the revenue demand of his circle, but any income he derives from muafi or riyati land held as "haq patwagiri" has been taken into account.

It has been a matter of some difficulty to re-arrange the circles to the satisfaction of all concerned, but the whole matter was discussed at length with the patwarris themselves, and whenever possible their wishes have been met.

Rules have been framed for their guidance in preparing their records, and they will in future be required to reside permanently in one of the villages in their charge.

CHAPTER XII.—Conclusion.

131. I have from the first made a point of referring all my recommendations with regard to the Settlement to the State Council and the Durbar for their sanction. There is a large and powerful class of persons in the State, including most of the Ijaradars and officials, who for obvious reasons are opposed to the reforms which have been introduced, and it was chiefly with a view to weakening their opposition that all matters of importance were sent up for the final orders of His Highness the Nawab.

His Highness has throughout given me his cordial support. He has always been ready to discuss matters with me, and has taken a keen interest in my work. His Highness assures me that it is his intention to maintain the Settlement he has sanctioned, which, I believe, has his entire approval.

132. Sahibzada Mahomed Obaidulla Khan, the Vice-President, and the members of the State Council have rendered me every assistance, and the careful way in which all my recommendations have been discussed by them is a guarantee that no measure has been sanctioned hastily or without sufficient consideration.

133. I cannot speak too highly of the services of my Assistant Munshi, Chuni Lal. I specially selected him for his present appointment, and he has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. He is an extremely able man, honest and untiring in his work, and most patient and good tempered in his dealings with the people. He is now thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of revenue work, and I am confident that with proper support he will be able to maintain the Settlement I have made.

134. In conclusion, I take this opportunity to express my indebtedness to Mr. J. B. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in the Central Provinces, for his kindness in personally explaining to me the system of assessment he has introduced in those Provinces.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—Nimbahara Pargana.

I.—General Remarks.

The area of this pargana, according to the revenue survey, is 2,39,873 acres or 375 square miles. The total population according to the census of 1881 was 58,615, giving an average of 156·30 per square mile, and according to the census of 1891 it was 64,888 with an average of 173·03 per square mile. The cultivating classes are drawn chiefly from the following castes in the order in which they are given—Brahman, Rajput, Jat, Mecna, Chamar, Kunhar, Bhils, Gararia, Balai.

The principal exports are grain, cotton, gur, opium and oil-seeds. The chief imports are grain, sugar, tobacco, cloth and metal.

The average rainfall for the five years Samvat 1942 to 1946 (1885 to 1889) was 25·7 inches. The returns for each of these years are given below, and it may be added that from an agricultural point of view Samvat 1942 (1885) and Samvat 1945 (1888) were good years:—

Month.	Samvat 1942 1885.	Samvat 1943 1886.	Samvat 1944 1887.	Samvat 1945 1888.	Samvat 1946 1889.
June	3·5	4·8	2·4	.....	3·6
July	6·2	10·9	17·8	8·1	5·3
August	16·7	4·9	11·7	14·5	16·0
October .....	.....	.....	.....	2·2	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	·3	.....
Total...	26·4	20·6	31·9	25·1	24·9

II.—Number and Area of Villages.

When the settlement was introduced in 1890-91, the total number of villages was 219, of which 157 were khalsa, 46 Istimrar, and 16 Jagire. Of the 157 khalsa villages, 81 were Amani and 76 Ijara, the former being under the direct management of the State Officials, while the latter were leased for a term of years to Ijaradars.

The following statement shows the number of Ijara villages of which the contract expires each year with the approximate value of their leases :—

Samvat.	Fasli.	A. D.	Number of Villages	Approximate value of Lease.
1947	1298	1890-91	1	459 0 0
1948	1299	1891-92	2	599 0 0
1949	1300	1892-93	51	86,221 13 0
1950	1301	1893-94	.....	.....
1951	1302	1894-95	1	411 0 0
1952	1303	1895-96	2	782 0 0
1953	1304	1896-97	4	1,398 0 0
1954	1305	1897-98	3	5,341 0 0
1955	1306	1898-99	.....	.....
1956	1307	1899-1900	8	2,559 0 0
1957	1308	1900-1901	3	1,312 0 0
1958	1309	1901-1902	1	500 0 0
.....	.....	.....	76	99,582 13 0

No field-to-field survey was made of the Istimrar of Jagire villages, but the cultivated area at the time of survey was marked out on each map.

The total area comprised in each class of village in 1300-91 was as follows :—

CLASS OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			TOTAL AREA.			REMARKS
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	
Amari	81	36,982	0	0	54,767	0	0	91,749	0	0	
Ijara	76	32,909	0	0	43,635	0	0	76,544	0	0	
Jagire	16	8,733	0	0	8,265	0	0	16,998	0	0	
Istimrar.....	46	18,551	0	0	42,348	0	0	60,899	0	0	
Total...	219	97,175	0	0	149,015	0	0	246,190	0	0	

III.—Unit of Measurement.

In ancient times a rope "jarib" was used in this pargana, measuring 80 "haths" or 60 yards, but in Samvat 1917 (1860) when the revenue of the district was increased by $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas in the rupee, an attempt was made by Diwan Shams-ud-din to introduce a standard metal "jarib" of 60 gaz, each gaz being 32 English inches. Even after this date, however, although metal chains were introduced, they were rarely used, the old method of measuring being adhered to. When the rope "jarib" was used, one yard of it was doubled back as a loop, and this loop was passed over the shoulders of the chain-man who held it down at the full length of his arm, so that the "jarib" was really only 58 local yards. When the present survey was in progress, a standard local yard measure of wood was forwarded for my inspection by the Nazim of the pargana, and proved to be only .31 English inches, but it is admitted that 32 inches is the correct length, and the local "jarib" would therefore be 58×32 or 1856 inches. The unit of measurement in the settlement survey was a chain of 55 yards or 1,980 inches. The survey bigha is therefore equivalent to one bigha, 2 biswas, 15 hiswansis, 4 kachwansis local measurement, but the actual results of the survey showed that there was often a greater difference than this. The average was therefore taken, and one survey bigha was calculated and entered in the khasrah as equivalent to one bigha, 3 biswas local measurement.

The assessment rates in this report have been worked out per local bigha to facilitate comparison with the old rates.

IV.—Land Tenures.

Land tenures in Nimbahera are very similar to those in Meywar, to which State the pargana once belonged. They are briefly described in the report of Mr. W. H. Smith, C. S., dated the 28th April 1878, on settlement operations in Meywar, paras. 52 to 62, in the following words :—

The tenure of the village occupants in Meywar is the purest "ryotwari" as opposed to "zamindari." There is no sign of a distinction between rent and revenue; no trace of a zamindar middleman.

The actual cultivator pays the "bhog" or "hasil," a fixed share of the produce of his holding, either in money or in kind, to the State direct. The one or two cases which exist of entire Parganas in farm for a fixed sum to certain individuals, do not invalidate this principle. The farmer is the mere temporary *locum tenens* of the State.

With regard to the statement made by Colonel Tod, "that the ryot is the proprietor of the soil in Meywar and calls the land 'his bapota,'" the most emphatic, the most cherished, and the most significant phrase, his language command for "patrimonial inheritance" :—Mr. Smith remarks that the result of his enquiries would tend to show that this dictum cannot be accepted without grave reservations.

For Colonel Tod's sweeping generalization he would be inclined to substitute the conclusion that the ryot is, in the majority of cases, the proprietor of the holding which he cultivates and nothing more.

The common words "pakka" and "kachcha" are applied to the tenure of land universally. In certain parganas, and these the majority, land is held "pakka" in others, some is "pakka" and some "kachcha." The word "pakka" has the same meaning as "bapota;" and where land is "pakka" the holding of the ryot is, as Colonel Tod writes, a patrimonial inheritance. He is undisturbed in his possession as long as he pays the "bhog" or rental, and he can and does exercise without hindrance of any kind, the clearest proof of ownership *viz.*, the right of alienation by sale or mortgage. This right of sale is one great distinction between "bapota" and "kachcha" tenure. In the latter, mortgage is the limit of the ryot's power of transfer. He is not entitled to sell, even when he has sunk a well and expended capital; and on unirrigated land he is liable to be dispossessed if another cultivator offers to provide a well for the holding. In cultivated land, no difficulties arise in practice. It is with reference to the culturable waste land that the importance of determining the real proprietorship of the soil is most conspicuous. In the "kachcha" parts of parganas, the rights of the State appear to be unquestioned. It builds hamlets and locates cultivators on the spare waste land, and there is no semblance of opposition. But with the "pakka" villages it is different. The "bapota" holders claim the right of ownership over all the land comprehended within the boundaries of their village, and deny the right of the State to interfere with any portion of it. But the State contests the claim and asserts its right to increase the cultivated area and enhance its revenue, by settling tenants on unemployed lands fit for tillage, provided that sufficient waste is left for the pasturage of the cattle of the "bapota" tenants. In his concluding remarks on this subject Mr. Smith says: "On my limited experience I hesitate to form a definite opinion; but it certainly seems unreasonable that in a country where the tenant only pays for as much land as he cultivates, it should ever be in his power to impede the State in its efforts to bring under cultivation something of the vast area of magnificent soil which the self-styled owner either refuses, or is unable to bring under the plough himself. In any case, I think the above facts show that the ryot is, in some cases, certainly not the proprietor of the soil; and that in every case his right to be proprietor of more than he cultivates, is at least a disputed point."

Mr Wingate also deals with this subject in his report on the settlement of the Sadri Zillah of Meywar, which lies to the south-east of Nimbahera, and points out that the theory of land tenure is one thing and the actual facts another. In theory, under the "kachcha" tenure the occupier is little better than a tenant-at-will, and the land which is simply leased to him for cultivation by the Government, can at any time be resumed. According to the officials of Choti Sadri, when the tenure is "kachcha" the ryots cannot sell; if a well is dug it can be mortgaged

but the land under it can neither be mortgaged nor sold. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Wingate shows that even when the tenure is "kachcha" a great number of wells and their lands have passed into the possession of Mahajans. Sometimes the Mahajan's name is entered in the accounts, with or without a note of the fact of the sale, seizure or mortgage, and sometimes the Assamis name is retained without any notice that he no longer has any interest in the well. The Mahajan still pays the assessment as he always did, and he does not choose to give notice that he has supplanted the owner, and the Hakim does not enquire so long as he gets the assessment. So far as irrigated areas, therefore, are concerned the validity of tenure is quite as good in "kachcha" as in "pakka" villages. As regards unirrigated areas, however, there is a very serious difference.

Mr. Wingate writes, "Custom says that a man who has cleared land has a right to occupy it so long as he pays the assessment. Some years ago (I have been unable to trace the exact Hakim who introduced it) to stimulate well-digging and the increase of revenue that follows extension of irrigation, the Hakims began to eject any occupant from his dry fields, provided somebody else undertook to dig a well and pay at irrigation rates for 2 or 3 bighas. The measure did not cause much harm at first, because it was used *bonâ fide*, and land was not so valuable nor so limited as it is now, and it undoubtedly resulted in getting a good many wells dug, though by no means so many as the officials think; for one well made in this way, several have been made without forcible expulsion. And for one well actually dug and working, there are two that only exist in the accounts. Whatever good has been done, I believe the officials will admit that the measure is now frequently used as a means for the rich to extend their holdings at the expense of the poor, or to vent their spite on an enemy. There are 'pattas' for wells in almost every village, under which the grantee pays for, say a couple of bighas at Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 and for the remaining 10 or 12 bighas at the ordinary dry soil rates. The grantee never intended to dig a well, never has dug a well, and no well could very often be possibly made, but the transaction enabled the grantee to turn out his neighbour and step into a dozen bighas of rich black soil, cleared at his neighbour's expense; true he has to pay at a higher rate to Government but he generally takes sufficient land so that the irrigated and unirrigated assessment taken together does not fall heavier than Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 per bigha on the whole and he has escaped the necessity of purchase and sale."

The above remarks apply in nearly all points to tenures in Nimbahera, the chief exception being that even in villages where the land is "bapoti" or "pakka," the right of ownership over all the land comprehended within the village limits is never claimed.

As far as my experience goes, it is recognised as an indisputable fact by all classes that the State is the proprietor of the soil and can grant the right of cultivating it to any one it pleases. At the same time it is not customary to exercise this right to the disadvantage of the "bapoti" landholder. For instance,

when the culturable area in a village is not all occupied, it is usual to allow the existing landholders the prior right to occupy it, and not to introduce new settlers unless they fail to do so within a reasonable time.

The distinction between "pakka" and "kachcha" landholders is recognised, but no definition of their rights and privileges has ever been attempted. There is no hard and fast rule that I am aware of for determining what constitutes a "bapoti" tenure and up to what period a landholder who has relinquished his holding can return and claim it. The names of many men who have long since left the pargana are still recorded in the Patwaris papers, in addition to those of the actual cultivators at the present time. As a matter of fact, however, any man whose father has cultivated the land before him considers his tenure as "bapoti," and no objection would be made to his selling or mortgaging his fields, the right of cultivating which would, according to the existing custom, pass to his heir, and he would be allowed, if he chose, to adopt a son to inherit his property. In Nimbahera as in the Sadri Zillah, a man who undertakes to dig a well and pay for a few bighas at irrigation rates, can oust his neighbour from unirrigated land which may have been included in his holding for years. The danger of allowing evictions of this sort has been clearly pointed out by Mr. Wingate, and rules on the subject have been included in the Revenue Code.

V.—*System of Collecting Revenue.*

Up to the year Samvat 1939 (1882) nearly the whole pargana was Ijara, the Ijaradars being generally of the Banniah class. In some cases, however, the Patel, Patwari, or Pauchayat of cultivators accepted Ijara contracts, usually of the villages to which they belonged. Other Mustajirs either leased a single village or group of villages. Since Samvat 1939 (1882), however, the number of "Amani" villages has steadily increased, and since the commencement of settlement operations no leases have been granted or renewed.

The advantages and disadvantages of the system of farming out villages are well known. On the one hand the State is saved the trouble and expense of direct administration, the villages have the advantage of close supervision by the "Mustagir" whose interest it is to increase the revenue as much as possible, and in good or bad years the State has the right to demand the exact amount of the contract rate fixed. On the other hand, the State often loses a considerable percentage of revenue over and above the ordinary cost of administration, which goes to the profit of the Ijaradars. Nor is it always possible to collect from them the full amount of the lease as is shewn by the fact that at the end of 1889 Rs. 33,400 were outstanding; and although it is doubtless to the advantage of the Ijaradars to increase the cultivated and irrigated area of their villages and the prosperity of the cultivators, as a matter of fact many of them endeavour to make a profit merely by raising the rates as high as possible.

Formerly I believe the Ijaradars in the pargana were, as a rule, wealthy and influential men who really did invest some money in land improvement. So long as there was plenty of good land available for fresh cultivation, and the price of opium remained high it paid them well to introduce new settlers in their village and to construct wells. Of late years, however, owing to most of the best soil having been taken up and more especially to the great fall in the price of opium, the profits of Ijaradars have declined, and consequently there has been some difficulty in leasing villages at the old rates. A large proportion of the men to whom villages were farmed when the settlement was introduced, had no capital, and were obliged to borrow money to pay the State demand. Many of them were deeply in debt and were only too glad to throw up their leases. As far as I can learn they invested no capital whatever in land improvement, and when a lease was nearly up it was a common practice to reduce the village to a state of apparent poverty and wretchedness with a view to renewing the contract on more favourable terms. This is easily done either by an arrangement with the villagers to temporarily reduce the cultivated area, or by forcing them to leave their holdings by oppressive measures. It is obvious that a system which makes it the interest of the mustajir as well as the villagers to reduce cultivation every 10 years or so cannot be beneficial to the State.

During the term of the present settlement I have recommended that no fresh leases should be granted, and that all Ijara villages should become Amani as their leases expire. I have, as far as possible, made the Patels responsible for the payment of the State demand and granted them a liberal percentage on the revenue collections, so that it will be to their advantage to increase the amount as much as possible. Hitherto this duty has been performed in Ijara villages by the Ijaradars who were entitled to assistance from State officials, and in Amani villages by Taluqadars and Thanadars, with the assistance of the Patwaris. A large number of "shahmas" had to be employed to watch the crops and see that nothing was removed until the Government demand was paid. The cost of collection under the old system is usually reckoned, I believe, at about 5 per cent. of the revenue demand, whereas under the arrangements now made the cost will in future be little more than 3 per cent.

With regard to those villages which will continue in the lease of Mustajirs after the introduction of the settlement it was decided that they should be assessed at the proposed settlement rates, but that a reduction of 3 per cent. should be made on the total demand which might fairly be allowed as the legitimate profit of the Mustajir. Any increase or decrease in the revenue of these villages will be considered as the profit or loss of the Mustajir.

VI.—*Former system of Assessment.*

Hitherto there have been four separate methods of assessment in this Pargana, viz. :—

- (1) "Bighori," i. e., a cash rate per bigha.
- (2) "Batai," or division of produce.

(3) "Udra" or "Bilmukhta," assessment on individual holdings.

(4) "Samadlar," or a cash assessment per plough.

(1) "Bighori" assessment is of two kinds, *viz.*, "pakka" and "kachcha." The former means that the land is surveyed and a cash fixed per bigha, which is collected each year in instalments. The cultivator is at liberty to grow any crop he pleases. The system was introduced subsequent to the year Samvat 1900 (1843) in the villages of the Haveli, Ranikhera and Barbaria taluqas, and since it has been in force the cultivated area has greatly increased.

"Bighori kachcha" assessment means that the land is surveyed and rates per bigha fixed according to the crop grown, the revenue demand being collected in instalments.

Wherever "koota" assessment is in force, the following crops pay "Bighori kachcha" rates, *viz.*, sugar-cane, cotton, hemp, pepper, til, jowar, opium, maiti, onions, garlic, bari, and linseed. The crop rates taken alone are lower, but combined with "koota" rates are higher than "bighori" rates. The same rates are applied to all classes of soil. A field may one year be assessed by one method, and the next year by another, as the crop changes, and the land has to be surveyed afresh each year, in order that the area under each crop and the demand may be ascertained, consequently the cost of collection is greater under the "kachcha" than under the "pakka bighori" system. Besides this, the former causes additional work to be thrown on the Patwaris, and the survey required at each harvest often damages the crops. Many cultivators, too, find that it pays them to let their unirrigated land lie fallow for 3 or 4 years, and then take it up again at the reduced rates sanctioned for new cultivation, which remain in force 3 or 4 years, after which the land is fully assessed. They will then perhaps keep a portion of the land under cultivation for a year or even 2 or 3 years longer, but the result is a considerable loss to the State and profit to the cultivators, who pay less revenue than they should. The latter, however, suffer to some extent too, by a system which encourages them to let their land lie fallow for several years. These disadvantages led to the discontinuance of "kachcha bighori" assessment in the Haveli, Ranikhera, and Barbaria taluqas and in recent years "pakka bighori" rates have been introduced in several Latai villages.

(2) "Barai" or division of produce. This is also of two descriptions, *viz.*, "kankoot" and "lata." The former means that the value of the standing crop is estimated and the authorized number of shares on account of the State demand are collected either in kind or in cash at the price current. This method of assessment has been in force in many parts of the pargana for years past, but it has several disadvantages. First of all, there is always a difference of opinion between the revenue officials and the cultivators as to the value of the crop, and also as to the price current. In the next place as soon as the crop begins to ripen, the cultivator appropriates as much as he possibly can of it, for of course, the more he

can abstract before the value of the standing crop is estimated, the greater will his profit be at the expense of the State share. Then, again, a crowd of people who accompany the revenue officials when "kankoot" is in progress, consider themselves entitled to certain perquisites, which means a clear loss to the cultivator as well as the State. The Patel, Patwari, Shahna and others, moreover, make a good business out of the process of valuation, and have the cultivators completely in their power.

So far as I can ascertain, the average share of produce demanded as State revenue in "Lata Koota" villages, when converted into cash, exceeds the average "bighori" rates in amount. In spite of this, however, the revenue from "Lata Koota" villages is, as a general rule, less than that from "bighori" villages, and the cultivators in the former are not so well off as in the latter. The reason is that the full area included in the holdings is not cultivated, and the State does not get the full share of produce it is entitled to, because the Patel, Patwari, and villagers who are consulted every year when the crops are valued under-estimate the produce per bigha. On account of the above objections, "koota" assessment has since Samvat 1900 (1843) been abandoned in the Haveli and other taluqas. It is still kept up in the Sangesra, Morwan, Chikarra, Doongla, and Kanauj taluqas, which are at a distance from Nimbahera, but even here some "Khatadars" have had their holdings assessed on the "bighori" principle.

"Lata" is the term used for division of grain at harvest on the threshing ground. The practice is very rarely resorted to in this pargana, being reserved, as a rule, for land which remains uncultivated after the commencement of the rains, and is then let out to any one who will take it. "Lata" is even more objectionable than "koota," and has been, therefore, almost entirely abandoned.

(3) "Bilmukhta" or "Udra" is the assessment of a holding at a lump sum agreed upon by the State and the cultivator for a stated period. This form of assessment is not a common one, and it always gives rise to disputes.

The "Muhasil," on behalf of the State, estimates the extent of the cultivated area as high as possible and the cultivator as low as possible, the result being that this method of assessment is seldom adopted.

(4) "Samadlar," or a payment per plough, is very uncommon, and has the same disadvantage as "Udra."

"Pakka bighori" assessment is, in my opinion, the best of the four methods hitherto in force, and should, I think, entirely supersede the others. The Patels and Patwaris are naturally anxious on their own account that "koota" should be maintained, but during my tour in the district in 1889, I made enquiries on the subject from the principal cultivators of all the "Lata koota" villages, and they agreed to the introduction of "pakka bighori" assessment, and recorded their views as to the rates which were suitable for each class of soil. Putting aside the

fact that the views of the cultivators are probably accurate enough, it seemed to me a mistake to make too sudden an increase in the revenue demand, and I have therefore, taken into consideration the capabilities of each village, and in nearly all cases assessed at lower rates than those suggested by the villagers themselves.

VII.—*Revenue demand in past years.*

The revenue has hitherto been collected under the following heads:—

- (1) Ain-ul-mal.
- (2) Muttaliq-mal.
- (3) Siwai Mahmooli.
- (4) Siwai Ghair-Mahmooli.

Each of these will be considered separately, but the following statement shows the revenue demand under each head from Samvat 1865 (1808) to Samvat 1945 (1888), with the exception of some years for which the accounts are not forthcoming. It is only from the year Samvat 1937 (1880) that the demand has been entered in any detail; before that year the only distinction made was between "Mal Hasil" and "Siwai." It will be noticed that there has been a fairly steady increase in the demand from Samvat 1865 (1808) when it was Rs. 61,135-15-6 (Shahalam Shahi currency) to Samvat 1945 (1888) when it was Rs. 2,72,216-13-3 kaldar. Since Samvat 1924 (1887), however, there has been little improvement. The high figure recorded in Samvat 1938 (1881) was due chiefly to extra collections under the head of "Siwai Ghair-Mahmooli," there having been an actual falling off in the land revenue demand that year, and indeed in each subsequent year, as compared with Samvat 1937 (1880).

Total Revenue.	MAL HASIL.				SIWAL.			REMARKS.	
	Rs. a. p.	Ain-ul-Mal.	Mutallik-Mal.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Mahmooli.	Ghair-Mahmooli.		Total.
1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.	.....
1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.	.....
1917	2,06,973 11 0	.....	.....	1,36,014 7 0	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	70,954 7 0	Sayer 20,776 6 3 Famine year.
1918	2,07,496 8 0	.....	.....	1,59,233 11 0	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	48,262 13 0	" 18,922 6 6
1919	2,02,218 14 3	.....	.....	1,59,795 14 3	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	42,453 0 0	" 22,582 9 6
1920	2,18,725 11 3	.....	.....	1,62,479 14 3	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	56,245 13 0	" 21,597 12 9
1921	2,26,317 0 0	.....	.....	1,71,027 10 0	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	55,289 6 0	" 19,640 9 6
1922	2,21,661 13 0	.....	.....	1,68,505 11 0	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	53,156 2 0	" 20,400 9 6 Famine year
1923	2,53,005 14 6.	.....	.....	1,83,865 4 9	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	69,140 9 9	" 21,375 5 0
1924	2,70,460 6 3	.....	.....	1,94,804 13 9	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	75,655 8 6	" 21,858 0 0
1925	2,43,429 2 3	.....	.....	1,93,110 5 9	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	50,318 12 6	" 21,858 0 0
1926	2,44,437 7 3	.....	.....	1,94,301 4 6	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	50,135 11 9	" 26,513 0 0 Famine year.
1927	2,74,881 7 3	.....	.....	1,96,995 3 9	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	77,886 3 6	" 26,633 0 0
1928	2,59,739 7 3	.....	.....	1,96,038 15 6	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	63,700 7 9	" 26,633 0 0
1929	2,58,695 14 6	.....	.....	1,96,731 7 0	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	61,964 7 6	" 23,884 0 0

1930	2,58,601	4	3	.....	.....	1,99,270	9	3	.....	.....	59,420	11	0	„	23,884	0	0
1931	2,72,669	15	9	.....	.....	2,09,265	11	6	.....	.....	63,404	4	3	„	24,263	0	0
1932	2,57,916	7	6	.....	.....	2,09,318	3	3	.....	.....	48,598	4	3	„	14,620	3	6
1933	2,59,625	7	0	.....	.....	2,07,694	15	6	.....	.....	51,930	7	6	„	16,212	0	0
1934	2,68,530	10	9	.....	.....	2,07,956	4	0	.....	.....	60,624	6	9	„	16,512	0	0
1935	2,63,476	4	9	.....	.....	2,08,080	13	6	.....	.....	60,395	7	3	„	16,512	0	0
1936	2,63,683	13	9	.....	.....	2,08,679	10	9	.....	.....	55,004	3	0	„	16,253	10	9
1937	2,74,545	3	0	2,12,413	14	9	9,765	12	6	40,060	3	0	12,304	10	9	.....	.....
1938	2,97,473	15	9	2,02,965	15	9	9,954	2	9	33,848	6	3	50,705	7	0	.....	.....
1939	2,69,606	1	4	2,03,437	3	9	9,176	13	0	37,187	15	9	19,804	0	10	.....	.....
1940	2,79,323	11	3	2,04,609	2	0	9,175	11	3	34,201	10	9	31,337	3	3	.....	.....
1941	2,69,589	11	10	1,95,552	14	0	8,863	15	0	36,789	13	2	28,383	8	1	.....	.....
1942	2,58,696	15	3	2,01,959	0	9	8,813	11	6	38,098	14	9	9,825	14	3	.....	.....
1943	2,52,439	15	5½	2,05,475	9	3	3,960	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
													43,003	15	11½	Distincton between Mahmooli and Ghair-Mahmooli discontinued.	
1944	2,67,550	4	1	2,14,283	7	0	1,002	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945	2,72,216	13	3	2,10,067	3	6	4,936	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
													55,270	1	4	.....	.....
													57,212	12	9	.....	.....

VIII.—*Outstanding Revenue.*

A statement showing the balance of revenue under the head of "Ain-ul-mal" which remained uncollected at the end of the year 1889 will be found in Appendix A. This statement gives the "Amani" and "Ijara" villages separately with the balance due from each for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, and it has been carefully considered in deciding the new rates for each individual village.

The total outstanding "Ain-ul-Mal" for these three years amounts to Rs. 46,821-5-6, of which sum the "Ijara" villages contribute Rs. 16,021-6-3 and the "Amani" Rs. 30,799-15-3. The outstandings for years previous to Samvat 1942 (1885) amounting to Rs. 23,269-4-6, were remitted in the case of "Amani" villages by orders of H. H. the Nawab, dated 12th September 1887 and 11th May 1888. These orders did not apply to "Ijara" villages. The outstandings in both classes of village from 1862 to 1885 are given below:—

*Outstanding revenue (Ain-ul-Mal) due from Amani and Ijara villages
on the 31st July 1887.*

YEAR.	Amani villages.			Ijara villages.			REMARKS.
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
F. 1270 (1862)	.....			218	12	0	
" 1271 (1863)	.....			129	13	6	
" 1275 (1867)	.....			136	10	6	
" 1282 (1874)	8	14	6	.....		
" 1283 (1875)	.....			169	6	3	
" 1284 (1876)	261	4	0	180	5	6	
" 1285 (1877)	41	10	0	242	4	3	
" 1286 (1878)	133	5	3	.....		
" 1287 (1879)	71	15	3	246	4	0	
" 1288 (1880)	169	10	0	.....		
" 1289 (1881)	274	2	3	2,326	5	6	
" 1290 (1882)	692	1	0	3,715	8	3	
" 1291 (1883)	3,188	6	9	2,883	13	3	
" 1292 (1884)	8,905	8	0	10,894	9	3	
" 1293 (1885)	9,339	8	3	5,468	1	6	
Total... ..	23,086	5	3	26,611	13	9	

IX—*Ain-ul-Mal*.

Besides the actual land revenue in cash or in share of produce the following charges are made, and the sums collected from the cultivators included under "Ain-ul-Mal" in the "Jama bandi." The total amount comprises payments of two descriptions, first sums credited to the State, and second sums due as the "Haq" of "Sigahdars" (State officials) or to be credited to the "Malba" fund for village expenses. The sums credited to the State are as follows:—

No.	Heading.	Class of village.	REMARKS.
1	Nama.....	Bighori and Lata Koota.	In Bighori villages at the rate of 2 annas per "khata" per annum, and in Lata Koota villages at 2 annas per "khata" at each harvest to defray the cost of stationery for keeping the revenue accounts.
2	Fontidari	Do.	At the rate of 2 per cent. On the land revenue in Bighori villages, and on the actual state share including "Bhog bara," &c., in Lata Koota villages, on account of treasury expenses
3	Tankhwa Shahua.	Do.	Collected either through the "Malba" account or with "Ain-ul-Mal," at various rates on account of the wages of "Shahuas" (watchmen)
4	Sirkari Lagat ...	Bighori	This cess is charged in Bighori villages at various rates, or in a lump sum in place of the miscellaneous cesses on account of grass, grain and other supplies demanded from Lata Koota villages.
5	Rukkhia Gadola ..	Gadola only	The origin of this charge which occurs in Gadola only, appears to be that some years ago the Amil of the pargana ordered a survey of the village to be made. To avoid this the villagers wrote a "rukkhia" or note offering to pay an additional sum of Rs. 365 (Shahalam Shahi) equal to Rs. 301 kuldar per annum as revenue, and this extra sum has been demanded ever since.
6	Mapa	Barbaria	This charge has been made for many years past on the cultivators of Barbaria, and in return they were exempted from the customs duty on exports. For some years however the customs duty has been levied and "mapa" as well.
7	Khata Siwai.....	Bangrera	The soil in this village is rich, and an extra charge was therefore made in the "khatas;" the enhancement of land revenue is called "khata siwai."
8	Sirkari ghass ...	Certain Bighori villages.	Sums realized by sale of grass on State reserves.
9	Keraya gharri ...	Kanauj only	An annual charge of Rs. 12 on the villagers of Kanauj on account of cart hire for collecting grass from the State "Bir."

No.	Heading.	Class of village.	REMARKS.
10	Serina Sirkari ...	Lata Koota vil- lages.	Is demanded at various rates per maund on the State share of produce, and included with "Ain-ul-Mal."
11	Bhog Lagat	Lata Koota vil- lages.	The difference between Shahalam Shahi and Kaldar currency charged in Lata Koota villages since Samvat 1923 (1866) when Kaldar currency was introduced.
12	Bhogbara	Lata Koota	A charge of one rupee per "mani" of grain, on account of cart hire for conveying State share of produce to the Thana.
13	Bhogkasr	Do.	Under this head recoveries are made when the makki crop has been wrongly assessed. "Juna-pani" makki, i.e., the crop irrigated with water left in the wells at the end of the hot weather, is assessed at a cash rate per bigah. "Naa-pani" makki, i.e., the crop grown on unirrigated land is assessed by Lata Koota.
14	Amalkasr	Do.	Orders have from time to time been issued limiting the extent of opium cultivation, and when these orders are disobeyed an extra assessment of one or two rupees per bigah on opium is made and credited under this head. Charges Nos. 10 to 14 are included with land revenue in the accounts of "pakka bighori" villages.
15	Malbaptee.....	Do.	For some years past a cess of four or eight annas per well has been collected.
16	Ghassdana.....	Do.	This item which was entered in the accounts for grass and grain supplied to the Amil of the pargana when on tour many years ago, has become an annual charge in Nimbahera, Ranikhera, and Kanauj.
17	Sutar Lohar	Do.	Tax on carpenters and blacksmiths.
18	Parna	Do.	Sums realized by the sale of supplies which have been collected but not used.
19	Ziafat	Do.	Charge for entertaining the Hakim of the Pargana when he visited a village.
20	Pooranpatri	Do.	Dates from the time when the pargana was under Holkar's rule. The name, I am informed, is that of some particular dish prepared for the entertainment of the Hakim of the pargana, and charged for in the village accounts.
21	Dudh Daihi	Do.	Charge for milk and curds supplied to the Hakim when on tour. This has become a permanent annual cess in some villages.
22	Naik Palki	Do.	"Nazar" to the "Naik" and Palki bearers in the service of the Hakim.

No.	Heading.	Class of village.	REMARKS.
23	Bheyt Raiji	Lata Koota	A bheyt or cess levied at so much per village, formerly credited to Rai Data Ram, a servant of H. H. Nawab Amir-ud-Dowla.
24	Bheyt Diwan Mutsaddi.	Do.	"Nazars" originally paid to the Cutcherry officials when on tour, but for many years past credited to the State.
25	Dharmada.....	Do.	Offerings to the poor, collected at various rates.
26	Guddi Bheyt.....	Do.	Cess on account of the expenses of the Cutcherry charged at the rate of from one to four rupees per annum in all villages.
27	Phag Holi.....	Do.	Dates from the period of Holkars administration when the cess was paid to the "Matsadis" of the Cutcherry. The money is now credited to the State.
28	Akara	Do.	There used formerly to be an "Akara" (assembling place) of Fakirs in Kanauj, and Rs. 7 per annum were allotted for its maintenance. This sum is now credited annually to the State.
29	Khata Khwarak..	Do.	Charged originally on account of supplies required for the "Matsadi" sent from the Cutcherry to prepare the village accounts, now credited annually to the State in certain villages.
30	Katrori	Do.	Sums realized by the sale of manure.
31	Lagan Chaori ...	Do.	Fees to Brahmans at marriage ceremonies.
32	Siwai Baptee ...	Do.	In former times when the District was under Holkar's rule enhancements of land revenue at various rates were entered under this heading and included with "Ain-ul-Mal."
33	Teli Khoont	All	Tax on oil-mills.
34	Chamaripatta ...	Do.	Tax on chamars.
35	Gadar Tola	Do.	Tax on shepherds.
36	Gharjhompri and Oogahi.	Do.	Tax on artizans.
37	Dalali	Ranikhera.....	A duty of 8 per cent. on goods sold in the village of Ranikhera by residents of other States.
38	Geru Kan	All	Duty of one anna per "gon" (bullock-load) of "geru" a red coloured soil used for dyeing.
9	Kacha Nadi	Do.	Assessment of melon beds.
10	Kudalphaora.....	Certain villages..	Charged at the rate of 9 pies per annum for each "Kudal" used in digging up "al," a plant from the roots of which a red-dye is made.
			The sums shown under heads 15 to 40 are collected at various rates and included in the "Malba" account.

In Bighori villages "Lagat" takes the place of these miscellaneous cesses and is collected at the rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. on the amount of Ain-ul-Mal. The following is a list of sums due to "Sigahdars" as their "Haq" and sums credited to the "Malba fund":—

1. *Dami Pharnavis*, rate one per cent. collected from all villages and paid to the Pharnavis.

2. *Hug Patwarri*, rate one seer per maund in Lata Koota villages, and one anna per rupee in Bighori villages.

3. *Malba*, rate one anna per rupee. Of sums collected through this fund, the following are credited to the State:—

"Bheytt Sir-i-dehi," "Bheytt doura" (gashti), "Bheytt dasti," "Buz-eedain," "Balaipatta," "Keraya gharri," "Lagat Sirkari," "Rukkha gadola," "Mapa Barbaria," "Amba bara," "Tankhwa Shahna." Only four of the above items, however, *viz.*, "Lagat Sirkari," "Mapa Barbaria," "Rukkha Gadola," and "Tankhwa Shahna" are entered in the accounts under land revenue, the remainder being shewn under "Siwai."

The following items are included in Sir-i-dehi:—

1. Bheytt Muzbita—

				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Azam Shah Khan Wali	1	0	0	}	6	14
Sayad Siraj Ahmad	...	...	...	1	0	0
Sahibzada Ahmad Yarkhan	...	...	...	1	10	0
Kiladar of Tonk	...	...	...	2	0	0
Abdul Wahid Khan	...	...	...	1	0	0
Bhat	0	4	0	}	5	0
2. Amil's Bheytt	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Peshkar's Bheytt	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Jama Kharch Navis' Bheytt	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Mufti's Bheytt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Pharnavis Bheytt at Rs. 2 or	...	...	...	...	...	...

"Buz-eedain" is a charge at the rate of one or two rupees according to the size of the village, on account of the sacrifice of goats at the Eed festival.

The "Bheytt gashti" was a "nazar" of one rupee given to the Amil, Peshkar, and Thanadar when they visited a village, and "Bheytt dasti" was a similar "nazar" offered to the Amil by patels when they came to Nimbahera to see him.

All these Bheysts have of late years been confiscated, that is to say, the full amount is still collected from each village, but is credited to the State.

For the future the Darbar has sanctioned my recommendation that the land

revenue assessment should include sums hitherto charged under "Serina Sirkari," "Bhog Lagat," "Bhog bara," "Bhog Kasar," and "Amal Kasar," as is the case in "Bighori" villages.

The special enhancement in the Bangrera land revenue (No. 7) was taken into consideration when the rates for that village were fixed.

In place of the miscellaneous cesses (15 to 40) half an anna per rupee will be demanded from "Lata Koota" village as has hitherto been done in "Bighori" villages.

As regards the Patwarris "Haq" half an anna per rupee (the Bighor rate) will be the demand in all villages.

"Foutidari" at two per cent. and "Dami" at two pies per rupee will remain at their present rate, the contribution to the "Malba" fund being reduced from one anna to half an anna in the rupee. Under these circumstances the total incidence of cesses will be at the rate of two annas in the rupee, and in working out the proposed settlement demand in each village (Appendix D.) the amount shewn as "Kharcha" has been calculated at this rate.

The following cesses hitherto charged in the "Malba" account and credited under the head "Ain-ul-mal" have been abolished :—

1. Rukka gadola.
2. Mapa Barbaria.
3. Amba Bara.
4. Sirkari ghass.
5. Keraya gharri.
6. Nana.
7. Tankliwa Shalma.

As well as the following which are charged in the "Malba" account and credited under the head "Siwai."

8. Bheyt Sir-i-dehi.
9. Bheyt gashti.
10. Bheyt dasti.
11. Balai patta.

The amount which will in future be collected at the rate of half an anna in the rupee for the "Malba" fund will be set aside for defraying village expenses such as "Talabana," ordinary charitable grants, cost of maintaining "Mandars" and "Masjids," festivities, etc., as well as any extraordinary expenditure that may have to be met. The balance remaining, if any, will be spent on village improvements, such as the construction of tanks, &c.

The preparation of the "Malba" account will be entrusted to the Patwarri. The account will be balanced at the end of the year, and presented for the inspection of the Nazim, Peshkar Mal and villagers.

The revenue derived from "Baleras," that is, outlying tracts of inferior soil generally cultivated by Bhils and also the revenue from State lands and melon beds will in future be shown under "Ain-ul-mal."

X.—*Mutalliq Mal.*

Under this heading, in the accounts for Samvat 1942 (1885) are entered the following charges :—

1. *Saliana* from "Riayatdars" and from holders of "Khairati" and "Muafee" land.
2. *Nazarana* on account of "Muafee," "Inami" or "Bukhshao" land.
3. *Revenue from State wells* and land.
4. *Produce of State gardens.*
5. *Contract for the Achari grass "bhir."*

In future, land revenue collections, such as item No. 3 will be excluded from "Mutalliq Mal," which will comprise "Saliana," "Nazarana," revenue from gardens, grass "bhirs," sale of wood and fruit.

XI.—*Siwai Mahmooli.*

Under this heading should be entered all charges which are of a permanent nature, excepting those which come under "Ain-ul-mal" and "Mutalliq Mal." In the accounts for Samvat 1942 (1885) the following items of "Siwai Mahmooli," are entered :—

1. Receipts from Customs dues on opium exports.
2. *Mapa.*—A special export duty levied in Keli and Kanauj, Rs. 366-1-3
3. *Batwali.*—Charged in one village only, Rs. 8.
4. *Wazan Kashi.*—Contracts for weighment of grain throughout the pargana.
5. Contract for monopoly of trade in tobacco.
6. *Dalali Patta.*—Customs dues on sales in certain villages.
7. *Balai Patta.*—Rs. 137 are paid annually by the Balais to the State in consideration for their privileges.
8. *Buz-eedain.*—Collections in cash at various rates at the Eed Festival, Rs. 96.4-0.
9. *Amba bara.*—Cart hire for conveying mangoes from Nimbahera to Tonk. Rs. 35 levied annually from certain villages.
10. *Bheyt Muzbila.*—The details have been given under Ain-al-mal, Rs. 1,409-14-6.

11. Abkari contract.
12. *Patta Kasab*.—Tax on butchers.
13. Maintenance of Charlia Chouki, Rs. 96.
14. Maintenance of sowars in Kalandargarh. The jagirdar pays 2½ annas in the rupee on the revenue of the village for this purpose.
15. Monopoly for supply of victuals at marriages and funerals throughout the pargana, Rs. 51.
16. *Dalali Lagat*.—Contract for supply of carts.
17. *Tekka Chirmi*.—A contract for the monopoly of the trade in hides, Rs. 102-8-0.
18. *Nazarana Seh sala*.—Nazarana paid every third year by Istimrars and Bhoomias, Rs. 2,827-0-0.

The Durbar has agreed to abolish Mapa, Batwali, Ambabara, and Tekha Chirmi. Import and export dues will in future be shown in the customs accounts and "Chamari Patta," "Teli Khoont," "Gadar Tola," "Ghar Jhompri," and "Ugahi" hitherto included in "Ain-ul-mal" will be entered under "Siwa Mahmooli."

XII.—*Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.*

This comprised 27 items in Samvat 1942, most of them being miscellaneous petty receipts. There is one charge which the Durbar has abolished, viz., "Nazarana" for new wells. The remaining items have no connection with land revenue.

XIII.—*Classes of Soil.*

The following description of the various classes of soil in the pargana was recorded at my request by some of the most intelligent patels and patwaris:—

Kali land of the first quality is that in which the soil is black with a depth of 5 or 6 feet. When irrigated, opium and makki are most frequently cultivated, but also to a smaller extent sugarcane, barley, wheat, urd, and hemp. The produce of the soil is good. When unirrigated, wheat, jowar, ajuain and occasionally linseed and gram are sown. When fresh land of this description is brought under cultivation, the best outturn is obtained from the third year and onwards for a period of 15 years.

Dhamni soil is dark in color but lighter than *kali* and has a certain amount of kankar in it; the best quality should have a depth of 3 to 5 feet. When irrigated, opium, barley, sugarcane, cotton and hemp are grown on it but the produce is less than on "kali" soil.

When unirrigated, gram, til, linseed, and occasionally wheat and cotton are grown on it. In Keli and Gadola *koosam* and *al* are also cultivated on it.

When fresh land is brought under cultivation the outturn from the third year for a period of ten or twelve years is good, but afterwards falls off.

Bhuri soil is lighter in colour than the above and should have a depth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. When irrigated, opium, makki, sugarcane, cotton, urd, chāola, barley, wheat, and hemp are grown on it. When the land is first broken up it is usual to sow urd, chāola or hemp to increase the productiveness of the soil.

When these crops have grown to some height they are ploughed into the land as manure. More manure is added, and if opium is to be cultivated, the land lies fallow for one year. If makki is sown in the kharif, it is followed by barley or wheat, but in this case or when opium is grown after makki the outturn is less. When unirrigated land of this description is first brought under cultivation jowar, gram, til and cotton are grown. The outturn is good for from 5 to 7 years but falls off after that period. In the Doongla, Morwan, Chikarra and Sangesia, districts land of this description is cultivated in the kharif for three or four years and then allowed to lie fallow for a similar period. If this rule is adhered to the produce is good. In the Morwan taluka the outturn on irrigated *bhuri* soil is better than on *kali*. In the Chikarra Hulqa excellent crops of barley are grown on this class of soil.

Ratri and Pili.—Soil of the best kind is yellow or red in color and has an admixture of kankar. When irrigated, makki, sugarcane, opium, barley, wheat and hemp are grown on it. If a great deal of manure is used the outturn is average, otherwise it is little or nothing.

When land of this description is first broken up it is usual to sow urd and hemp, then when the ground is ploughed in the month of Sawan, these crops are worked into the soil, more manure is added, and barley, wheat or opium are cultivated.

When unirrigated, jowar, til, cotton and gram can be grown if the rains are good, but otherwise the crops soon dry up. This soil is cropped for three or four years, or longer if the outturn remains good, and then lies fallow for a similar period.

Kankri soil is that in which kankar predominates. The outturn is less than that of *ratri* or *pili*, but the system of treating it is the same.

Eksakha land was described by the Panchayat as land situated near a well which is only irrigated occasionally or not at all. When gram is sown, such lands are both irrigated and manured. The assessment has hitherto been from 4 to 8 annas more than that of "gorwan" land per local bigha, and rather less

than half that of irrigated land. In the kharif, makki, maash and chaṣula are sown on "Eksakha" land and in the rabi gram. When cotton and hemp are cultivated the land is not double-cropped.

"Gorwan" land is that situated within easy distance of the village, and is generally better manured than the rest of the cultivable area. Such land has hitherto been assessed at about 4 annas a bigla more than other land whether irrigated or unirrigated. The various classes of soil and also the extent of the home lands have been shown on the village maps by distinctive colours. Each class of soil has been entered as of 1st or 2nd quality, the 2nd quality being for soil of little depth or where oosar is present or, when for other reasons, the produce is inferior.

XIV.—*Soil factors.*

A considerable number of experiments were made in order to ascertain the actual produce per bigla of the different soils in various parts of the pargana by cutting the crop as it stood and weighing it. These experiments were carried out under the superintendence of the Munsarims while the survey was in progress; and the results are given in Appendix C. These do not, however throw very much light on the subject for several reasons. First, because the crop in most cases weighs much more when first gathered than afterwards when it has had time to dry; secondly, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the yield of the most important crops, such as opium and sugarcane, as they would have to be carefully watched for many weeks to prevent fraud. Thirdly, the same class of soil yields a perfectly different outturn according to the way it is manured, the quality of the seed, and the amount of labour expended on it. A safer way of fixing the soil factors seemed to me to consult the cultivators themselves. A statement was first drawn up and signed by a large number of Patels and Patwarris in which they recorded what they considered the maximum and minimum rates of each class of soil applicable to the whole pargana. The headmen of nearly every one of the "Lata Koota" villages also recorded what they considered fair rates, and the soil factors for the various groups were determined by comparing these statements. The factors for the circles into which the pargana has been divided for assessment purposes are given below, the Gorwan factors being shown in a separate column.

Statement showing Soil Factors for each Hulqa

Class of soil and Piwat, Eksakha, Maleti &c.	Bigori Villages.		Hulqa Chikarra.		Hulqa Doongla.		Hulqa Sangesra.		Hulqa Morwan.	
Piwat.	K.	G.	K.	G.	K.	G.	K.	G.	K.	G.
Kali I.	104	130	117	132	106	120	.....		120	130
„ II.	91	114	.....		98	110	.....		115	124
Dhammi I.	88	110	100	112	96	108	.....		100	106
„ II.	77	96	88	100	84	94	84	102	94	100
Bhuri I.	72	90	78	88	77	87	80	96	88	96
„ II.	67	84	56	64	67	76	72	85	80	92
Ratri I.	48	60	42	48	57	64	62	0	69	79
„ II.	42	52	42	48	48	54	56	0	.....
Pili I.	48	60	42	48	57	64	.....		.....
„ II.	42	52	42	48	48	54	.....		.....
Kankri I.	48	60	42	48	57	64	55	67	48	53
„ II.	42	52	42	48	48	54	.....		.....
<i>Eksakha—</i>										
Kali I.	50	62	.....		48	54	.....		50	56
„ II.	44	54	.....		46	51	.....		47	52
Dhammi I.	40	50	39	44	44	48	.....		46	50
„ II.	35	44	35	40	42	46	52	58	40	44
Bhuri I.	34	42	32	36	28	31	44	48	39	43
„ II.	30	38	22	24	25	28	32	38	34	40
Ratri I.	20	25	17	19	24	26	26	0	33	38
„ II.	18	22	17	19	22	24	22	0	.....
Pili I.	20	25	17	19	24	26	.....		.....
„ II.	18	22	17	19	22	24	.....		.....
Kankri I.	20	25	17	19	24	26	.....		.....
„ II.	18	22	17	19	22	24	.....		.....
<i>Maleti—</i>										
Kali I.	28	35	19	38	24	26	.....		18	44
„ II.	25	31	.....		22	24	.....		17	39
Dhammi I.	20	25	16	32	20	22	20	0	16	32
„ II.	18	22	14	28	14	16	18	32	15	31
Bhuri I.	16	20	10	20	12	14	16	32	12	36
„ II.	14	18	8	16	10	12	11	22	10	25
Ratri I.	6	8	6	12	8	10	10	20	7	21
„ II.	5	7	6	12	7	8	9	0	.....
Pili I.	6	8	6	12	8	10	.....		.....
„ II.	5	7	6	12	7	8	.....		.....
Kankri I.	6	8	6	12	8	10	7	14	7	21
„ II.	5	7	6	12	7	8	6	0	.....

in Nimbahera Pargana, State Tonk.

Hulga Kannuj.		REMARKS.
K.	G.	
104	117	
92	104	
96	108	
84	94	
80	90	
70	80	
72	80	
64	72	
64	72	
56	64	
48	54	
36	40	
48	54	
42	48	
40	50	
35	42	
32	36	
28	32	
24	27	
21	24	
24	27	
21	24	
24	27	
21	24	
16	18	
14	16	
12	14	
10	12	
10	12	
8	9	
8	9	
7	8	
8	9	
7	8	
8	9	
7	8	

XV.—*Unit incidence of villages in 1885.*

In order to calculate the unit incidence in Bighori villages, the "Kirsani" revenue demand for Samvat 1942 (1885) has been divided by the total number of soil units in the revenue-paying Kirsani area.

Any land cultivated subsequent to Samvat 1942 was of course omitted from the calculation. In "Lata Koota" villages the revenue demand varies each year, the amount depending on whether harvests are good or bad, and prices high or low. Besides this there are many items which have hitherto been entered as "Kharcha" and excluded from "Ain-ul-mal", which should properly be included in it, such as "Bhog Bara," "Bhog Kasrath," etc. To ascertain the exact amount of land revenue proper, therefore, was almost impossible, and the plan I adopted was to take the total of land revenue and "Kharcha" of Samvat 1942, deduct $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee which is about the present average rate of "Kharcha" in Bighori villages, and treat the balance as land revenue. It should be noted, however, that the state revenue demand from "Lata Koota" villages in Samvat 1942 was small, as compared with other years, and the average for the 5 years, from Samvat 1940 to Samvat 1944, inclusive, will be seen from the statement appended to this report (Appendix B). The average land revenue demand from Lata Koota villages for the 5 years in question was Rs. 41,813-14-5, while the demand in Samvat 1942 was only Rs. 37,667-13-6. The reason why the figures for Samvat 1942 were taken for calculating the unit incidence was that a copy of the Patwaris' accounts for that year for each village was prepared and placed with the file so that the actual revenue demand could be ascertained with comparative accuracy. Any changes which occurred in the holdings or in the extent of the irrigated and unirrigated area, between Samvat 1942 and Samvat 1945 when the Settlement was introduced, were recorded in the Settlement papers, but it was necessary to work out the unit incidence for some year in which the accounts were complete, and the year preceding the commencement of the survey seemed the best for this purpose.

XVI.—*Unit incidence fixed at Settlement.*

The soil factors having been fixed for each assessment circle, and the unit incidence of Khalsa villages having been ascertained according to the revenue demand of Samvat 1942 (1885), the Settlement papers of each village were examined, and the unit incidence for the present Settlement decided on. My Assistant Munshi Chuni Lal has served for many years in the revenue administration of this Pargana, and I myself have had frequent opportunities of ascertaining the capabilities of the Khalsa villages. Particular attention was paid to the outstanding land revenue (Appendix A), and when a village was found to be much in debt, the unit incidence was lowered. A statement is appended to this report (Appendix D) giving a list of the Khalsa villages in the Pargana, and showing the revenue demand and unit incidence in Samvat 1942 (1885), the demand according

to the rates suggested by the Patels and Patwarris of "Lata Koota" villages, and the unit incidence and assessment for the term of the present Settlement. The financial results of the Settlement will be separately explained, but as regards the unit incidence which determines the scale of rates, it will be noticed that in the majority of Bighori villages it has been maintained at the figure shewn for Samvat 1942 or less, while only in a few instances and for special reasons has it been raised so as to increase the demand to any appreciable extent. In "Lata Koota" villages the proposed unit incidence is generally higher than that for Samvat 1942, partly because as explained above the State has been a loser by the "Koota" system of assessment, and partly because the outturn and consequently the demand for Samvat 1942 was abnormally low. The proposed revenue demand, however, in "Lata Koota" villages is actually much less than it would be if the rates suggested by the Patels and Patwarris had been adopted.

XVII.—*Kirsani rates fixed at Settlement.*

The highest unit incidence in the Pargana is 15, *i. e.*, Re. 0-1-3, and the highest soil factor, *viz.*, that for the best irrigated soil within the Gorwan area is 132. The highest rate in the Pargana therefore would be $132 \times \text{Re. } 0-1-3 = \text{Rs. } 10-5-6$, but as a matter of fact the highest rate that occurs anywhere is Rs. 9-8-0 because in the villages in which the unit incidence is 15, there happens to be no Kali of the 1st quality in the Gorwan area. The maximum rate suggested by a Panchayat of Patels and Patwarris was Rs. 9, plus annas four per rupee for Gorwan land or Rs. 11-4-0.

The maximum rate for the best unirrigated land (exclusive of the Gorwan area) is Rs. 2-3-0 as compared with Rs. 2-0-0 suggested by the Panchayat.

The average unit incidence in the "Bighori" villages is 9, and the average rates for Kali and Dhamni irrigated are Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 4-2-0 respectively as compared with Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 5-8-0 the average according to the Patels. The irrigated average rates for the same soils are Re. 1-9-0 and Re. 0-15-0 as compared with Re. 1-12-0 and Re. 1-4-0.

It will be of interest here to note the rates prevailing in adjacent parts of Meywar. The average rates paid in the Sadri Zillah of the Meywar State before the Settlement was introduced were—

For ancient wells	Rs. 10-14-9 per bigha.
For modern wells	„ 6- 6-9 „
For new wells	„ 2-12-6 „

The maximum for ancient wells was Rs. 15 per bigha, and for modern wells, Rs. 8 per bigha. Under Mr. Wingate's Settlement existing payments were accepted as the basis; increase or decrease in the total revenue from ancient irrigation was not aimed at, and the existing total was as nearly as possible maintained. At the same time existing payments were modified by a consideration of average rates

obtained from wells similarly circumstanced and evidently intended to pay alike. From para. 50 of the Settlement Report, and from an examination of Appendix A. it would appear that Rs. 14 per bigha was the maximum fixed for ancient wells, and Rs. 7½ the maximum and Rs. 4 the minimum for modern wells. The rates per bigha for unirrigated land were apparently retained as far as possible at Settlement, a similar distinction being drawn as in the case of wells, between ancient, modern and new cultivation, the average rates for which were Rs. 2-0-0, Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-4-0 respectively. When expressed in Kaldar rupees per acre the maximum rate for irrigated land in the Sadri Zillah is Rs. 20-8-1 per acre, and the average rate for the best class of unirrigated land is Rs. 2-14-10 per acre. The rates fixed by Mr. Wingate in his Settlement of the Jat Parganas of Meywar were maximum rates in Kaldar rupees.

Wet landsRs. 11-11-6 per acre.

Dry lands irrigable or within manured area... ,, 4- 6-2 ,,

Dry lands pure and simple ,, 2- 2-6 ,,

The following is a comparative statement of maximum irrigated rates in Nimbahera, Meywar, and according to the views of the Panchayat:—

Sadri Zillah Kaldar Rs. 20 -8-1 per acre.

Jat Pargana ,, ,, 11-11-6 ,,

Nimbahera ,, ,, 16 -2-8 ,,

Panchayat ,, ,, 19 -0-0 ,,

The villages I have seen in the Jat Parganas of Meywar cannot compare, as regards richness of soil with Nimbahera, some parts of the district being nearly, is not quite, on a par with the adjacent Sadri Zillah. The Settlement maximum rates for Chahi and Barani land of Kali, Dhamni and Bhuri of the first quality (the classes of soil which preponderate in this Pargana) have been compared with the maximum rates hitherto prevailing as shewn in the Patwarri's "Khatas" with the following results:—

Bighori Villages.

Class of soil	Chahi.			Barani.	
	Prevailing maximum rate.	Settlement maximum rate.		Prevailing maximum rate.	Settlement maximum rate.
		Gorma.	Ordinary.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kali I.	12 14 0	9 8 0	7 9 0	2 1 3	2 1 0
	Bisalwass.	Barbaria.	Bisalwass.	Bisalwass.	Barbaria.
Dhamni I.	9 1 0	8 10 0	6 14 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
	Keli.	Keli.	Keli.	Keli.	Keli.
Bhuri I.	8 10 0	7 1 0	5 10 0	1 9 0	1 9 0
	Arnoda.	Arnoda.	Arnoda.	Arnoda.	Arnoda.

Lata Koota Villages.

Class of soil.	Chahi.			Barani.	
	Prevailing maximum rate.	Settlement maximum rate.		Prevailing maximum rate.	Settlement maximum rate.
		Gorma.	Ordinary.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kali I. ....	.....	6 4 0	7 1 0	.....	1 14 0
		Morwan.	Makanpura.		Makanpura.
Dhamni I.	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	Aner and Doongla.	Kanauj.	Kanauj.	Nipauli.	Naurangabad.
Bhuri I.	6 4 0	6 8 0	5 7 0	1 4 0	1 1 0
	Kanauj.	Sangesra.	Sangesra.	Doongla.	Sangesra.

It will be seen that in "Bighori" villages the Settlement maximum rates for these three classes of soil when irrigated are lower than previous maximum rates, and the same is the case with unirrigated land except as regards Dhamni. The reason why the maximum rate for Dhamni appears higher than formerly is that in the village of Keli where the maximum rate occurs, soil which is really Kali of the 2nd quality has been classed as Dhamni 1st quality. In Lata Koota villages the maximum rates are in nearly all cases lower than those hitherto prevailing. They are also lower than "Bighori" rates to be met with in "Lata Koota" villages for which special "Pattas" were given. In Kanauj only is there an increase of four annas when compared with the former highest rates in Aner. This is owing to a difference in the productiveness of the soil which is better in Kanauj than in Aner.

The following is a comparison of former and Settlement average rates per bigha throughout the Pargana:—

Class of village.	Area.	Former "jama."	Average per bigha.	Settlement jama.	Average per bigha.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bighori	48,384 2 0	1,13,590 2 10	2 5 6	1,06,075 6 6	2 3 9
Lata Koota	37,543 0 0	48,420 15 9	1 4 8	57,078 6 0	1 8 4
Total.....	85,927 2 0	1,62,011 2 7	1 14 2	1,63,153 12 6	1 14 5

The previous demand and that now fixed for "Bighori" and "Lata Koota" villages have been divided by the total cultivated area. In villages which were "Bighori" in Samvat 1942 (1885) the average per bigha is Rs. 2-5-6 when calculated on the demand for that year, and Rs. 2-3-6 on the Settlement demand.

In Lata Koota villages the average per bigha in Samvat 1942 (1885) comes to Re. 1-4-8, and according to the Settlement rates to Re. 1-8-4:

The average rates now fixed, therefore, are lower than those hitherto prevailing in "Bighori Pakka" villages, but Re. 0-3-8 higher than the former average in "Lata Koota" villages. As regards the latter class of village the explanation of the apparent increase is that the demand shown in the patwarris' accounts for Samvat 1942 (1885) was unusually low, as has been previously explained.

The total demand on the individual "Khata" (holdings) of cultivators must of course show increase or decrease on the former demand when the Settlement rates are applied for the following reasons:—

1. Formerly there were no special rates for the different classes of soil.
2. In "Lata Koota" villages when cash rates are applied, there is necessarily much difference between the former and the new totals.
3. The areas according to the revenue survey differ from those recorded in the patwarris' papers.
4. In some "Khata" the "Mustajirs" have entered land as irrigated, and have charged irrigated rates when it is in reality unirrigated.
5. The Settlement rate of "Kharcha" differs from that formerly demanded.
6. In many "Khata" the patwarris have made mistakes in calculating the demand especially when holdings have been divided.
7. Land newly cultivated in Samvat 1942 (1885) was assessed at low rates that year, whereas full rates were due when the Settlement was introduced.
8. "Kirsani" land has often been wrongly entered by the Patwarris as "Riayati."

In order, however, to prevent as far as possible any great increase or decrease in the total demand from any "Khatadar" without sufficient cause— I issued orders that any increase or decrease in the total of a "Khata," not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee might be disregarded, but any increase or decrease exceeding this rate should be enquired into, and the cause noted in the remarks column of the "Tajwiz Jama." When there was an increase or decrease made in the unit incidence, and consequently in the total demand of a village, the margin of 2 anna in the rupee allowed per "Khata" was altered to the same extent. For instance, if there was an increase of one anna per rupee in the total demand of a village a similar increase in the total demand for each holding was allowed to pass without special enquiry.

XVIII.—*Riayati Rates.*

With regard to the assessment of land held by "Riayatdars" the following method was adopted. Pending the decision of claims to hold land on Riayat

tenure (*i. e.*, on reduced rates) the land revenue demand from Riayatdars for Samvat 1942 was taken as presumably correct, and the "Kharcha" to be levied at 2 annas in the rupee was calculated on this demand.

In "Bighori" villages the land revenue demand from Riayatdars for Samvat 1942 was easily ascertained, but in "Lata Koota" villages where assessment was in shares of the produce, the demand varied from year to year.

The "Kirsani" rates of land revenue fixed at Settlement for each class of soil were therefore taken as the basis of calculation and the Riayatdars rates fixed in cash at $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, etc., of the "Kirsani" rates according to the reduction which each Riayatdar claimed to be entitled to. The scale of remissions per rupee is as follows:—

State share.				Proportion of Kirsani rate to be paid by Riayatdars.			
				Rs. a. p.			
Khareef $\frac{1}{2}$	Rabi $\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	Taken as 1 0 0 (Kirsani rate).			
" $\frac{1}{2}$	" $\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	0 15 0			
" $\frac{2}{3}$	" $\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	0 15 0			
" $\frac{2}{3}$	" $\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	0 14 0			
" $\frac{1}{4}$	" $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 14 0			
" $\frac{1}{3}$	" $\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	0 13 0			
" $\frac{1}{4}$	" $\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	0 13 0			
" $\frac{1}{3}$	" $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 12 0			
" $\frac{1}{3}$	" $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 12 0			
" $\frac{1}{4}$	" $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 12 0			
" $\frac{1}{4}$	" $\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	0 11 0			
" $\frac{1}{3}$	" $\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	0 10 0			
" $\frac{1}{2}$	" $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 10 0			

Some Riayatdars have hitherto paid no salana at all, and the remainder paid at various rates. It appears that in Samvat 1908 (1851) in the time of Nawab Wazir-ud-dowla it was ruled that one-third of the remission of revenue enjoyed by Riayatdars should be paid to the State each year as salana, but this order was not properly carried out and much riayati land granted since that date paid no salana. For the future, with the exception of riayati land which has specially been exempted from payment of salana the order passed in Samvat 1908 will be carried out with this modification that in order to simplify the account, salana will be charged at the rate of 5 annas in the rupee on the total amount of remission

(including land revenue and "kharcha") which the Riayatdar is entitled to. The rates for Riayatdars, including salana, in some cases result in an increase and in others a decrease on the total demand for individual khatas, but this is unavoidable. When the increase or decrease on the demand exceeds 2 annas per rupee special orders have been passed.

XIX.—Statement of prices.

The following is a statement of the average prices for each year from Samvat 1938 (1881) to Samvat 1946 (1889), prepared at Tonk from the monthly return of prices for Nimbahera in British weights and currency :—

	S. 1938.	S. 1939.	S. 1940.	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.	S. 1945.	S. 1946.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Makki	0 27 12	0 21 6	0 23 12	1 0 12	0 23 0	0 29 12	0 17 10	0 15 7	0 21 1
Jowar	0 26 8	0 20 13½	0 25 4½	0 34 14	0 29 0	0 25 5	0 18 2	0 15 10	0 18 1
Wheat.....	0 16 0	0 16 8	0 18 10½	0 24 9	0 25 0	0 16 8	0 12 9	0 13 2	0 14 6
Barley.....	0 25 4	0 19 10½	0 29 7	1 2 3	0 31 0	0 24 11	0 17 3	0 17 1	0 20 0
Gram	0 20 15	0 20 3	0 22 2	0 29 6	0 28 0	0 24 10	0 16 6	0 17 14	0 18 6
Gur	0 2 12	0 7 0	0 9 1	0 8 5	0 7 4	0 7 5	0 8 4	0 7 13	0 8 2
Maash.....	0 15 15	0 20 10½	0 17 4	0 20 2	0 22 0	0 21 1	0 15 3	0 14 0	0 15 0
Moong.....	0 19 14	0 19 14	0 20 12	0 30 2	0 32 8	0 19 7	0 13 7	0 13 12	0 12 6
San .....	.....	0 8 12	0 7 1	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 11 11	0 16 1	0 12 0	0 7 12

From this statement it will be seen that from Samvat 1941 (1884) to Samvat 1945 (1888) there was a pretty steady rise in the price of all articles except gur, followed by a slight fall in Samvat 1946 (1889).

The average prices for til and cotton during these years could not be ascertained at Tonk, but the following statement was prepared from the Nimbahera records in 1887. The prices quoted are in Shahalam Shahi currency for a mani of 12 local seers, and it will be seen that there has been no great fluctuation since Samvat 1935 (1878) :

Years.	Til.	Cotton.	Years.	Til.	Cotton.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Samvat 1931	17 0 0	30 0 0	Samvat 1937	28 0 0	33 8 0
„ 1932	16 12 0	35 8 0	„ 1938	20 8 0	32 8 0
„ 1933	27 0 0	50 0 0	„ 1939	23 0 0	32 0 0
„ 1934	36 0 0	41 0 0	„ 1940	20 8 0	29 0 0
„ 1935	36 0 0	31 0 0	„ 1941	30 8 0	33 0 0
„ 1936	28 0 0	36 0 0	„ 1942	27 12 0	34 4 0

The price of opium, on the other hand, has fallen in a marked degree during the last nine years, and to this fact is chiefly due the indebtedness of the cultivators who insist on growing poppy year after year, although it yields a smaller profit than other crops. The figures for the Pirawa pargana have lately been given to me by the Financial Member of the Council, and with slight differences due to the quality of the local produce and the nearness of the market they may be taken as representing the price for the whole State. Crude opium is exported from Pirawa in bags, weighing 96 "pakka" seers or nearly 196 lbs. The rates given below are those at which the cultivators made over the produce to the Bunniah. The price is settled by the Nazim of the pargana. Fluctuations frequently occur owing to speculations, but they do not as a rule affect the cultivators. The highest price reached was in 1878 and the lowest in 1890 :—

Year.	Price per bag of crude opium, 96 seers.	Year.	Price per bag of crude opium, 96 seers.
	Rs.		Rs.
1863-64	592	78	992
65	640	79	768
66	876	80	944
67	832	81	656
68	769	82	520
69	724	83	376
70	712	84	499
71	704	85	384
72	616	86	409
73	664	87	480
74	600	88	512
75	600	89	504
76	566	90	336
77	568		

It has been suggested to me that in order to reduce the area under opium the Durbar should specially encourage the cultivation of some other crop, such as irrigated cotton. To introduce special rates for any particular crop would not, however, in my opinion, be advisable, as it would complicate the accounts and necessitate annual measurement when two different crops were grown on one field. The profit on cotton cultivation, as will be shewn further on, is already greater than that on opium, and I would suggest that encouragement should be given

through the Customs Department by lowering the export duties. The rates would then remain unchanged, but the Durbar could year by year offer inducements for the cultivation of the crops which would pay the State and the cultivators best.

XX.—*Cultivator's profit or loss.*

In British provinces, I believe, it is usual to estimate that the maximum which should be claimed by Government as revenue, is one-third of the gross produce of the land, one third being allowed for the cost of cultivation and one-third as profit to the cultivator. There is no such rule, however, I imagine, in most Native States, and in Nimbahera the State share has sometimes been two-thirds of the gross produce. Before Settlement operations commenced, my Assistant, who was then Peshkar of the pargana, assembled most of the patels and patwarris and with their assistance prepared a statement showing the average out-turn for each class of soil of the principal crops irrigated and unirrigated, the value in rupees, and the cost of cultivation, including the revenue demand. This statement is given in Appendix E, but it has been altered in certain respects, so as to show the profit and loss to the cultivator at prices now current and with the Settlement rates of assessment. The average out-turn and expenditure shown is according to the cultivator's account, and in order to give them every advantage I have entered the maximum instead of average rates, excluding those for home lands. If the average rates and the actual out-turn for each class of soil were given, the profit to the cultivators would, I believe, in every case exceed one-third of the gross produce. The cost of cultivation, however, as given by the cultivators in this statement cannot, I think, be altogether relied on. It is supposed to include all charges for seed, manure, cart-hire, ploughing, sowing, weeding, watering and collecting the crop, as well as sums spent on cattle, agricultural implements, interest to Bunniahs and presents to village servants. In some cases it is shown as much less than one-third of the gross produce, while in others it exceeds the gross produce.

After Settlement operations began, the cultivators put down the cost of cultivating at a much higher figure than that shown in this statement. I discussed every item of expenditure with them, especially with reference to "dofasli" opium, *i. e.*, opium in the ribbee after makki in the kharif. The following is their estimate of profit and loss.* The above estimate of expenditure is rather less than that given in Malcolm's Central India, Appendix VI., where the cost of cultivating one Bigha of opium alone is given as Rs. 23-9-0 excluding the Government demand. It should be remembered, however, that the expenditure is calculated on the supposition that the occupier of land does no work himself, but pays liberal wages to every one employed in ploughing, watering and weeding, whereas in the majority of cases the occupant and his family do all the work with their own hands. If the cost of cultivation really came to Rs. 21-11-6, it is evident that after paying the State demand there would be little or no balance left.

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE on one local Bigha of good irrigated land, according to the
Putels and Patwaris, in 1887.**

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.
Makki—one kachcha mani	10 0 0	Price of poppy seed	0 9 6
Opium—ten kachcha seers	17 8 0	Weeding... ..	2 0 0
Poppy heads—two kachcha maunds	3 0 0	Irrigation—7 waterings... ..	5 4 0
		Manure and cart-hire	4 8 0
		Extracting poppy juice	1 8 0
		Breaking up poppy heads	0 6 0
		Making kiaris (beds)	0 6 0
		Sowing and ploughing	2 14 0
		Directing water into kiaris	0 11 0
		Price of makki seed and cost of cultivation	3 9 0
Total.....Rs.	30 8 0	Total .....Rs.	21 11 6

I am inclined to think, however, that the expenditure shewn in Appendix E is nearer the correct figure for ordinary cultivators, and that even taking the maximum rates now proposed and the abnormally low price of opium, there is still some profit to the cultivator on dafasi opium, though, of course, much less than there used to be. It will be noticed, however, that there are two crops which apparently yield a higher return than opium, namely, sugarcane and irrigated cotton. With regard to the former, the cultivators object that it would not really pay them to cultivate sugarcane instead of poppy for several reasons—First, because they could not cultivate the same area with sugar as they do with poppy; second, the outlay would be far greater and they cannot afford it; third, there is not sufficient water in their wells to irrigate more than small patches of sugarcane; and fourth, it is a whole year before the cultivator gets any return for his outlay on sugarcane. There is, no doubt, some truth in these objections, especially as regards the insufficiency of water in the wells, and the fairness of the rates now proposed cannot be tested by the high profits on sugarcane cultivation.

The same objections, however, do not apply to irrigated cotton, which apparently yields a far higher profit than opium, and I think every effort should be made to encourage its cultivation in place of opium. One point seems perfectly clear, *viz.*, that as during the term of the present Settlement the price of opium is likely to fall still lower, the profit and loss on its cultivation should not be taken as the basis of assessment. So long as the rates allow a fair profit on the cultivation of other crops, such as cotton, wheat and barley, they cannot with reason be objected to, and it seems clear from the estimate given by the cultivators themselves that this is the case even when the maximum rates are applied.

XXI.—*Chouth.*

These remissions are of two kinds, general and special. In some villages for instance, a general remission of about half an anna in the rupee is allowed to each cultivator. The origin of this custom appears to be that formerly the whole pargana was assessed on the "Lata Koota" system, and as cash rates were gradually introduced, they were found in some cases to be excessive. These remissions were therefore granted in certain villages and have been retained since. In calculating the unit incidence of a village, remissions of this sort are deducted from the nominal revenue demand, so that the rights of the cultivators in this respect were maintained. Special remissions have hitherto been granted to patels and patwaris throughout the pargana as their "haq."

In future the patwaris' "haq" will be abolished and monthly pay given to them instead. With regard to the patels' "chouth," I recommended that instead of the remissions at varying rates they have hitherto enjoyed, they should in future receive a percentage on the revenue actually collected from their villages and should be held responsible for its collection. In the neighbouring State of

Meywar under the terms of the recent Settlement, the patels are allowed the following percentage:—

For the 1st Rs. 1,000 of revenue,	3	per cent.
Do. 2nd Rs. 1,000	2	„
Do. 3rd Rs. 1,000	1	„
and any subsequent Rs. 1,000		

The duties of patels were at the same time defined as follows:—“It will be the duty of the patels to furnish any information required to assist the hakim in the administration of Government, to carry out the provisions of these (revenue) rules to collect the revenue from the “Assamis,” and to forward it to the hakim, to give due notice of any revenue uncollected, and to prevent the removal of crops or property liable for any revenue uncollected.”

The Darbar agreed to offer the patels in this pargana three per cent. on revenue collected, on the understanding that they held themselves responsible that the total demand was paid in at the time appointed. Any muafee or riayati land to which they are entitled will remain in their possession in addition to the above grant, and the one per cent. recommended as patel's chouth. It appears that, roughly speaking, about one rupee per cent. has hitherto been allowed to the patels as “chouth.” The patwaris received from the State Rs. 1,278-7-6 per annum as “chouth,” “khata,” “khata khwarak,” and “chouth dagli.” The actual amount of the patels' “chouth” could not be ascertained, but from the patwaris' papers, and the “Halatdehi” of villages, it appeared that “chouth khata” came to Rs. 1,057-13-3, “chouth dagli” to Rs. 200 and “khata khwarak” to Rs. 50; total Rs. 1,307-13-3, which is at the rate of about 12 annas per cent. on the Settlement demand. Patels' and patwaris' “chouth” taken together amounts to Rs. 2,586-4-9. At two per cent. the amount would be Rs. 3,587-12-0.

The grant of three per cent. on revenue collected will only be given to such patels as become responsible for the collection of the full demand, and in the case of their failing to carry out their undertaking, the whole of the grant will, if necessary, be withheld. Those patels who refuse to be responsible for the collection of revenue will be allowed “chouth” at one per cent., in addition to any other advantages they are entitled to from holding “Muafee” or “Riayati” land, and they will perform the duties defined in the Revenue Code, the collection of revenue being entrusted to the revenue officials of the pargana.

CHAPTER II.—Pirawa.

I.—General Remarks.

The area of this pargana according to the revenue survey is 1,62,343 acres or 254 square miles. The total population according to the census of 1881 was 39,286 giving an average of 154·67 per square mile, and according to the census of 1891 it was 40,806 with an average of 160·65 per square mile. The district is divided into two sections, *viz.*, Sondwarra and Retwarra. The former is inhabited almost entirely by Sondhias who outnumber all other castes in Pirawa, and the latter by various castes of which Goojars are most numerous.

Retwarra is the more thickly populated of the two; its villages, which include Kasba Pirawa, are larger, and the hill and jungle tracts are smaller than in Sondwarra. Opium has been for many years and still is by far the most important crop raised in the Pargana.

The principal exports, which are conveyed to Indore or Ujain are opium, grain and cotton, and the chief imports sugar, rice and spices.

The average rainfall for the years Samvat 1940 to 1946 (1883 to 1889) was 27·6 inches as shewn below :—

YEAR.	June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.
S. 1940 (1883)	23	4	2	...	19	4	...	0	47	8
S. 1941 (1884)	2	7	4	7	5	3	9	2	21	9
S. 1942 (1885)	4	...	4	2	7	2	...	9	20	3
S. 1943 (1886)	Not recorded.									
S. 1944 (1887)	3	6	6	1	10	9	10	6	31	2
S. 1945 (1888)	8	3	5	7	7	5	...	...	21	5
S. 1946 (1889)	8	...	8	5	6	5	...	...	23	...

II.—Number and area of villages.

The total number of villages is 131, of which 111 are khalsa, 18 jagire and 2 khairati. At the close of the Fasli year 1298 (1890-91), when the Settlement came into force, the whole of the khalsa villages were amani. No field to field survey was made of the jagire, or khairati villages, but the cultivated area was

marked out on each map. The total area comprised in each class of village is as follows:—

Class of village.	Number of villages.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total area.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Khalsa.....	111	46,265 0 0	90,863 0 0	1,37,068 0 0	
Jagire	18	10,204 0 0	14,217 0 0	24,421 0 0	
Khairati	2	185 0 0	669 0 0	854 0 0	
Total.....	131	56,594 0 0	1,05,749 0 0	1,62,343 0 0	

III.—Unit of Measurement.

The jarib in this pargana has for many years past been reckoned as 60 “gaz.” The number of inches in a “gaz” being 30. The jarib is therefore equivalent to 1,800 inches. Cotton or hemp rope has hitherto been used, instead of a metal chain. Three biswas per bigah are usually deducted when the area is entered in the patwarris papers.

In some villages, however, 2 biswas are deducted in this way as being revenue free. This reduction has hitherto been made in the area whether irrigated or unirrigated.

There are 1,980 inches in the survey jarib, and 1,800 inches in the local jarib. The survey bigha is therefore equal to 1 bigha 4 biswas, 4 biswas local. If, however, the 2 or 3 biswas, which are allowed revenue free in the patwarris khatahs, are taken into consideration, the former is equivalent to 1 bigha 7 biswas, or 1 bigha 6 biswas local.

On the Settlement papers one survey bigha has been taken as equal to 1 bigah, 4 biswas local.

IV.—Land Tenures.

So long as a landholder pays the revenue demand he retains possession of the land, and it cannot be made over to another. He has the right, it is said, to sell or mortgage land which his forefathers have brought under cultivation by breaking up “banjar” or irrigated by wells constructed at their own cost, but with this exception, the power to sell or mortgage land does not theoretically exist though in practice it is often exercised.

If an assami abandons his holding and subsequently returns, he has a right to occupy it again, but during his absence the State can make it over to any one it pleases. One assami cannot dig a well on another’s land without the latter’s consent, and with regard to this I have recommended that the rule sanctioned for Chabra and Sironj should be introduced here.

V.—*System of collecting Revenue.*

Up to the end of the year Samvat 1945 (1887-88), nearly the whole of the khalsa area was farmed out, in most cases to the patel, patwarri or panchayat of each individual village or group of villages.

In 1861, an eight years' Settlement was effected by Diwan Shams-ud-din with the heads of villages, commencing at Rs. 1,64,536 and terminating with Rs. 1,65,236, an increase of Rs. 20,000 on the previous assessment. In June 1867, however, two years before these leases expired, the Amil of the district, Irshad Hossain, made a new Settlement for a term of seven years, by which the "Jama" was raised to Rs. 1,81,821 or a rise of 10 per cent. This was appealed against.

In Samvat 1938 (1881), a seven years' Settlement up to Samvat 1944 (1887) was made, the demand being Rs. 1,66,927.

In Samvat 1942 (1885), the Durbar issued orders that for the future no villages were to be leased, and I have recommended that this rule be observed for the term of Settlement. The manotidar system in Pirawa is, as far as I can learn, similar to that which exists in the adjacent territory of Jhallawar, which is thus described in the revenue settlement report of that State:—

"Persons, mostly of the money-lending classes, but sometimes those of independent means, among whom are to be found patels, cultivators and ex-agriculturalists offer themselves as manotidars, or are invited to take up the duties by the State officials, or by the cultivators. By a manotidar is understood one who contracts both with the cultivators and the State as regards banking transactions with the former; his agreement with the cultivators is that he will pay their revenue as it falls due, provide them with advances of grain for seed, cash advances for agricultural operations, expenses connected with ordinary living, and, occasionally, extraordinary disbursements, on the understanding that they accept the condition on which these advances are made and that the produce of their fields is not disposed of elsewhere until the manotidar's claims have been first satisfied. The prices at which this produce is to be credited being either settled by mutual agreement or fixed by State arbitrament.

"The manotidar's contract with the State is that he is appointed with the State sanction, on condition that he is responsible for the revenue payments of the cultivators, and that he will punctually and faithfully carry out the provisions of his agreement with them, in which case the State undertakes to consider the advances on all accounts made by him to be a first charge on the cultivator's crops and to afford him summary assistance through its revenue department in the realization of his dues, whenever this may be necessary.

"Having been appointed manotidars cannot withdraw, except after due notice and with the approval of the Durbar; this is to provide against the inconvenience of sudden retirement, and to allow time for fresh arrangements.

“Manotidars can be dismissed by order of the State for breaking the conditions of their agreement or for exaction, and also at the request of the cultivators, if considered reasonable.”

Many complaints have been made to me in Pirawa of the oppression and tyranny of the manotidars, and there can be little doubt that during the last few years, owing to the failure of the crops and the fall in the price of opium, they have had to resort to extreme measures to recover their money. Then again, the usual rate of interest charged by them in their accounts with the cultivators is said to be Rs. 9-6-0 per cent. per annum, whether the cultivator be in debt or not. They have also enormous power in their hands, as the people have become dependent on them for advances and for their supply of seed. Many villagers have assured me that in recent years they have been forced to sell their plough-bullocks to satisfy the claims of their manotidars, and to obtain from them a supply of food and seed.

On the other hand, the manotidars complain that the cultivators defraud them of their fair profits by selling the produce of their land to outsiders.

It is, however, unnecessary to say more on this subject as the relations between the manotidars and cultivators have been fully considered by the Durbar and cultivators who prefer to obtain advances from the State can now do so.

VI.—*Prevailing system of assessment.*

“Batai” or “Lata Koota” assessment does not prevail in this pargana, the demand being fixed in cash rates per bigha with the exception of a few villages in which khatas are assessed at a lump sum. For the future the Durbar has ruled that assessment per bigha be adhered to.

VII.—*Revenue demand in past years.*

The revenue has hitherto been collected under the following heads :—

- (1) Ain-ul-mal.
- (2) Mutaliqmal.
- (3) Siwai Mahmooli.
- (4) Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.

Each of these will be considered separately, but the following statement shows the revenue demand under each head from Samvat 1913 (1856) to Samvat 1946 (1889).

VIII.—*Outstanding Revenue.*

A statement showing the balance of land revenue which remained uncollected at the end of the financial year ending on August 31, 1890, will be found in Appendix A. This statement gives the Amani and Ijara villages separately, with the balance due from each for the six years 1884-85 to 1890-91, and it has been carefully considered in deciding the new rates for each individual village. The total outstanding land revenue for these six years amounts to Rs. 1,03,264-12-6, of which sum the Amani villages contribute Rs. 1,01,851-12-3 and the Ijara Rs. 1,413-0-3.

The outstandings in both classes of village from Samvat 1942 (1884-85) to Samvat 1947 (1890-91) are given below:—

Year.	Amani.	Ijara.	Remarks.
	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	
S. 1941 (1884-85)	5,525 3 9	703 3 0	
„ 1942 (1885-86)	12,287 9 0	.....
„ 1943 (1886-87)	10,562 8 9	0 0 3	
„ 1944 (1887-88)	23,902 8 0	0 0 9	
„ 1945 (1888-89)	9,660 10 6	123 10 0	
„ 1946 (1889-90)	39,913 4 3	581 14 3	
	1,01,851 12 3	1,413 0 3	

The outstandings for Samvat 1941 (1883-84) and previous years, amounting to Rs. 27,042-2-3, were remitted by the Durbar in 1887. With regard to outstandings of Amani villages for Samvat 1942 and onwards, I have recommended that the uncollected balance on account of “Patta ghatti” should be remitted, and with respect to sums due from other causes that detailed statements and explanations should be called for from the Nizamat showing what items are recoverable.

IX.—*Ain-ul-mal.*

Besides the actual land revenue, the following charges are included under this head, of which some are credited to the State and others to Sigahdars or the Malba fund.

Sums credited to the State.

(1) *Deori*.—In Samvat 1870 (1813) there were very good opium and makki crops, and prices also were high. Himmat Khan, who was Nizam of the pargana at the time, raised the demand 150 per cent., and the cultivators in consequence abandoned their holdings. In the following year they were induced to return, and as the produce and prices remained good, they agreed to an increase of 50 per cent. in the demand which they have ever since paid.

(2) *Ziafat*.—In Samvat 1875 Nawab Amir-ud-dowla paid a visit to the Khwajee Sahib's Shrine in Ajmere, and gave a feast to Fakirs. To meet the expenditure on this occasion Himmat Khan imposed this cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the sum total of lagan and deori and it is still collected.

(3) *Sir-i-dehi* at 6 pie in the rupee on the sum total of lagan, deori and ziafat. During the rule of Maharaj Holkar Rs. 14 per village were collected under the following heads:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chowdrie	4	0	0
Kanungo	4	0	0
Pharnavis	2	0	0
Mozamdar	2	0	0
Diwan.....	2	0	0
Total ...Rs.	14	0	0

In Samvat 1876 (1819), in the time of Amil Himmat Khan, Rs. 15 per village were collected in addition to the above on the following accounts:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Nazar Sirkari.....	4	0	0
Do. Diwan	2	0	0
Kilahdar.....	2	0	0
Nakara	1	0	0
Nishan	1	0	0
Palki Hazoorki	1	0	0
Palki of Miah Himmat Khan	1	0	0
Boota Shah Fakir	1	0	0
Holi Phag	1	0	0
Lal Rai Bhan... ..	1	0	0
Total...Rs.	15	0	0

As however the revenue demand varied with the size of the village, the cash rate of 6 pie per rupee was fixed, so that all should pay at the same rate.

(4) *Abwab*—3 pie per rupee on the sum total of lagan, deori, ziafat and sir-i-dehi.

(a) *Ghi*.—Under the rule of Maharaj Holkar, the Amil and his establishment used to be allowed to purchase *ghi* for their own consumption at half the price current, the balance being debited to the Malba account. In Samvat 1885 Pandit Abaji, then Amil, credited this item to the State at the rate of from Rs. 2 to 8 annas per village.

(b) *San-sut*.—Cotton and hemp were formerly contributed by the village Balahis to make head and heel ropes for the Amil's horses. In Samvat 1885 Abaji Pandit made a State charge instead of from 8 annas to one rupee per village.

(c) *Bakra Dusserah*.—At the Dusserah festival it has long been the custom for each village to contribute a goat.

In Samvat 1885 Pandit Abaji abolished this custom and levied instead a cash payment of from annas 8 to Re. 1 per village.

(d) *Haq Patwarra*.—Formerly the Patwarris “haq” was half-an-anna per rupee on the total “Ain-ul-mal,” and they paid nazarana at various rates. In Samvat 1870 Himmat Khan Amil, in place of nazarana recovered 3 pies per rupee of the amount of this “haq” as their State contribution.

(e) *Keraya Gharri*.—Under Maharaja Holkar’s rule, troops were stationed in the village of Ramai, and carts used to be requisitioned from the villages of the district for transport.

In Samvat 1885 Abaji Pandit fixed a cash contribution of from annas 8 to Rs. 2 per village, which was paid to the State.

(f) *Charsu*.—Formerly Mehtars and Chamars used to supply any leather that was required for State purposes, and were allowed to demand one hide per village. In Samvat 1885 Abaji Pandit made this a cash demand of from Rs. 2 to Rs 4 per village.

(g) *Lal Rai Bhat*, and *Nathia Boi*, used to receive nazars from all villages in the pargana; these were resumed by Pandit Abaji and paid to the State.

(h) *Goorki Mutki*.—In villages where sugar-cane was grown a “mutki” of goor used to be sent to the Amil. This contribution was levied in cash by Pandit Abaji at Rs. 1-12-0 per village and credited to the State.

(i) *Cotton*.—Villages in which cotton carders lived used to provide cotton for the cutcherry cushions. Instead of this Abaji Pandit fixed a cash contribution of from 8 annas to one rupee per village.

(j) *Pania Tawai* was a servant of Pandit Abaji’s, and had an allowance of one rupee per village. This was made a State payment by Himmat Khan in Samvat 1889.

(5) and (6) *Shafa Khana and Wazan Kashi*.—Three pie per rupee were first charged for these in the time of H. H. Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, calculated on the sum total of lagan, deori, ziafat, sir-i-dehi and ahwab.

The following sums are credited to Sigahdars or to the Malba fund :—

(1) *Chowdri, Kanungo and Pharnaxis dami*.—This amounts to Rs. 2,000 for the whole pargana. Under Maharaja Holkar’s rule one anna per rupee was the rate fixed, but when the district was ceded to Tonk, the amount was first raised to Rs. 2,500, in cash, and subsequently in Samvat 1942 three villages worth Rs 2,000, were leased out, and their revenue credited to Dami.

(2) *Haq Shahna*.—Six seers of grain is given by all khatadars to the Shahna at each harvest. Each Assami pays also from one “chedam” to one paisa’s weight of his opium.

(3) *Haq Patwarri*.—From one to two paises weight contributed for every six seers of opium.

(4) *Haq Thakuran*.—The Thakur is entitled to “choongi” from labourers hired to cut the crops, *i. e.*, he gets a small share of the grain paid by Assamis to their labourers, and the Balahi a similar share. In addition to this he gets the same allowance as the Patwarri for the opium crop.

The Thakur receives Re. 1-4-0 on the occasion of marriages, one hide is presented to him yearly by the Chamars, who also give him a pair of shoes at the Dusserah festival.

He receives a share (Koontki Kowri) on transit dues, and half a paisa (one “bela”) per rupee on goods sold in his village to a resident of another State.

(5) *Haq Bhoom*, at half an anna per rupee on the total revenue, is paid to the Chowdrie, and Kanungos. This is allowed in only thirteen villages.

(6) *Malba*.—At the rate of from 1 to 1½ anna per rupee on the “Ain-ul-mal.”

This is for the following accounts :—

					Rs. a. p.
(a) <i>Bheyt Amla, viz., Nazim</i>	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Peshkar	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Jama Kharchnavis...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Nazar Hazoor	...	...	...	...	3 11 3
Sahibzada Ahmadyar Khan	...	...	...	...	1 11 3
Total...					10 6 6

This amount used to be contributed by each village, but since Samvat 1945 in accordance with the terms of the summary settlement, the Bheys have been remitted.

(b) *Bheys of Sigahdars*.—When the demand in any village exceeds Rs 1,000, the sum of Rs 9-8-0 is charged for the following:—

					Rs. a. p.
Chowdri	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Kanungo	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Pharnavis	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Mirdha	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Sonar for testing coins	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Purani Baba	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Goshains Nazar	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Dewadass Bairagee...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
Total...					9 8 0

When the demand is less than Rs. 1,000, half, and when less than Rs. 500, one-fourth of the above sum is collected.

(c) *Havildars* were paid at the rate of Rs. 12 per village, this sum being credited to the Manotidar. This was remitted under the Summary Settlement.

(d) *Rs. 5 per village* used to be paid to Patwarris for stationery (*dawat*), and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna per rupee as their "haq." In place of the above $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee was fixed at the Summary Settlement.

(e) *Karch Khwarak*.—Manotidars' expenses used to be defrayed when necessary from the "Malba" fund, but this was abolished under the Summary Settlement.

(f) When a death occurred in the village, a "pagri" and "dopatta" used to be given to the heir of the deceased.

(g) *Teohar Kharch*.—Expenses at religious festivals.

(h) *Expenditure on account of Mandars and Masjids*.

(i) *Subsistence allowance* to Patels when employed on State duty.

(j) *Dastakana*.

(k) *Khairat*.

(l) *Miscellaneous expenses*.

(m) *Lighting the Panchayat House*.

Of the above items of "Ain-ul-mal" credited to the State "Deori" is at present shewn in the Patwarris' Khatas as part of the land revenue proper, and the remaining items, viz., "Ziafat," "Sir-i-dehi," "Abwab," "Shafakhana" and "Wazankashi" are shewn as "Kharcha," i. e., "Siwai," and I have therefore included "Deori" in the amount of the assessment rates.

In addition to the land assessment rates, two annas per rupee will in future be charged as "Kharcha," in place of the miscellaneous cesses hitherto imposed as "Ziafat," "Sir-i-dehi," "Abwab," "Shafakhana" and "Wazankashi." "Kharcha" will be credited to the following heads of expenditure :—

Haq Patwarra	...	...	...	6	pies in the rupee.
Shafakhana and Wazankashi	...	...	...	3	" "
Malba	...	...	...	6	" "
Sigahdars, haqs	...	...	...	1	" "
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	...	3	" "

Total 2 annas per rupee.

The following cesses, however, shewn under "Abwab," which have hitherto been levied from non-cultivators, such as Balais, Chamars, Mehtars, &c., will in future be shewn under Siwai Mahmooli.

(b) San-sut, (f) charsa, (i) cotton cess.

With regard to sums paid to Sigahdars.

(1) *Dāmi, Chawdrie, Kanungo, Pharnavis*.—The revenue of three villages is at present set apart for payment of this “haq;” but the Durbar has decided that they shall be resumed and a cash payment made instead.

(2) *Haq Shahna*, and (3) *Haq Patwarri* will in future be abolished, the latter being paid from the amount of the “kharcha” cess of 2 annas in the rupee.

(4) *Haq Thakuran*.—The Thakurs will be allowed special Riayati rates, and these miscellaneous payments made direct to them by the villagers should not, I think, be recognized by the State, but if the people prefer to adhere to the ancient custom of the Pargana, and continue to make these contributions to their Thakurs, no great harm will be done.

(5) *Haq Bhoom* will be met from the amount of “kharcha” cess of 2 annas in the rupee.

With regard to “Malba” (village expenses) the Durbar has agreed that all payments to the State through this fund should be discontinued.

“Bheyt Amla” were abolished in Samvat 1945; “Sigahdars Bheyt” have been provided for under the “kharcha” cess, Havildar’s pay and Manotidars’ expenses were remitted under the Summary Settlement and the old charge of Rs. 5 per village for Patwarris’ stationery will in future be defrayed from the “kharcha” cess.

The remaining items, which are purely on account of ordinary village expenses, will in future be defrayed from the “Malba” fund.

The rules regarding the disposal of any balance, and the preparation of the Malba accounts framed for the Chabra Pargana, will also be observed in Pirawa.

X.—*Mutaliq-mal*.

The following charges were shewn under this head in the accounts for Samvat 1943 (1877):—

(1) *Charahi Moweshi*.—This includes (a) payments made by Rebaris who graze their camels in the jungles of Seinlik ham, Rajakherra, Daturia Arnia Kheree, Dablabhoj, &c., the usual charge being two young camels for each “dhani” or herd of 100, or 150 camels; and (b) receipts on account of unclaimed or impounded cattle.

(2) *Faliz*.—Assessment of melon beds at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per biswah with no further charge for “kharcha.”

(3) *Dastakana*.—Sums credited to the State as the cost of serving summonses and warrants.

(4) *Sud*.—Interest at the rate of one per cent. for Manotidars, and Re. 1-4-0 per cent. for Zamindars on revenue which is not paid in on the date fixed.

(5) *Fazilat*.—Recoveries from Jagirdars when the revenue of any of their villages exceeds the value of the grant entered in their Sanads.

(6) *Arazi Muzbita*.—Receipts on account of grants resumed by the State

In future receipts from “Charahi Moweshi” jungles and grass birs will be entered under “Mutaliq-mal,” those from “Faliz,” and “Arazi Muzbita” under “Ain-ul-mal,” Dastakana and Fazilat under Siwai Mahmooli and “Sud” under “Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.”

XI.—*Siwai Mahmooli*.

Under this heading should be entered all charges which are of a permanent nature, excepting those which come under “Ain-ul-mal,” and “Mutaliq-mal.”

In the accounts for Samvat 1943 (1886-87) the following items occur:—

(1) Taxes collected from Jagirdars for the Dispensary and School fund, this will remain unaltered.

(2) *Bhoyt Siridchi*.—This cess was first levied in Samvat 1930 (1873) in favour of Sahibzada Ahmed Yar Khan, but from the following year it was credited to the State at the rate of Rs. 1-11-3 per village.

This is included in the proposed “Kharcha” cess.

(3) *Kotri*.—A tax on Butchers, Balahis and Chamars, at rates varying from Rs. 0-2-0 to Rs. 0-12-0 per house—levied in Kasba Pirawa only.

This will remain unaltered.

(4) *Nazarana*.—

(a) Muafee and bakhshao lands are charged with half the total amount of the “Kirsani” assessment, including deori and siwai, and this is paid each year to the State as “Salana.”

(b) *Nazar Hazoor*.—A nazar paid to His Highness the Nawab at the rate of Rs. 3-11-3 per village.

(c) *Salgireh Hazoor*.—A nazar on the occasion of His Highness’s birthday.

(d) *Nazar Patwarra*.—This is a cess at the rate of Rs. 0-0-3 per rupee on the revenue of khalsa villages, half of which is credited to the State, and half to the Patwarris, in addition to the “Haq Patwarri” mentioned under “Ain-ul-mal.” This will be abolished, the contribution for Patwarris having been provided for under Kharcha.

(5) *Tekha Abkari*.

(6) *Kumharan*.—At the rate of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per annum for each household of Kumhars. In former times the Kumhars were expected to supply the State with tiles when required, free of cost, but for some years past they have been exempted on payment of this tax.

(7) *Ganji Ghass*.—Formerly Chamars and Balahis used to be summoned from certain villages to stack grass, but they now pay a cess at the rate

of 30 "takkas" (about one rupee) per village, as wages for coolies who perform this duty.

(8) *Karaya Mahanat*.—Rent of State buildings.

(9) *Gara Gobar*.—Balahis and Chamars in certain villages pay at the rate of 16 takkas per annum per village, and are exempted from the duty which they formerly performed of plastering State buildings at the Diwali and Dasserah festivals.

All the above items, except those recommended for abolition will, in future, be entered as now under Siwai Mahmooli.

XII.—*Siwai Ghair Mahmooli*.

This heading should comprise extraordinary receipts, which are not of a permanent nature; but in the accounts for Samvat 1943 (1886-87) the following items occur:—

(1) Receipts from the sale of stamped paper.

(2) Receipts on account of fines, &c., recovered through the Civil and Criminal Courts.

(3) Nazarana paid in cases of adoption, on the occasion of a marriage, or when buildings are sold, one quarter of the price of the building being credited to the State.

(4) Miscellaneous revenues, such as:—

(a) Receipts due to exchange on currencies other than kaldar.

(b) Receipts from sale of unclaimed property.

(c) Fines on State servants.

(d) Sums recovered for the feed of prisoners.

(e) Refunds.

(f) Bakri rasad, a tax on gadris.

(g) Excess payments.

XIII.—*Classes of Soil*.

According to a report furnished by the Nazim, there were said to be only two classes of soil, viz., "kandan" and "barli."

From the statements of patels and cultivators, however, and from enquiries I made when checking the survey and records, it appeared that the following were the recognized varieties, with their distinctive characteristics, and these have been recorded in the assessment papers.

I.—*Kali Kandan*.—Black soil with an admixture of small particles of "kankar." The depth of the best quality varies from 2 to 4 feet, and it is free from sand. It is usually met with on low-lying ground, and every sort of crop can be grown on it.

II.—*Dhamni kandan* is somewhat lighter in color than “kali” and larger particles of “kankar” are found in it. The depth of the best quality varies from 2 to 4 feet, and sand is occasionally met with below the surface. The produce is less than that of “kali,” but any crop can be grown on it.

III.—*Bhuri kandan* is light in color and prevails chiefly on high ground, or near the banks of “nullahs.” The depth varies from 2 to 6 feet or more, but there is a large admixture of sand. Any sort of crop can be grown on it, but the produce is less than that of Nos. I. and II.

IV.—“*Barli kandan*” may be any shade of “kali” or “dhamni” in color, but is usually not more than a foot in depth, and large or small stones are found throughout. The name is generally applied to land situated at the foot of hills.

In the “kharif,” good crops of “jowar” or “cotton” are raised on it. When irrigated and well manured, opium can be grown, but it has not sufficient depth for sugarcane cultivation.

V.—“*Lal barli*” is a shallow soil of a red color, with a large admixture of coarse sand and stones. Jowar and til can be grown on it when the rainfall is good.

VI.—*Kankroti and ratar* are similar as regards produce. The former is chiefly found near the banks of “nullahs,” and is light yellow in color. In depth it varies from 1 to 3 feet and much “kankar” is mixed with it. The latter is red in color and is found on or near hills, and contains a large proportion of gravel and fine “kankar.”

When the rainfall is good “jowar” and “til” can be grown on both classes, but when it is scanty the crops soon dry up.

The soils under the above names have been recorded as of 1st or 2nd quality, with regard to their depth, the presence or absence of “oosar” the lie of the ground, its liability to be flooded, &c.

Each class of soil, as well as the “khera” or home-lands area, has been shown on the village maps by a distinctive color.

XIV.—*Soil Factors.*

Experiments were made in a number of villages in 1887 and 1888, with a view to ascertaining the actual outturn per bigah. These were carried out under the immediate supervision of the Sadr Munsarim of survey in the khariff and the Munsarim Sartal (now Peshkar Maṭ of Pirawa) in the rabi. The crop produced on one biswa was cut or gathered, and if a grain crop, it was kept for 15 or 20 days to allow time for drying, and then weighed. Taking the average results of these experiments as shown in Appendix C, the outturn per bigah

(survey) on soil of the best description in 1887-88 would appear to have been as follows:—

<i>Rabi crops</i> —				M.	S.	C.
Opium after makki or rice	...	...	...	0	3	2
Irrigated wheat...	...	...	...	11	9	3
Unirrigated wheat	...	...	...	10	11	4
Irrigated barley (after makki) ...	...	...	...	20	22	4
<i>Kharif crops</i> —						
Jowar	...	...	...	3	33	10
Irrigated makki...	...	...	...	11	36	3
Unirrigated makki	...	...	...	13	12	4
Irrigated rice	...	...	...	13	28	10

The weights given above are imperial. It should be noticed that the wheat and barley crops were particularly fine ones, but the opium yield was much below the average.

The only other experiments made were on “kali kandan” of the 2nd quality, and the average outturn of unirrigated wheat was shown as 9 m. 36 s. 11 c. per survey bigah. In dealing with this subject in other parganas I have pointed out that for several reasons, the results of these experiments cannot be implicitly relied on, and in fixing soil factors I have been guided more than anything else by the statements of a panchayat of patels and cultivators, as to the relative productiveness of the different classes of soil, and the assessment each could bear. Although the panchayat may have underestimated the produce and fair average assessment of each class of soil, their statement probably furnishes the nearest approach that can be attained to the generally accepted opinion as to the relative productiveness of the classes of soil *inter se* which is the most important question.

The panchayat was assembled in Samvat 1947 (1890), and the following statement gives what they considered fair average rates in kaldar rupees per local bigah:—

			Adan okdalia or irrigated by single lift.	Adan dodalia or irrigated by double lift.	Shalotia (rice).	Maletce or unirrigated.	Bara (home lands).
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kali Kandan	I.	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0
"	II.	...	8 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 2 0	2 8 0
Dhamni Kandan	I.	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0
"	II.	...	7 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 2 0	2 8 0
Bhuri Kandan	I.	...	9 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
"	II.	...	7 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Barli Kandan	I.	...	7 0 0	3 8 0	Not required.	0 14 0	Not required.
"	II.	...	6 0 0	3 0 0		0 12 0	
Lal Barli	I.	...	5 0 0	2 8 0		0 10 0	
"	II.	...	4 0 0	2 0 0		0 8 0	
Kakroti	I.	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	Not required.	0 7 0	Not required.
"	II.	...	3 8 0	1 12 0		0 6 0	

After carefully considering the above statements I fixed the following soil factors:

Crops	Season	Irrigation	Soil	Fertile		Sterile		Home Land
				100 (100%)	100 (100%)	100 (100%)	100 (100%)	
Kharif	I	...	...	125	81	81	20	40
"	II	...	...	144	12	12	19	38
Rabi	I	...	...	112	12	12	19	38
"	II	...	...	144	64	64	15	36
Kharif	I	...	...	125	64	64	11	34
"	II	...	...	125	16	16	16	32
Rabi	I	...	...	112	16	16	14	
"	II	...	...	96	48	48	12	
Kharif	I	...	...	96	19	19	19	
"	II	...	...	64	32	32	8	
Rabi	I	...	...	64	32	32	1	
"	II	...	...	16	25	25	6	

It will be seen that with very slight alterations the soil factors suggested by the Panchayat have been retained. In order to simplify assessment, the factors for "Dadalia" and rice lands have been made in each case exactly half those for "Khadalia," and in the same way the "Maletee" factors have been fixed at half the "Gurma" ones, which agrees generally with the figures given by the Panchayat.

The irrigated home-lands will be assessed at 2 annas in the rupee more, and lands irrigated by orces at 2 annas per rupee less, than other irrigated lands.

When these soil factors were applied it was found that the rates for irrigated and unirrigated land agreed generally with those hitherto prevailing, and in villages where there was any marked difference between the past and new incidence of assessment of wet and dry lands, special orders were passed altering the above soil factors when necessary.

XV.—Unit incidence of villages, in Samvat 1944 (1887-88.)

The unit incidence of each Khalsa village in the year Samvat 1944 (1887-88) was calculated in the same way as was done in Chhabra. Thus, if the unit incidence of a village worked out to 10.20, it was treated as 10, and 10.55 was treated as 11.0. The unit, however, was invariably reduced if the condition of the village seemed to require it.

The amount of "Kharcha" (which included Ziafat, Sir-i-dehi, Abwab, Shafakhana and Wazankashi), hitherto levied, was in most villages found to be excessive as compared with the actual land revenue; the total amount of land revenue, including the above items of siwai in Samvat 1944, was therefore calculated, 2 annas per rupee deducted, as the proportion of "Kharcha," and the remainder treated as land revenue in the same way as was done in Chabra.

XVI.—*Proposed unit incidence.*

The unit incidence for assessment was fixed in the same way as in "Bighori" villages in Nimbahera. A statement (Appendix D) is attached to this report, giving a list of the Khalsa villages and comparing the revenue demand and unit incidence in Samvat 1944 (1887-88) with the present Settlement.

XVII.—*Proposed Kirsani rates.*

It will be seen from Appendix D. that in Samvat 1944 (1887-88), according to the Patwaris' khatahs, the highest unit incidence in any village was 31.77 (in Kararia-Sherpur); the highest in the present Settlement is 15.

The highest soil factor, *viz.*, that for the best irrigated land (excepting home-lands) is Rs. 160. The highest ordinary rate in the pargana, therefore, is Rs. 12-8-0 per survey bigah. This is the maximum rate suggested by the Panchayat of zamindars, corresponding with the rate of Rs. 10 per local bigah. For home-lands the rate is 2 annas per rupee higher; the highest rate, therefore, would be Rs. 14-1-0.

The highest rate for unirrigated home-lands is Rs. 3-2-0, which is rather less than that fixed by the Panchayat. For ordinary Malettee the highest rate is Rs. 1-9-0, which agrees with their suggestion. The average unit incidence for the whole pargana in Samvat 1944 was 15.16, and under the Settlement is 12.72. The former average in Sondhwara was 15.91, and in Raetwara 14.63. The Settlement average incidence in the former is 13.20 and in the latter 12.38.

The following statement shows the highest and lowest rates per acre in the Chowmela parganas of Jhallawar, adjacent to Pirawa, under the Settlement made a few years ago and those now fixed for Pirawa:—

	CHOWMELA.						PIRAWA.					
	Highest			Lowest.			Highest.			Lowest.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Irrigated home-lands ...	24	15	6	5	8	6	15	4	0	22	8	0
Do. Ordinary ...	24	15	6	5	8	6	15	4	0	20	0	0
Malettee home-lands ...	3	14	6	0	7	6	2	3	0	5	0	0
Do. Ordinary ...	3	14	6	0	7	6	2	3	0	2	8	0

It will be noticed that the irrigated maximum and average rates in Pirawa for Chahi Gorma are slightly lower than those in the Chowmela. The average rate for ordinary Chahi is Re. 1-12-0 lower and the average of ordinary Malettee is 9 annas lower; only as regards Malettee Gorma is there an increase of Rs. 2-5-0. This is in accordance with the views of the panchayat of zemindurs, and the area affected is very small.

The proposed maximum rates per survey bigha for Chahi and Barani land, according to the class of soil, have been compared with the maximum rates hitherto prevailing as shewn in the Patwaris' Khatas with the following results:—

Class of Soil.	CHAHIL.				BARANI.				REMARKS.
	Prevailing maximum rate.	Settlement maximum rate.		Prevailing maximum rate.	Settlement maximum rate.				
		Khera.	Ordinary.		Khera.	Ordinary.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Kali Khandan I	Rs. 26-1-7 highest rate formerly, No special rates for each class of soil.	14 1 0	12 8 0	Rs. 6-15-7 highest rate for khera. do. for ordinary. Rs. 2-13-11	3 2 0	1 9 0			
„ „ II		12 11 0	11 4 0		3 0 0	1 8 0			
Dhamni Khandan I		12 11 0	11 4 0		3 0 0	1 8 0			
„ „ II		11 4 0	10 0 0		2 13 0	1 7 0			
Buri Khandan I... ..		11 4 0	10 0 0		2 11 0	1 5 0			
„ „ II ... ..		.....	8 12 0		2 8 0	1 4 0	
Barli Khandan I		9 14 0	8 12 0		1 2 0	1 2 0			
„ „ II ... ..		.....	7 8 0		0 15 0	0 15 0	
Lal Barli I... ..		.....	.....		0 13 0	0 13 0	
„ „ II ... ..		.....	.....		0 10 0	0 10 0	
Bakroti I		5 10 0	5 0 0		0 9 0	0 9 0			
„ II ... ..		.....	4 6 0		.....	0 8 0	

It will be seen, therefore, that the former maximum rates for both Chahi and Barani land have been considerably reduced.

The average incidence of the Kirsani assessment per survey bigha, on the whole cultivated Kirsani area in Khalsa villages, as shewn in the Patwaris' Khatas and as now proposed, is as follows:—

	Total cultivated area.	Demand, Samvat 1944.	Incidence per bigha.	Settlement demand.	Incidence per bigha.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sondhwarra... ..	14,308-12	51,639 15 6	3 9 9	42,852 12 9	3 1 0
Retwarra	18961-13	55,960 12 3	2 15 3	50,065 8 3	2 10 3
Total... ..	33270-5	1,07,600 11 9	3 3 9	93,918 5 0	2 13 2

There is an average remission, therefore, of Re. 0-8-9 per bigha in Sondhwarra and of Re. 0-5-0 in Retwarra under the Settlement.

Increase or decrease on the total demand for each holding has been enquired into, and treated in the same way as in Nimbahera and Chabra.

The above Kirsani rates have been sanctioned chiefly owing to the fall in the price of opium, and only on condition that for the present not more than half the irrigated area in any holding shall be cropped with opium.

One other point should be especially mentioned in this connection, and that is that, in this pargana the assessment of irrigated land has hitherto been fixed according to whether it was Dofasli or Ekfasli. The proportion shewn in the patwaris' khatahs is usually half Dofasli and half Ekfasli. Some crops were assessed as Dofasli and some as Ekfasli, and there were constant disputes in consequence.

The rates at present in force in most villages are Dofasli, Rs. 15-15-0, and Ekfasli, Rs. 10-2-0 per local bigha.

Under the Settlement the distinction between Dofasli and Ekfasli has been abandoned, and all irrigated land classed together.

This will not be a cause of any loss to the cultivators, but on the contrary they will gain by it, as in future there will be no disputes as to what crops are Dofasli and what are Ekfasli, and, moreover, the former Ekfasli rate has been adopted for the whole irrigated area.

XVIII.—*Riayati Rates.*

The following classes of riayatdars are recognized in this pargana :—

1. Thakurs.
2. Thakurs' relations.
3. Patels.
4. Patel's brothers.
5. Sigahdars.

In addition to this there are miscellaneous Riayati grants which have been allowed for various reasons.

According to the statement of the Panchayat of Zemindars, Patwaris, etc., it appears that the recognized Riayati allowance for each class is as follows :—

Thakurs...	...	...	...8 annas in the rupee.
Thakurs' relations	..	...	...2 annas in the rupee.
Patels	...	...	...4 annas in the rupee.
Patels' brothers...	...	...	...2 annas in the rupee.

The Settlement records, however, show that there is no fixed rule as to the allowance for each class of Riayatdar, the Thakurs usually getting a remission of about 8 annas in the rupee, Thakurs' relations sometimes as much as 7 annas, Patels 6 annas, Patels' brothers 5 annas, and Sigahdars 7 annas in the rupee.

For the future, the Darbar has ruled that if the amount of the "Riayat" is mentioned in the Patta, that amount shall be allowed, that if it is not mentioned, the scale of Riayat said by the Panchayat to be customary shall be accepted; and that the Riayat of Sigahdars, when not specified in the Patta, shall be 2 annas in the rupee. It appeared from the records, that the Riayatdars did not pay Salana, and I therefore recommended that unless Salana was mentioned in the Patta, the present custom should be adhered to, and no Salana demanded.

Under this rule there will of necessity be a considerable difference in many cases in the past and Settlement demand from Riayatdars, but when the increase or decrease in the demand exceeded two annas per rupee, special orders have been passed.

Land newly cultivated by Riayatdars or cultivated in another's holding will not in future be assessed at Riayati rates.

XIX.—*Statement of Prices.*

The following are the average prices of the principal food grain and other crops from the year Samvat 1937 (1880-81) to Samvat 1943 (1886). The weights and currency are Imperial, and the figures were obtained from the Nizamat.

It will be seen that in Samvat 1943 prices were generally higher than in Samvat 1937; the chief exception being in the case of goor, the price of a mani of the best quality having fallen from Rs. 39 in Samvat 1937 to Rs. 24-15-3 in Samvat 1943.

With regard to the price of opium, the great fall which has occurred in Pirawa has been fully noted on in Chapter I (Nimbahera Assessment) where the "nirach" for each year from Samvat 1920 to Samvat 1947 is given.

It will be seen that the price per bag in Samvat 1937 was Rs. 992 and in Samvat 1947 it was Rs. 936.

XX.—*Cultivators' Profit or Loss.*

In Malcolm's Central India, Appendix No. VI., the following estimate is given of a cultivator's profit or loss in a good, a tolerable, and a bad season, on the outturn of one bigha of opium :—

<i>Expenses.</i>					Rs.	a.	p.
Five seers of opium seed	...	...	...	...	0	9	0
Manure, including conveyance	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Expenses for watching the crops	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Weeding, ploughing, sowing, &c.	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Gathering the opium and wounding poppies...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Watering the fields nine times	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Oil for putting the juice of the poppy in, when scraped	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Rent to the Sirkar (Government)	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Total Expense...					Rs.	29	9 0
<i>Receipts.</i>							
<i>Good year—</i>							
Five seers pukka	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Sale of seed, 3 maunds	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Total Receipts...					Rs.	44	0 0
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	44	0	0
Total expenses	...	...	...	...	29	9	0
Balance...					Rs.	14	7 0
Deduct village dues	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
Nett profit to the ryot	...	...	...	...	Rs.	12	15 0
<i>Tolerable year—</i>							
Receipts—							
Seven and a half seers, kutchra	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Sale of seed	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Total...					Rs.	32	1 0
Deduct Expenses...					Rs.	31	1 0
Nett profit to the ryot...					Rs.	1	10 0

Bad year —

Receipts—

Five seers, kutchra, are sometimes the whole	Rs.	a.	p.
produce	20	0	0
Seed sold for	2	0	0
Loss to the ryot	9	1	0

Total Expenses...Rs. 31 1 0

It is, however, pointed out that opium, as well as other produce, in a bad season, must sell dearer than in a tolerable one, and dearer in a tolerable one than in a good one. The ryot's profit and loss cannot therefore be correctly estimated in tables where one price of sale has been adopted throughout, because it is difficult to calculate the fluctuations which arise from the state of crop and demand.

In Appendix No. V. of the same book the expenses in the cultivation of one bigha of sugarcane, including Rs. 4-4-0 revenue demand, are put down at Rs. 93-2-0, and the receipts :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In a good year at	135	0	0
In a tolerable year at	108	0	0
And in a very bad year at	67	0	0

These estimates were framed from the accounts of a village in Dhar, and it therefore seems probable that the local Malwa bigha, and Ujjain currency are referred to, though this is not distinctly stated.

A number of crop experiments were made in different villages, both in the rabi and kharif, and the results have already been given. In addition to this a statement was prepared in 1881 by the Nazim, and Kunungos of the Pargana, in which the average outturn and cost of cultivation for the various crops and classes of soil were entered, after enquiries had been made from the cultivators. A similar statement will be found in Appendix E. It is based on the Nazim's estimate, but the produce and cost of cultivation have been calculated for the survey instead of the local bigha.

In place, however, of the average, I have taken the highest rates of assessment now introduced (except the special rates for the home lands). It will be seen that for unirrigated land, even when the highest rates are shown in the account, there is in nearly every case, a nett profit exceeding one-third of the value of the produce.

With regard to irrigated land, there would still appear to be a margin of profit to the cultivator on the opium crop, although the price of the drug has fallen so greatly, but the profit is less than one-third of the value of the produce.

The statement shows an actual loss to the cultivator in the case of irrigated cotton. I believe, however, there is some mistake in the figures as regards outturn and cost of cultivation, as both in Nimbahera, and Chabra the profit to the cultivator was shewn to be considerably more than one-third of the produce, and although the soil in Pirawa is better than that in the other two Parganas, the outturn per bigha has been shewn as less.

Wheat and barley are at present very rarely irrigated in Pirawa, and the reason why there appears to be a loss on these crops is that the outturn has been entered less, and cost of cultivation much more than it really is, which will be clear when the statement is compared with the similar one prepared for Nimbahera.

XXI.—*Chouth.*

The practice of granting general or special remissions under this name does not exist in this Pargana. The Patels and Thakurs are in the habit of exacting small contributions from the village Balahis and Chamdars, and they also receive nazars on the occasion of weddings, but there is, I think, no necessity for the State to confirm their privileges in this respect or grant them a cash allowance instead. The riyat of 3 annas in the rupee for Thakurs and 4 annas for Patels is, in my opinion, quite sufficient, and no cash allowance such as was sanctioned in Chabra and Sironj is required. It should be clearly explained, however, to the Thakurs and Patels that in return for this riyat they are expected to perform certain state duties, *viz.*, to assist in collecting the revenue, to arrange for the cultivation of land which has been abandoned, to carry out official orders, to trace dacoits, and report their movements, to keep a watch on the property of their assamis, so that the revenue demand may be realized; to obtain takavi advances for them according to their means on their own responsibility, and to guarantee the settlement of their Bunnials' account. It appears from the settlement records that the Thakurs hold 1691B. 2 b. of Inami land, and pay Rs. 979-6-3 revenue. The Patels hold 337B. 16-b. Inami and pay Rs. 89-14-0. Both Thakurs and Patels asked that this land should be revenue free, and stated that it is only recently that any revenue has been demanded. It was impossible to issue any general order on this question, but as each claim was enquired into, orders were passed and any Inami grants to Thakurs and Patels made as "Haq-ul-khidmat" were treated as revenue free.

I recommended that, as has been arranged in other Parganas, Patels or Thakurs, who undertake to collect and pay in the whole demand of their villages should be allowed 3 per cent. on the amount of the revenue and this has been sanctioned by the Durbar.

CHAPTER III.—CHABRA.

I.—General Remarks.

The area of this pargana according to the revenue survey is 202,190 acres or 316 square miles. The total population, according to the census of 1881, was 45,541, giving an average of 144.11 per square mile, and according to the census of 1891, it was 46,473 with an average of 147.06 per square mile. The cultivating classes are drawn chiefly from the following castes in the order in which they are given:—Brahman, Dhakar, Chamar, Lodah.

The principal exports are grain, opium, poppy-heads and oil-seeds. The opium is sent to Indore or Ujjain *via* Koomraj and other exports to Indore or Gwalior. The chief imports are grain, tobacco and cloth. The average rainfall for the 16 years, from Samvat 1932 to 1947 (1875 to 1890), was as follows:—

Samvat.	A. D.	In.	Cts.	REMARKS.
1932	1875-76	14	8	Year of scarcity. Rabi failed to a great extent in these four years.
1933	1876	14	1	
1934	1877	27	2	
1935	1878	39	8	
1936	1879	42	9	
1937	1880	39	6	
1938	1881	57	1	
1939	1882	27	7	
1940	1883	40	5	
1941	1884	37	3	
1942	1885	42	0	
1943	1886	49	2	
1944	1887	41	8	
1945	1888	49	3	
1946	1889	39	0	
1947	1890-91	54	2	
Total	616	5	Average 38 inches 5 cents.

II.—Number and Area of Villages.

The total number of villages is 194, of which 157½ are Khalsa, 4 Istimrar, 31½ Jagire and 1 Musafce.

At the end of Samvat 1946, August 1890, of the 157½ Khalsa villages, 33 were Amami with total revenue of Rs. 30,441-12-6 and the remainder Ijara.

The following statement shows the number of Ijara villages, of which the contract expires each year, with the approximate value of their leases:—

Samvat.	Fasli.	A. D.	Number of Villages.	Approximate value of lease.
				Rs. a. p.
1947	1298	1890-91	116½	85,379 11 0
1950	1301	1893-94	1	1,151 0 0
1956	1307	1899-1900	1	45 0 0
1957	1308	1900-1901	1	1,310 0 0
.....	.....	.....	119½	87,885 11 0

The total area comprised in each class of village when the settlement was introduced was as follows:—

Class of Village.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Khalsa	157½	60,469 3 20	91,002 3 5	1,51,472 2 25	
Jagire	31½	15,913 0 0	30,462 1 5	46,375 1 5	
Istimrar	4	1,917 0 30	1,634 0 35	3,551 1 25	
Muafee	1	54 2 30	736 0 30	790 3 2	
Total.....	194	78,354 3 0	1,23,835 1 35	2,02,190 0 35	

III.—Unit of Measurement.

In this pargana it has for years past been the practice to measure with a rope jarib 60 “gaz” in length. The “gaz” being taken as 29 inches. The jarib would therefore be $60 \times 29 = 1740$ inches. The survey jarib is $55 \times 36 = 1980$ inches.

The survey jarib is equivalent therefore to 1 bigha, 5 biswas, 17 biswansis, 19 kachwansis and a fraction of the local bigah. But it was found that the local “gaz” was rather less than 29 inches, and experience showed that one survey bigah was equal to 1 bigha 6 biswas local, and this has therefore been accepted as correct for the purpose of entering areas in the Khasra. Assessment has with the Durbar’s sanction been made per survey bigha.

IV.—Land Tenures.

From enquiries I have made, it appears that no distinction is drawn

there have either been cash rates per bigha, or in a few backward villages, holdings have been assessed in lump sums. These are known as "Kararu" or "Koli" khatas, and the khatadar is at liberty to cultivate as much or as little of his holding as he pleases so long as he pays the total demand for the period agreed on which may be one year or more.

In future I have advised that cash rates per bigha be introduced or retained in all Khalsa villages throughout the pargana.

VII.—*Revenue demand in past years.*

The revenue has hitherto been collected under the following heads:—

- (1) Ain-ul-mal.
- (2) Mutaliq-mal.
- (3) Zaid-az-Jamabandi.
- (4) Siwai Mahmooli.
- (5) Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.

The following statement shows the revenue under each head from Samvat 1909 (1852) to Samvat 1946 (1889).

From Samvat 1935 (1878) "Siwai Mahmooli" and "Ghair Mahmooli" were shewn separately in the accounts, and from Samvat 1943 (1886) the revenue derived from each of the heads 1, 2, 4 and 5, were entered in detail, and a new head for "Zaid-az-Jamabandi" was introduced in Samvat 1944 (1887).

Up to Samvat 1922 (1865) the currency in which revenue was collected was "Gumanshahee" and since then up to the present time "Kaldar."

It would appear from this statement that since Samvat 1909 (1852) when the total amount of the demand was Rs. 98,400 up to the year Samvat 1946 (1889) when the total was Rs. 1,76,076-9-5, there has been on the whole a great increase in the revenue of the pargana, though there have been considerable fluctuations year by year. The highest total was reached in Samvat 1946 (1889). The actual state of the cultivating classes, however, is not accurately represented by the "jamabandi" since cesses in addition to land revenue are included in it. If the figures under "Mallbasil" are examined and the outstanding balance each year from Samvat 1947 (1886) subtracted, the actual collections are as follows:—

Samvat 1943.....	Rs. 1,16,508	14	0
„ 1944.....	„ 1,16,977	13	3
„ 1945.....	„ 1,12,960	3	6
„ 1946.....	„ 1,12,777	5	3

That is to say, that in the last two years the actual collections have decreased by about Rs. 4,000. In Samvat 1939 (1882) there were no outstandings, and the actual collections amounted to Rs. 1,16,958-11-6, so that there has been a similar falling off even when compared with that year. The revenue from each source for the 10 years Samvat 1955 (1878) to Samvat 1944 (1887) has been shown in detail in Appendix B., so that the average income from each head may easily be calculated.

CHABRA PARGANA.

Statement showing total revenue from Samvat 1969 to 1946 (1852 to 1887).

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Year.	MAL.		SIWAL			GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Assessed.	Metalled mil.	Total.	Siwai Mahmooli.	Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1852	88,169 0 0	.....	.....	10,231 0 0	Enhancement of 2 annas made in land revenue this year.
1853	88,031 0 0	.....	.....	16,919 0 0	
1854	91,517 0 0	.....	.....	8,846 0 0	
1855	90,563 0 0	.....	.....	8,969 0 0	
1856	91,018 0 0	.....	.....	14,979 0 0	
1857	91,379 0 0	.....	.....	25,207 0 0	Enhancement of a one-anna per bigah Maletce.
1858	Do.
1859	1,13,794 0 0	.....	.....	25,629 0 0	
1860	1,05,934 0 0	.....	.....	17,027 0 0	
1861	1,13,309 0 0	.....	.....	14,786 0 0	
1862	1,13,174 0 0	.....	.....	22,235 0 0	
1863	97,556 0 0	.....	.....	20,067 0 0	

1272	.....	97,551	0	0	.....	.....	20,067	0	0	1,17,618	0	0
1273	.....	98,539	0	0	.....	.....	56,435	0	0	1,54,974	0	0
1274	.....	1,04,555	0	0	.....	.....	34,077	0	0	1,38,632	0	0
1275	.....	1,05,352	0	0	.....	.....	33,818	0	0	1,39,170	0	0
1276	.....	1,08,645	0	0	.....	.....	33,538	0	0	1,37,183	0	0
1277	.....	1,06,759	0	0	.....	.....	21,346	0	0	1,28,105	0	0
1278	.....	1,07,127	0	0	.....	.....	39,758	0	0	1,46,885	0	0
1279	.....	1,05,141	0	0	.....	.....	37,572	0	0	1,42,713	0	0
1280	.....	1,05,144	0	0	.....	.....	30,130	0	0	1,35,274	0	0
1281	.....	1,06,503	0	0	.....	.....	41,488	0	0	1,50,991	0	0
1282	.....	1,09,437	0	0	.....	.....	30,421	0	0	1,39,858	0	0
1283	.....	1,00,729	0	0	.....	.....	31,426	0	0	1,32,155	0	0
1284	.....	1,10,595	0	0	.....	.....	30,382	0	0	1,40,977	0	0
1285 1934	.....	1,10,929	0	0	.....	.....	41,512	0	0	{ 1,52,441 500	0	0
1935	.....	1,13,382	0	6	32,041	15	16,924	0	6	1,61,848	0	9
1936	.....	1,17,398	5	9	38,225	11	10,745	6	9	1,66,369	7	6
1937	.....	1,18,140	0	3	40,869	4	16,691	14	0	1,75,701	2	3
1938	.....	1,19,107	7	6	41,001	3	9,999	9	3	1,70,108	3	9
1939	.....	1,16,958	11	6	37,625	5	4,161	13	3	1,58,745	14	6
1940	.....	1,17,003	8	0	35,768	8	10,926	0	9	1,63,698	1	6
1941	.....	1,18,799	7	6	34,029	2	1,920	12	3	1,54,749	6	3

Statement showing total revenue from *Sirwal* 1909 to 1946 (1852 to 1887)—continued.

Year.	MALA.			SIWAL.			Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Acreed Mal.	Mutalliq-mal.	Total.	Sirwal Mahmooli.	Sirwal Ghair Mahmooli.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1912	.....	.....	1,19,121 5 3	36,354 0 9	2,171 10 9	38,525 11 6	1,57,647 0 9	
1913	1,15,614 12 0	5,453 10 6	1,24,068 7 3	34,324 4 6	12,264 4 11	46,588 9 5	1,70,657 0 8	
1914	1,18,828 4 6	1,670 3 6	1,20,508 8 0	38,376 7 0	3,158 6 3	41,534 13 3	1,62,043 5 3	
1915	1,19,556 11 6	4,034 0 9	1,23,590 15 3	35,700 6 6	9,996 14 9	45,697 5 3	1,69,288 4 6	
1916	1,19,116 6 0	2,927 15 9	1,22,044 5 9	37,755 1 3	16,277 2 5	4,032 3 8	1,76,076 9 5	

VIII.—*Outstanding Revenue.*

A statement showing the balance of "Ain-ul-mal" which remained uncollected at the end of the financial year, *i. e.*, end of August 1889, will be found in Appendix A. This statement gives the Amani and Ijara villages separately with the balance due from each for five years, and it has been carefully considered in deciding new rates for each individual village.

The total outstanding "Ain-ul-mal" for these five years amounts to Rs. 37,230-4-6, of which sum the Amani villages contribute Rs. 16,058-5-9 and the Ijara Rs. 21,171-14-9. The outstandings in both classes of village from Samvat 1924 (1867) to Samvat 1946 (1889-1890) are given below. The Durbar has accepted my recommendation that outstanding revenue due from Amani villages up to and for the year Samvat 1940 (1883) should be altogether remitted as there is no hope of recovering the amount.

Year.	Amani Villages.		Ijara Villages.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Samvat 1924 (1867-8) ...	97	0 3	226	0 0	
" 1925 (1868) ..	116	1 0	80	6 6	
" 1926 (1869) ...	176	14 6	1,403	6 6	
" 1927 (1870) ..	208	9 0	2,158	10 8	
" 1928 (1871) ..	481	11 6	3,571	5 6	
" 1929 (1872) ...	311	6 3	642	1 0	
" 1930 (1873) ...	121	13 3	776	13 6	
" 1931 (1874) ...	467	11 0	785	2 0	
" 1932 (1875) ...	363	3 0	1,727	8 9	
" 1933 (1876) ...	555	4 0	1,463	4 3	
" 1934 (1877) ...	265	5 6	302	9 6	
" 1935 (1878) ...	260	3 6	283	11 9	
" 1936 (1879) ...	312	9 0	260	10 0	
" 1937 (1880) ...	550	3 0	305	6 0	
" 1938 (1881) ...	229	2 3	252	5 9	
" 1939 (1882) ...	Nil.		Nil.		
" 1940 (1883) ...	5	11 6	31	12 3	
" 1941 (1884) ...	2,269	7 3	422	6 3	
" 1942 (1885) ...	3,595	12 3	382	15 0	
" 1943 (1886) ...	1,569	12 6	536	2 3	
" 1944 (1887) ...	1,655	3 9	205	3 6	
" 1945 (1888) ...	3,867	5 6	2,729	5 6	
" 1946 (1889) ...	3,927	5 6	2,611	11 3	
Total.....	21,633	3 3	20,158	13 3	

With regard to balance of revenue due from Samvat 1941 (1884) onwards from Amani villages, I have recommended that any sums due on account of "Parat Khatas," i.e., abandoned holdings, should be altogether remitted and with regard to sums due from other causes that detailed statements and explanations should be called for from the Nizamat and recoverable separated from irrecoverable items.

It seemed to me extremely undesirable that when the settlement was introduced this large and hopeless debt of such long standing should be recorded against the cultivators.

IX.—*Ain-ul-mal.*

Besides the actual land revenue, the following charges are made and the sums collected from the cultivators included under "Ain-ul-mal" in the "Jamabandi:" the total amount comprises payments of two descriptions:—

1st, sums credited to the State and

2nd, sums due as "haq" of Sigahdars (State officials), or to be credited to the "Malba" fund for village expenses. The sums credited to the State are as follows:—

No.	Heading.	Rate.	REMARKS.
1	Piwat	1 Rupee per bigha Chalu.	This charge was first made in Samvat 1915 (1858) in the time of Shamsudin Ahmed Diwan as an enhancement of land revenue.
2	Anni	1 anna per bigha Malettee.	This charge was first made in Samvat 1914 (1857) when Mohamad Mir Khan was Nazim as an enhancement of land revenue.
3	Do.	2 annas per rupee	This charge on Piwat and Barani was first made in Samvat 1909 (1852) in the reign of His Highness Nawab Wazir-Ud-Dowla.
4	Amdani Charsa...	Re 1-8-0 ,, village	In villages in which there are Chamars the charge has been customary for many years past, in return for their being allowed to take the skins of cattle which die in their villages.

The following is a list of sums paid to Sigahdars as their "haq," and sums credited to the "Malba" fund:—

No.	Heading.	Rate.	REMARKS.
1	Haq Pharkati ...	1 anna per assami	Accounts between Bohras and Assamis are made out by the patwarri who gets this "haq" as payment.
2	Haq Shahna ...	.....	When the grain crop is sown, harvested and brought to the threshing ground, and when the poppy juice is extracted, the shahna collects his perquisites at various rates for which there is no special rule. These payments are not recorded in the revenue accounts.

No.	Heading.	Rate.	REMARKS.																																								
3	Haq Patelai	<p>In Samvat 1946 (1889) when H. H. the Nawab visited this pargana on tour this "haq" was abolished.</p> <p>(a) "<i>Chedammi</i>," when an assami's produce is sold the patel takes one "<i>Chedam</i>," i. e., one quarter of a pice per rupee.</p> <p>(b) "<i>Mendsai</i>"—In Agwarra the patel gets 4 seers per mani as his "haq."</p> <p>In Manjwarra, 20 seers per assami in some villages and per plough in others.</p> <p>In Pachwarra, 25 seers per family.</p> <p>(c) "<i>Haq Opium</i>" is paid at rates varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tolas per plough, per well lift (<i>dahna</i>), per well, or per family.</p> <p>(d) <i>Haq Naishakar</i>, one "<i>bheli</i>" (or 5 seers weight) of sugarcane per field.</p>																																								
4	Malba ...	From 3 pices to 1 anna per rupee.	<p>Of sums collected through this fund the following are credited to the State:—</p> <p>(a) "<i>Bheyts Sir-i-dehi</i>," at the rate of Rs. 15-8-0 per village when the revenue is Rs. 100 or more, and at half this sum when the revenue is less.</p> <p>It comprises:—</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Rs.</th><th>a.</th><th>p.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Nazim's Bheyts ...</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Peshkar's do. ...</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jama kharch navis Bheyts ...</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Khan ...</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kiladar of Amirgarh, Tonk ...</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Miah Azam Shah... ..</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sayad Siraj Ahmad ...</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Captain Abdul Wahid Khan ...</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total ...</td><td>15</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> <p>(b) "<i>Lagat haizam Sookhtani</i>"—This was formerly a demand of one cart-load of wood per village; now fixed at the rate of eight annas per village.</p> <p>(c) "<i>Sarfa Kaghaz</i>" charged at various rates per village on account of stationery.</p> <p>(d) "<i>Khwarak Koontia</i>" at the rate of 1 rupee or Re. 1-8-0 for each village in which "<i>Koontias</i>" (<i>chowkidars</i>) are engaged to protect property at the Chabra fair, which was started in Samvat 1931 (1874). Item (c) is shewn under "<i>Ain-ul-mal</i>," the remainder under "<i>Siwai</i>."</p>		Rs.	a.	p.	Nazim's Bheyts ...	4	8	0	Peshkar's do. ...	2	0	0	Jama kharch navis Bheyts ...	2	0	0	Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Khan ...	2	0	0	Kiladar of Amirgarh, Tonk ...	2	0	0	Miah Azam Shah... ..	1	0	0	Sayad Siraj Ahmad ...	1	0	0	Captain Abdul Wahid Khan ...	1	0	0	Total ...	15	8	0
	Rs.	a.	p.																																								
Nazim's Bheyts ...	4	8	0																																								
Peshkar's do. ...	2	0	0																																								
Jama kharch navis Bheyts ...	2	0	0																																								
Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Khan ...	2	0	0																																								
Kiladar of Amirgarh, Tonk ...	2	0	0																																								
Miah Azam Shah... ..	1	0	0																																								
Sayad Siraj Ahmad ...	1	0	0																																								
Captain Abdul Wahid Khan ...	1	0	0																																								
Total ...	15	8	0																																								

The following cesses collected through the "Malba" fund are paid to "Sigahdars" and others:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
(a) " <i>Bheyt Doura</i> "	2	0	0	per village.
(b) " <i>Haq Patwarri</i> "	2	0	0	per cent.
(c) " <i>Bheyt Sigahdaran,</i> " etc.....	6	4	0	per village.

These are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bheyt of Kilahdar Gugor	1	12	0
Do. do. Chabra	0	4	0
Khaki Bairagi of Chabra	1	0	0
Sanjadass Bhairrasi Chabra	1	0	0
Kanungo	1	0	0
Chaudri	1	0	0
Mufti	0	4	0
Total...Rs.	6	4	0

(d) "*Tankhwa Shāhna*" charged at various rates per village toward pay of "Shahnas" (watchmen).

For the future the following items, hitherto credited to the State as "kharcha" under the head "Ain-ul-māl," will be included in the assessment rates per bigah, as they are merely enhancements of the land revenue made from time to time.

(1) "Piwat," (2) "Anni," and (3) "Doanni." In addition to the land assessment rates, two annas per rupee will be charged as "kharcha" in place of the miscellaneous cesses hitherto imposed.

"Kharcha" will be credited to the following heads of expenditure:—

Haq Patwarra	6	pies in the rupee.
School and Dispensary	3	do. do.
Wazan Kashi	2	do. do.
Malba	6	do. do.
Haq Patelai	2	do. do.
Sigahdar's haqs	1	do. do.
Miscellaneous expenditure for stationery, etc.	4	do. do.

Total..... 2 annas per rupee.

The remaining item of sums paid to the State under "Ain-ul-māl," viz., "Amdani Charsa" (No. 4) will in future be shewn under "Siwai Mahmooli."

With regard to sums paid to "Sigahdars" the following charges have been abolished in their present form, *i.e.*, of payments by the cultivators direct to Sigahdars. :—

(1) Haq Pharkati.

(2) Do. Shahna.

(3) Do. Patelai.

Of the "haqs" at present enjoyed by the patels "Chedammi" has for some years past been credited to the Customs Department, under "Siwai Mahmooli," but this tax should, I think, be remitted, as it is both difficult to collect and a source of great annoyance to cultivators.

In place of their remaining privileges a percentage of Rupee one on the total land revenue actually collected will be paid to the patels as their "haq" out of the "kharcha" cess of two annas in the rupee.

With regard to "Malba" (village expenses) I strongly recommended that all payments to the State through this fund should be discontinued, and this has been sanctioned.

Of sums hitherto paid to "Sigahdars" through this fund :—

"*Bheyt Doura*" was abolished in Samvat 1946 (1889).

"*Haq Patwarra*" will in future be paid from the "kharcha" cess.

"*Bheyt Sigahdaran*," &c.—These amount to Rs. 6-4-0 per village. Out of this sum Rs. 2-0-0 per village on account of Bairagis Khaki and Sanjadass will in future come under the head of "Khairat" in the "Malba" fund.

The remaining sum of Rs. 4-4-0 per village on account of the "haqs" of the Kanungo Chowdri, Kilahdars of Chabra and Gugor and the Mufti, will in future be paid to them by the State as "salana" out of the "kharcha" cess.

"*Tankhwa Shahna*."—This charge for payment of "Shahnas" wages will not in future be entered in the "Malba" accounts. With regard to the remaining items in the "Malba" accounts, I recommended that six pies in the rupee out of the "kharcha" cess should be credited to the fund for the following village expenses :—

(a) Talabana, (b) Khairat, (c) maintaining Mandars and Masjids, (d) Nat-bhanmati, (e) Teohar kharch, *i.e.*, expenses at the Holi festival, &c., (f) Bolai kharch for payments to averters of hail, locusts, rust, &c., (g) Saran kharch for repairing irrigation ducts and other ordinary village expenditure.

The balance remaining, if any, will be spent on village improvements, such as the construction of tanks, &c.

The preparation of the "Malba" account will be entrusted to the Patwarri; the account will be balanced at the end of the year and presented for the inspection of the Nazim, Peshkarmal and villagers. The revenue derived from State land, melon beds (kacha nadi) now entered under "Mutaliq-mal" will in future be shewn under "Ain-ul-mal."

X.—*Mutaliq-mal.*

Under this head are shewn the following charges in the accounts for Samvat 1944 (1887).

- (1) "*Charahi Moweshi*," i.e., cattle grazing. A charge of about 2 annas per diem for cattle brought to the pound.
- (2) "*Faliz*," i.e., melon beds, are assessed at Rs. 3-4-0 per bigah (local).
- (3) "*Dastakana-mal*."—Cost of distraints charged to villagers.
- (4) "*Zrimana-mal*."—Fines in revenue cases.
- (5) "*Choi naishakar*."—Re. 1 per bigah is paid by whoever takes the refuse of sugarcane after the juice has been extracted.
- (6) "*Bahar-i-Amba*," i.e., revenue from fruit trees belonging to the State.

With reference to the above I recommended that (1) fees for cattle grazing, and (2) revenue from State fruit trees, and in addition to these salana from muafidars, revenue derived from gardens, grass bhirs, and sale of wood which have hitherto been shewn under Siwai Mahmooli should be entered as "*Mutaliq-mal*;" that *Falez* (No. 2) should be included in "*Ain-ul-mal*," and "*Dastakana*" "*Zrimani*" in "*Siwai Ghair Mahmooli*."

The Durbar has agreed to abolish the "*Choi-nai-Shakar*" cess.

Collections made under the head of "*Zaid-az-Jamabandi*" are the following:—

- (1) "*Arazi Mazbita*."—Revenue from confiscated muafee lands or from excess area held as muafee.
- (2) "*Hasil izadi Bhagat*."—Revenue from gardens, the area of which is in excess of that granted by "*Patta*," or in cases when land has been allotted for a garden and none has been laid out.
- (3) "*Chouth Havalat*."—When remissions granted in an *Ijara* village are confiscated for any cause and the land is given to another on the ordinary terms, the amount of the remissions for bigah is paid by the Mustajir to the State.
- (4) "*Fazilat*," i.e., on account of any excess in the revenue of a village given in Jagire over the amount of revenue estimated at the time the grant was made. This is paid to the State by the Jagirdar.

With the exception of No. 4, "*Fazilat*," which will come under "*Mutaliq-mal*," all these collections will in future be shewn under "*Ain-ul-mal*."

XI.—*Siwai Mahmuli.*

Under this heading should be entered all charges which are of a permanent nature except those which come under "*Ain-ul-mal*" and "*Mutaliq-mal*."

In the accounts for Samvat 1944 (1887) there were 17 items of Siwai "*Mah-muli*," of which the following is a description:—

(1) "*Shafakhana and Madrassa*," i. e., Dispensary and School. In the time of H. H. Nawab Mohamed Ali Khan the rate was fixed at 3 per cent. on the amount of "Ain-ul-mal," but complaints were made and it was reduced to Re. 1-8-0 per cent. There is neither a school nor a dispensary in Chabra, but a Hakeem is paid by the State. I have already explained that in future 3 pies per rupee will be collected on this account as "kharcha" with "Ain-ul-mal."

(2) "*Bheyt Muzbita*."—The details of collections under this head have been given under "Malba" in "Ain-ul-mal."

(3) "*Donim anni*" on pay of sowars in jagire villages. This is a cess at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee on the "Jama" of Jagire village for the maintenance of sowars.

(4) "*Amdani Kolri*."—A cess at various rates from As. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 3 per house, collected from artizans and other non-cultivators with the exception of blacksmiths and carpenters in Chabra itself who are exempt. If an artizan is also a landholder, the cess is only charged when the total demand on his holding is less than Rs. 60.

(5) "*Choongi Rahdari*."—This comprises (1), a custom's duty on produce bought or sold within the limits of the pargana, and (2), import and export duties.

(6) "*Wazan-Kashi*" (weighment fees).—Receipts under this head have hitherto been included with those from "Choongi rahdari."

(7) "*Nakasi Ghalla*."—This extra tax on exported grain was abolished in Samvat 1946 (1889), but at the same time the export duty in the Customs Department was increased.

(8) "*Stamps*."—Revenue from stamped paper.

(9) "*Amdani Kanun Adalat*"—comprises:—

(a) Fines in criminal cases.

(b) Fines in civil cases.

(c) Auction of confiscated property.

(d) *Rasoom chaharam*.—Whenever houses or wells are sold, one quarter of the sum realized is paid to the State. This heading also includes sums paid to the State when matrimonial cases are settled by State arbitration.

(e) "*Talabana Foujdari*."—Revenue from criminal summonses.

(f) "*Talabana Diwani*."—Civil summons.

(g) "*Wapasat Khwarak Kaidian*." Sums recovered for prisoners' diet,

(h) *Miscellaneous* recoveries from prisoners. This has been abolished.

(10) "*Nazarana*—"

(a) From muafidars.

(b) "*Punj-salah*" i. e., for a period of 5 years.

(c) "*Nazar Salgireh*" i. e., on H. H. the Nawab's birth-day.

(11) Revenue from Abkari Contract.

(12) "*Izadi Sikka Kaldar*."—Sums recovered from certain Jagirdars and Sigahdars on account of difference between "Chouhar Shahi" and "Kaldar" currency.

(13) "*Dalali Patta*."—A charge of Re. 0-8-0 for each cart let out on hire which is credited to the State.

(14) "*Galim Gadrian*."—A tax of one blanket per family recovered from Gadris.

(15) Rent of certain houses near the Kotwali.

(16) "*Batwali's Haq*."—"Butwals" were formerly appointed in Chabra and Gugor to settle disputes about Customs dues. The Gugor "Butwal" died in Samvat 1944 (1887) and his "haq" has since been credited to the State.

(17) "*Izadi Haq Patwarra*."—Assamis contribute at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent., but some patwarris are paid at a lower rate. Any balance is credited to the State. This heading will for the future be abolished, as the patwarris will be paid by the State.

XII.—*Siwai Ghair Mahmooli*.

This comprises :—

(1) "*Nazarana*—"

(a) "*Nazarana Kagli*."—When a man resident in another State marries by "natha" a woman of the Chabra district and takes her to his home, he pays a nazarana of Rs. 20 in addition to the "zar-i-jagra" (fee for State arbitration) of which Rs. 6 is credited to the State and the rest (after deducting the value of the stamped document) to certain "Sigahdars." If both parties are residents of this district the man pays only for the stamped document.

(b) "*Nazarana*" for villages regranted in Jagire after having been resumed.

(c) "*Nazarana tibniat*," i.e., for adoptions.

(2) "*Ghair Haziri Mulaziman*."—Pay of officials absent without leave.

(3) *Interest on Instalments* of revenue paid after the date fixed at Re. 0-12-0 per cent.

(4) "*Amanat*."—Sums placed in deposit.

(5) "*Mal-lawaris*."—Sums realized by the sale of unclaimed property.

(6) "*Teli Khoont*."—A tax per "kolee" (mill) at various rates, also called "Ghanera."

(7) "*Sirkari Ghass*."—Revenue from state grass bhirs. This will in future be shewn under "Mutaliq-mal."

(8) *Revenue from State Gardens*.—This will also come under Mutaliq-mal.

(9) *Miscellaneous*.

(a) *Pay of "Shahnas"* temporarily appointed in Ijara villages. The full pay of the "Shahna" is demanded from the Mustajir, half of it being given to the Shahna and half credited to the State.

(b) *Of fees recovered by Mutsadis* for writing petitions, one-half is credited to the State. This practice has recently been discontinued.

(c) *The "Patellai Haq" of Udpura* was recovered and credited under this head.

XIII.—Classes of Soil.

Enquiries were made through the Nizamat in 1888 when the survey of this pargana was in progress as to the names locally given to the different classes of soil and their description. The reply received from the Nizamat was sent to the Sadr Munsarim in charge of the survey, who was directed to ascertain from a number of influential patels and patwarris if it was correct. It appeared from the statement forwarded through the Nizamat and that submitted by the zamindars that the following classes of soil were to be met with in the pargana, and while checking the survey and records I found on enquiry that the description given of each was fairly correct.

1. "*Mal.*"—This corresponds to "kali" in the Nimbahera Pargana which has already been described at length.

2. "*Chigtia.*"—This soil is similar in color to "mal" (black cotton soil) and the produce is nearly the same, but when the rainfall is excessive the jowar crop is apt to rot as the soil becomes soaked.

3. "*Dol.*"—This corresponds to "dhamni" in the Nimbahera Pargana. It is not so dark as "mal," and has a certain amount of kankar in it.

4. "*Doli.*"—Corresponds to "dhamni" II. in Nimbahera.

5. "*Patarwa.*"—Corresponds in color, &c., with bhuri in the Nimbahera Pargana.

6. "*Barra.*"—This name is applied to hilly tracts on which jowar can be grown in years when the rainfall is good. These lands are similar to what are locally termed "baleras" in Nimbahera.

7. "*Kherai.*"—Corresponds with "bhuri" II. in Nimbahera. Jowar and Bajra are grown on the soil when unirrigated.

8. "*Pathar.*"—This is similar to "barri," but the name is specially applied to land at the foot of a hill where jowar can be grown.

9. "*Barri.*"—Means any soil, no matter what color it may be, which is covered with stones, or in which stones are imbedded within a foot or so of the surface. It is similar to "ratri" and "kankri" in Nimbahera.

Each class of soil has been shewn in the maps by a special color.

Land situated near a village is called "khera," but the distance to which these home-lands extend varies with the size of the village, and they have been marked out in the same way as the different classes of soil.

The rates for "barani" land in the "khera" area have hitherto been very high, *i.e.*, nearly the same as "chahi" rates. No distinction appears to have been made between "chahi" lands within and those without the "khera" area. It appeared to me, however, that in future there should be a distinction, because the former can be manured and worked with greater ease than the more distant fields and can be better protected. I therefore arranged for separate rates for "khera chahi" lands and "chahi" lands outside the "khera" circle.

There has hitherto been no special rate for unirrigated land situated near a well and called in Nimbahera "eksakha." I therefore adhered to the custom of the pargana and classed such lands with the "malettee" area which has had the advantage of much simplifying assessment. It appears from the statements of cultivators that land once irrigated always pays "chahi" rates whether irrigated or not in any particular year.

XIV.—Soil Factors.

In Samvat 1944 (1887) experiments were made in a number of villages with a view to ascertain the actual outturn per bigah by cutting the crop and weighing it. The average yield of wheat, grain and barley per survey bigah was as follows:—

Class of Soil.	Wheat unirrigated.	Gram unirrigated.	Barley irrigated.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Mal	5 18 4	3 1 11	9 15 0
Dol	6 10 4	2 5 0	.....
Patarwa	5 30 0	.....	.....
Khairai	0 25 0	.....	.....

In my opinion these results cannot be altogether relied on for reasons which I have explained in my remarks on the assessment of the Nimbahera Pargana, and in fixing the soil factors more regard was paid to the relative productiveness of the different classes of soil as recorded by a Panchayat of the cultivators themselves. When the Panchayat was first asked to fix maximum and minimum rates for irrigated and dry lands, their statement was as follows:—

Rates per local bigah.

		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Piwat	Maximum...	4 15 0	Minimum.....	2 6 6
Barani	{	.. 3 11 6	..	..... 0 10 0
Gorma	}			
Barani,	{	.. 1 6 3	..	..... 0 7 9
Ordinary	}			

“Izadi” (*Ain-ul-mal* items 1, 2, & 3) was included in these rates. Afterwards, when it was explained to them that there was a great difference in the produce of the various classes of soil, and that the rates of assessment should not therefore be the same for all, they fixed an average rate for each class.

The soil factors suggested by the Panchayat and those adopted for assessment will be seen from the following:—

Serial Number.	Class of soil.	Chahi.			Barani.				REMARKS.
		Panchayat.	Settlement soil factors.		Khera.		Maleti.		
			Kirsani.	Gorwa.	Panchayat.	Settlement soil factors.	Panchayat.	Settlement soil factors.	
1	Mal.....	96	91	96	57	57	20	21	
2	Chikta	91	86	91	53	53	20	20	
3	Dol	86	81	86	51	51	17	18	
4	Doli	81	75	81	48	48	17	17	
5	Patarwa	77	72	77	44	44	16	16	
6	Barra	72	68	72	43	43	16	14	
7	Kherai	66	62	66	40	40	13	13	
8	Pathar	62	51	62	38	38	10	12	
9	Barri	57	53	57	34	34	14	10	

The Panchayat made no distinction in their statement between Piwat land in the “Gorma” area and that excluded from it. For Settlement purposes, however, separate soil factors have been fixed.

It will be noticed, too, that by a mistake the Panchayat have given “barri” unirrigated a higher soil factor than “pathar” although it is an inferior soil. This has been corrected.

XV—Unit incidence of Villages in Samvat 1944 (1887-88).

The unit incidence of each Khalsa village has been calculated in the same way as was done in Nimbahera, with the exception that in that pargana fractions of a unit were altogether left out of the account, while in Chabra fractions

less than 50 only have been disregarded. Thus, if the unit incidence of a village worked out to 10.75 it was entered as 11. The unit, however, has always been reduced if the condition of the village seemed to require it.

The amount of "kharcha" including "izadi" (Ain-ul-mal, items 1 to 3) per rupee, and per bigah was found to be excessive. In some small villages the total "kharcha" with "izadi" was actually as much as the land revenue, the reason being that "sir-i-dehi" and other similar cesses were charged at the same rate in all villages whether large or small. Two annas per rupee on the total revenue demand has therefore been treated as "kharcha" in the same way as was done in Nimbahera and the balance entered as land revenue. The year Samvat 1944 (1887-88) has been chosen for working out the unit incidence, as that was the year in which the survey commenced. Any changes which have occurred in the holdings since Samvat 1944 have been entered in the records.

The assessment of "Parat Khatas," i. e., abandoned holdings has been excluded from the account in calculating the unit incidence of villages.

XVI.—*Proposed Unit Incidence.*

The unit incidence for assessment has been fixed in the same way as was done in Bighori villages in Nimbahera.

A statement (Appendix D) is attached to this report giving a list of the Khalsa villages and showing the revenue demand and unit incidence in Samvat 1944 (1887-88) and that fixed at the present Settlement.

XVII.—*Settlement Kirsani Rates.*

It will be seen from Appendix D that in Samvat 1944 (1887) the highest unit incidence in any village was 19.19, in the village of Khair-khera Nathuram; the highest in the present Settlement is 15 in the village of Bhilwara nicha.

The highest soil factor, viz., that for the best irrigated soil within the "khera" area is 96. The highest rate in the pargana therefore is $15 \times 96 =$ Rs. 7-8-0 per survey bigah. This is the maximum rate actually fixed by the Panchayat. The Settlement maximum rate for the best unirrigated soil in the "khera" area is Rs. 4-7-0, and this also corresponds with the maximum fixed by the Panchayat. The average unit incidence of all the villages in the pargana was in Samvat 1944 (1887) 10.57 and is now 10.29.

The average unit incidence under the present Settlement in the three divisions of the pargana is:—

In Agwarra	12.34
In Manjwarra	11.66
In Pichwarra.....	9.58.

Turning now to the assessment of adjacent villages in other States I find that

the rates per acre under the recent revenue settlement in Jhallawar and that made some years ago in Kotah compared with those now fixed for Chabra are as follows :—

Assessment per acre.

	(Jhallawar) Chipa Barode.			(Kotah) Koondee.			(Tonk) Chabra.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Irrigated ...	12 10 11	4 14 1	8 12 6	17 14 10	10 13 3	14 0 6½	12 0 0	6 9 7	9 4 9½
Unirrigated } Homelands. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 8 9	7 1 7	4 4 10	5 11 2½
Unirrigated. ...	4 8 3	0 6 4	2 7 3½	3 15 8	2 6 3	3 7 11½	2 9 7	1 4 10	1 15 2½

Both Chipa Barode and the Shergarh pargana, so far as I have seen them, closely resemble the Chabra district as regards the qualities of soil and extent of jungles, &c.

The settlement maximum rates for “chahi” and “barani” land of each kind have been compared with the maximum rates hitherto prevailing as shewn the Patwarris’ kharas, with the following results:—

Class of soil.	CHAHIL.			BARANI.		
	Prevailing maximum rate.	Settlement maximum rate.		Prevailing maximum rate (including khera).	Settlement maximum rate.	
		Khera.	Ordinary.		Khera.	Ordinary.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mal	Rs. 9-10-3 is the highest rate. No special rates for classes of soil.	8 7 0	8 0 3	2 3 10	5 0 0	1 13 3
Chigtia		8 0 3	7 9 6	1 10 0	4 10 3	1 12 0
Dol		7 9 6	7 1 6	2 1 0	4 3 0	1 10 0
Doli		7 1 6	6 9 9	1 8 10	4 3 6	1 7 6
Patarwa		6 12 0	6 5 3	1 13 6	3 14 0	1 6 6
Barra		6 5 3	5 15 6	1 11 1	3 12 9	1 4 3
Kherai		5 13 6	5 7 9	1 10 5	3 8 3	1 2 0
Pathar		5 7 9	5 3 3	1 9 3	3 6 0	1 1 0
Barri		5 0 0	4 10 3	1 7 9	3 0 6	0 13 9

These rates include “kharcha,” because some enhancements of revenue, shewn as “kharcha” in the Patwarris’ papers, will, in future, be included in the land assessment.

The highest rate for "khera" lands in the Patwarris' khata is Rs. 5-7-9 (including kharcha), without distinction, as to class of soil; the highest under the settlement is Rs. 5-0-0. The highest "chahi" rate in the Patwarris' khata, viz., Rs. 9-10-3 in the village of Khair-khera Nathuram, occurs in a holding which was assessed at a lump sum. The highest rate in a "bighori" village was Rs. 7-12-6 in Kansal. This is Re. 0-10-6 lower than my highest rate, but there are only three villages with so high a unit incidence as Rs. 15, and in these there is no "mal" situated within the "khera" limit, so that Rs. 8-0-3 may be taken as the highest settlement rate which is Re. 0-3-9 only higher than the maximum according to the Patwarris' papers, and this is only charged in three villages. The highest settlement rate for barani land is for all classes of soil, except Chigtia, much lower than that hitherto recorded. In many villages, Hinglot for instance, the Patwarris' records show the rate for Chigtia higher than that for Dol, but it so happens that in Ibrahimganj, where the highest rate occurs, it is assessed lower than Dol. Discrepancies of this sort occur in the former assessment rates of all classes of soil; in Jaipia, for instance, all unirrigated soils are assessed at one rate.

The following is a comparison of former and settlement average rates (including kharcha) per survey bigha in the three divisions of the pargana:—

Division.	Area.	Demand, Samvat 1944.	Average per bigha.	Settlement demand.	Average per bigha.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Agwarra	21,417 10	40,346 3 9	1 14 1-68	38,368 10 6	1 12 7-92
Manjwarra	13,517 7	25,176 0 6	1 13 10-49	24,319 0 3	1 12 0-94
Pichwarra	39,562 16	57,290 7 0	1 7 2-03	55,718 8 6	1 6 6-40
Total.....	74,497 13	1,22,812 11 3	1 10 4-52	1,18,406 3 3	1 9 5-42

There is, therefore, a remission under the settlement rates of 1 anna 5-76 pies in Agwarra, 1 anna 9-55 pies in Manjwarra, and 7-63 pies in Pichwarra per bigha.

Excess or decrease in the total demand on a holding when the new rates are applied has been examined and adjusted in the same way as was done in Nimbahera.

XVIII.—*Riayati Rates.*

The assessment of Riayatdars was temporarily left at the rates entered in the Patwarris' records. As each claim was enquired into the amount of the settlement demand was recorded, that is, when a claim was proved, the Kirsani rate fixed for the village in which the land was situated was held good in assessing the Riayatdar, but the amount of remission he was entitled to was deducted from the total demand on the holding.

There are two descriptions of "Riyat" in this pargana, one fixed at so much per rupee of the revenue demand, and the other at so much per bigha; in either case the total amount of each Riyatdar's "haq" was calculated in rupees and deducted from the total demand on his holding.

"Salana" is not demanded from Riyatdars annually, but only when there is a marriage of any member of H. H. the Nawab's family, or any extraordinary expenditure is incurred by the State.

In Samvat 1947 (1890-91), for instance, ten pies per rupee were charged as salana on account of the heir apparent's marriage.

XIX.—Statement of Prices.

The following is a statement of the average prices for each year from Samvat 1928 (1871) to Samvat 1946 (1889) prepared at the Chabra Nizamat. The weights and currency are Imperial:—

STATEMENT OF PRICES in Pargana

From Samvat 1928 to Samvat

Serial Number.	Samvat.	STANDARD OF CORN PER													
		Makka.		Joar.		Moong.		Masoor.		Oorad.		Kapur.		Dhan.	
		Per Rupee	Per Mani.	Per Rupee.	Per Mani.	Per Rupee.	Per Mani.	Per Rupee.	Per Mani.	Per Rupee.	Per Mani.	Per Rupee.	Per Maund.	Per Rupee.	Per Mani.
1	S. 1928 ...	0 33	5 12 0 0	0 33	5 12 0 0	0 30	0 15 0 0	0 22	12 10 0 0	0 11	12 3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	S. 1929 ...	0 23	8 14 10 0	0 31	8 14 0 0	0 26	0 17 0 0	0 27	8 16 0 0	0 8	0 5 0 0	0 33	5 12 0 0	.....	.....
3	S. 1930 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	S. 1931 ...	0 26	0 16 0 0	0 27	0 16 0 0	0 27	0 16 0 0	0 21	0 21 0 0	0 8	0 5 0 0	0 22	8 13 0 0	.....	.....
5	S. 1932 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	S. 1933 ...	0 23	0 17 0 0	0 22	12 19 0 0	0 27	0 16 0 0	.....	.....	0 8	0 5 0 0	0 31	8 13 0 0	.....	.....
7	S. 1934 ...	0 26	12 15 0 0	0 26	12 15 0 0	0 21	0 31 0 0	0 17	0 26 0 0	0 11	0 42 0 0	0 5	0 8 0 0	0 10	0 49 0 0
8	S. 1935 ...	0 23	0 17 0 0	0 23	8 20 0 0	0 15	4 27 0 0	.....	.....	0 11	12 3 8 0	0 20	0 20 0 0	.....	.....
9	S. 1936 ...	1 10	0 5 0 0	0 30	0 13 8 0	0 13	0 33 0 0	0 15	8 28 0 0	0 11	4 40 0 0	0 13	4 3 0 0	0 23	0 14 0 0
10	S. 1937 ...	1 10	0 8 0 0	0 27	8 14 4 0	0 23	8 20 0 0	0 25	8 18 0 0	0 15	0 30 0 0	0 10	0 4 0 0	.....	.....
11	S. 1938 ...	1 10	0 8 0 0	0 32	0 12 8 0	0 33	5 12 0 0	0 32	4 14 0 0	0 10	0 24 0 0	0 8	0 5 0 0	1 0	0 10 0 0
12	S. 1939 ...	1 0	0 10 0 0	0 33	5 13 0 0	1 1	8 10 8 0	0 38	8 11 8 0	0 20	0 22 0 0	0 0	8 4 4 0	1 0	0 10 0 0
13	S. 1940 ...	1 32	0 5 8 0	0 39	0 9 12 0	1 9	0 0 9 0	1 4	0 10 0 0	0 18	8 23 0 0	0 13	4 3 0 0	0 33	5 12 0 0
14	S. 1941 ...	1 35	0 5 4 0	1 10	0 8 0 0	1 22	12 7 0 0	1 4	0 10 0 0	0 27	8 10 0 0	0 8	8 4 13 0	0 26	0 16 0 0
15	S. 1942 ...	1 0	0 8 2 0	0 31	0 12 2 0	0 0	0 10 8 0	0 23	0 15 8 0	0 23	12 10 0 0	.....	.....	1 0	0 10 0 0
16	S. 1943 ...	1 4	0 11 0 0	0 31	0 13 0 0	0 17	8 25 0 0	0 20	0 22 0 0	0 22	0 20 0 0	0 13	0 9 6 0	0 36	0 11 0 0
17	S. 1944 ...	0 20	0 20 0 0	0 16	0 25 0 0	0 15	0 27 0 0	0 18	0 25 0 0	0 15	0 27 0 0	.....	.....	0 20	0 18 8 0
18	S. 1945 ...	0 21	0 18 8 0	0 10	0 21 8 0	0 15	0 27 0 0	0 22	0 20 0 0	0 15	8 23 0 0	.....	.....	0 21	0 19 0 0
19	S. 1946 ...	1 4	0 0 0 0	0 32	0 12 8 0	0 17	0 20 0 0	0 22	0 18 8 0	0 19	0 24 0 0	0 8	12 4 10 0	0 34	0 11 8 0

Chabra for 19 years.

1946 (1871 to 1889).

MANI, MAUND & SHER.

Gur.		Opium.		Gram.		Wheat.		Linseed.		Poppy Seed.		Barley.		REMARKS.
Per Rupee.	Per Maund.	Per Rupee.	Per Seer.	Per Rupee.	Per Maund.	Per Rupee.	Per Maund.	Per Rupee.	Per Maund.	Per Rupee.	Per Maund.	Per Rupee.	Per Maund.	
0 5 0 8 0 0	0 0 3	5 14 0	0 22 8	17 0 0	0 18 8	24 0 0	0 15 0	24 0 0	0 18 12	18 0 0	.....	.....
0 8 0 5 0 0	0 0 2	6 6 3	0 20 0	20 0 0	0 18 8	24 0 0	0 20 0	18 0 0	0 21 8	14 0 0	0 20 0	16 0 0		
0 8 14 4 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 6 2 6 8 0	0 0 3	5 14 0	0 21 0	19 0 0	0 10 0	23 0 0	0 23 0	16 0 0	0 26 0	12 0 0	0 21 0	15 0 0		
0 5 11 6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 8 0 5 0 0	0 0 3	5 14 0	0 31 4	13 0 0	0 26 0	17 0 0	.....	.....	0 21 8	14 0 0	0 25 12	12 0 0	
0 4 7 9 0 0	0 0 1	9 10 0	0 18 4	22 0 0	0 19 8	22 8 0	0 14 8	25 0 0	0 12 0	25 0 0	0 16 0	20 0 0		
0 4 7 9 0 0	0 0 2	8 0 0	0 14 8	28 0 0	0 15 8	29 0 0	.....	.....	0 16 8	20 0 0	0 20 0	16 0 0	
0 5 2 7 12 0	0 0 1	9 14 0	0 17 8	23 0 0	0 19 0	23 8 0	0 20 0	19 0 0	0 18 12	16 0 0	0 20 12	12 0 0		
0 4 0 10 0 0	0 0 2	6 14 0	0 31 0	13 8 0	0 29 0	15 8 0	0 20 0	15 0 0	0 20 0	15 0 0	0 32 0	10 0 0		
0 4 11 8 8 0	0 0 3	5 10 0	0 31 12	12 12 0	0 21 0	20 8 0	0 27 0	14 0 0	0 26 0	12 0 0	0 32 0	10 0 0		
0 7 8 5 4 0	0 0 4	3 10 0	0 31 4	13 0 0	0 29 0	15 8 0	0 23 0	16 0 0	0 26 12	11 8 0	0 32 0	10 0 0		
0 8 14 4 8 0	0 0 3	5 8 0	0 36 0	11 0 0	0 33 0	13 0 0	0 20 0	18 0 0	0 18 0	16 8 0	1 0 0	8 0 0		
0 8 0 5 0 0	0 0 5	8 12 0	1 4 8	9 0 0	0 30 0	12 8 0	0 23 0	15 8 0	0 10 12	15 4 0	1 0 0	8 0 0		
0 8 0 5 0 0	0 0 3	4 2 0	1 2 0	9 8 0	0 31 0	14 4 0	0 19 0	19 0 0	0 21 4	14 8 0	0 33 0	10 0 0		
0 10 0 4 0 0	0 0 3	5 0 0	0 23 5	17 0 0	0 21 0	20 0 0	0 19 0	10 0 0	0 19 4	15 8 0	0 30 0	12 0 0		
0 8 0 5 0 0	0 0 3	5 14 0	0 21 0	10 0 0	0 19 8	22 8 0	0 19 8	18 8 0	0 15 4	12 8 0	0 20 0	16 0 0		
0 8 0 5 0 0	0 0 3	5 14 0	0 19 5	21 8 0	0 15 8	20 0 0	0 19 0	19 0 0	0 12 8	22 0 0	0 20 0	10 0 0		
0 6 2 6 8 0	0 0 4	3 6 0	0 25 2	16 0 0	0 21 12	20 14 0	0 19 5	16 8 0	0 14 5	21 6 0	0 32 0	9 8 0		

It will be seen that in the years Samvat 1934, 1944, and 1945 (1877, 1887 and 1888) the price of grain generally was high as compared with other years. This was chiefly due to the rainfall being scanty or unseasonable. The price of linseed and poppy heads was high in Samvat 1928 and 1934 (1871 and 1877), but there was little variation in other years. The price of cotton has remained steady, there being one exceptional year, *viz.*, Samvat 1934 (1877), in which it was very high.

The price of goor has steadily fallen since Samvat 1939 (1882), but there was a slight improvement in Samvat 1946 (1889). The price of opium as in other parganas has fallen excessively, *viz.*, from Rs. 9-4-0 per seer in Samvat 1936 (1879) to Rs 3-6-0 in Samvat 1946 (1889), and this is one great cause of the distress which has lately prevailed in this pargana.

XX.—Cultivators' Profit or Loss.

I have endeavoured to ascertain what the cultivators' net profit or loss is in raising the principal crops on the different classes of soil after deducting the state demand and the alleged cost of cultivation. A number of crop experiments were made, and the results compared with a statement prepared in 1881 by the Nazim of the pargana with the assistance of the Kanungoes, showing the outturn and cost of cultivation in each case according to the Zamindar's account. A similar statement will be found in Appendix E. It is based on the Nazim's estimate, but the produce and cost have been calculated for the survey instead of the local bigah.

In place, however, of the average, I have taken the highest rates of assessment now introduced (except the special rates for the home lands), and for this reason the cultivators' profit in many cases appears to be less than one-third of the gross produce, but I believe that if the actual outturn and average assessment rates were taken, this would not be the case. If the result of crop experiments and the statements of cultivators be compared, it will at once be apparent that the produce of the various soils has been greatly underestimated. It will also be seen that the classes of soil from which the cultivators have small profits are those on which cotton, wheat, and other valuable crops are seldom sown. I think, however, that great endeavours should be made to reduce the area under poppy, and increase cotton cultivation on irrigated, and linseed on unirrigated land.

XXI.—Chouth.

The practice of granting general or special remissions under this name does not appear to exist in this pargana. It has, however, already been explained under the heading "Patelai," that the patels in addition to holding muafee lands have certain "haqs" which are allowed them by the ordinary cultivators, and it has been decided that in their place an allowance of one rupee per cent. on the total land revenue demand shall be paid to patels out of the two annas per rupee fixed as the "kharcha" cess. With regard to muafee lands granted as "haq

patelai" by the Durbar, it appears that every third year the following sums are realized under name of "Inam patti," viz., in Agwarra, Rs. 2-8-0; in Manjwarra, Rs. 2-4-0; and in Pichwarra, Rs. 2-0-0 per local bigah. With very few exceptions the whole of this munshee area is unirrigated, and as the average settlement rate is twelve annas per local bigah, the patels will in the three years get a profit of 4 annas per bigah in Agwarra, nothing in Manjwarra, and will actually lose in Pichwarra.

The allowances paid by cultivators direct to the patels as "haq patelai" have hitherto amounted to about Rs. 3 per cent. on the revenue demand. According to the proposal mentioned above, they will in future receive a cash allowance of only Re. 1 per cent., and this will be paid by the State, as it is a well known fact that the old system was in many cases ruinous to the cultivators. The patels would, therefore, under these circumstances, lose about Rs. 2 per cent. In other parganas they have munshee and riayati holdings as well as "chouth," and I recommended that something should be done to strengthen their position in this district. The Durbar has, therefore, sanctioned my proposal that two-thirds of the land held by patels as "munsee patelai" should be (revenue free and one-third assessed at "kirsani" rates. Their existing munshee "pattas" are only for unirrigated land; they have no authority to dig wells on these holdings, and the amount of Nazarana entered in the "patta" is realized every third year. In future these "pattas" will be cancelled, and Riayati ones granted instead, the revenue due being collected yearly instead of every three years. They will also be encouraged to dig wells on these lands, the newly irrigated area being assessed at half the Kirsani "Piwat" rates during the term of settlement. The total area held as "Inami Patelai" is 3,957 local bigahs according to the Kannngoe's papers of which only B. 37 h. 10 are "chahi" and B. 3,849 b. 15 Barani, the remaining B. 69 b. 15 being fallow. The annual demand at "Kirsani" rates comes to about Rs. 3,203-14-0, or for the three years to Rs. 9,620-10-0, and the amount at present collected as "sehsala" for "Inam Pattis" is Rs. 8,332-2-0, which leaves a profit to the patels of Rs. 1,288-8-0; the grant of a $\frac{2}{3}$ riayat, will give them a remission of about Rs. 2,100 per annum. This added to Rs. 1,100 payable on account of the one per cent. cess for "haq patelai" amounts altogether to Rs. 3,200, which is about the equivalent of what they have hitherto collected direct from cultivators.

These concessions to the patels will be made on condition of their performing their ordinary village duties and assisting in the collection of revenue.

In addition, I recommended that three per cent. on the demand, sanctioned in Nimbahera for those patels who undertake the responsibility of collecting the revenue in full, should be allowed in this pargana.

CHAPTER IV.—Sironj.

I.—General Remarks.

The area of this pargana, according to the Revenue Survey, is 5,80,685 acres or 907 square miles. The total population according to the census of 1881 was 83,023, giving an average of 91·53 per square mile and according to the census of 1891 it was 93,856, with an average of 103·04 per square mile. The cultivating classes are drawn chiefly from the following castes :—Kachi, Ahir, Bagri, Dangi, Karar, Kurmi, Ragbansi and the Mahobi and Gaddi section of Mahomedans. The crops raised in the rabi are more important than those in the kharif. Wheat is cultivated more extensively than anything else, and next come jowar and gram in about equal quantities. The irrigated area and its outturn is very small. The principal exports are wheat, barley, cotton, opium, ghee, oils and leather. The grain exports are sent to Jhansi and Bhopal; the cotton and leather to Cawnpore; and the remainder to Bhopal. The Bamora station on the Indian Midland Railway in Karwai, is 28 miles east of Sironj and to it are sent exports for Jhansi and Cawnpore. The Basoda station in Gwalior, 24 miles south-east of Sironj is the most convenient for exports to Bombay and Bhopal. Iron, cloth and fruit from Bombay and sugar, gur and rice from Cawnpore are the principal imports. The average rainfall for the years Samvat 1933 to 1947 (1876 to 1890) was 46·8 inches as shown below, a good fall in September is what is most beneficial to the rabi crops.

YEAR.			June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.
S.	1933	1876...	15	2	9	3	10	3	20	...	54	8
"	1934	1877...	...	...	5	...	8	...	6	2	19	2
"	1935	1878...	11	2	12	1	15	...	11	2	49	5
"	1936	1879...	12	3	14	2	15	2	10	2	51	9
"	1937	1880...	9	1	11	1	10	...	18	1	48	3
"	1938	1881...	15	...	13	3	9	...	16	...	53	3
"	1939	1882...	12	3	17	...	12	...	9	2	50	5
"	1940	1883...	14	3	12	2	16	2	10	2	52	9
"	1941	1884...	11	2	10	...	12	...	10	5	43	7
"	1942	1885...	12	3	15	...	10	...	12	3	49	6
"	1943	1886...	9	1	18	2	10	2	11	...	48	5
"	1944	1887...	13	2	11	2	12	...	11	...	47	4
"	1945	1888...	11	2	14	...	12	...	8	3	45	5
"	1946	1889...	10	1	14	2	9	1	11	1	44	5
"	1947	1890...	9	...	13	...	8	...	13	2	43	2

II. —Number and area of Villages.

The total number of villages at the time the survey was made was 443. Of these 378 were khalsa, 62 jagire and 3 muafce. Of the khalsa villages in Samvat 1947 (1890-91) when the assessment and settlement were made 346 were Amani and 32 Ijara with a jama of Rs. 8,608-13-0.

The Ijara villages will gradually become Amani as shown below:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Jama.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
S. 1944 (1892-93)	2	3,301	0	0
S. 1950 (1898-99)	25	1,700	0	0
S. 1956 (1899-1900) ...	5	3,607	13	0
	32	8,608	13	0

Under the terms of the summary settlement framed on the 11th May 1889 and sanctioned by the Durbar on the 20th June 1889, fifteen new villages were founded, after the survey of the pargana was completed.

STATEMENT showing the area of all classes of Villages.

Pargana, Sironj.

Kind of Village.	Number of Village	Cultivated Area.			Uncultivated Area.			Total.	REMARKS.
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.		
Amani	355	121,747	0	5	308,953	3	30	430,700 3 35	
Ijara	32	8,976	0	0	42,088	1	15	50,164 1 15	
Total Khalsa ...	387	129,823	0	5	351,042	1	5	480,865 1 10	
Jagire	53	30,354	2	10	68,138	1	25	98,492 3 35	
Muafce.....	3	480	0	35	346	1	5	1,326 2 0	
Total.....	56	30,834	3	5	68,984	3	0	99,820 1 35	
GRAND TOTAL...	443	160,657	3	10	420,026	3	36	580,684 3 5	

III.—*Unit of Measurement.*

The jarib in this pargana has hitherto been considered as 60 "gaz" of 33 inches each, i. e., 1,980 inches, which is the same length as the survey jarib. The jarib is generally of rope, and very rarely metal. The assessment of khatadars, however, has usually been based on an estimate framed by the patels and patwarris, in accordance with which "pattas" were given. Very few of these "pattas" show the area of a holding in bighas.

In the patwarris' khata the assessment is made first, then half the number of rupees entered is taken as the approximate area in bighas, and finally one third of the area thus arrived at is treated as revenue free.

IV.—*Land Tenures.*

There is no distinction here between "maursi" and "ghair maursi" khatadars. No cultivator can mortgage, or sell his land, whether irrigated or unirrigated. So long as the State demand on the land is paid by an assami, he is considered as the occupant. If he refuses to pay the demand, or cultivation is abandoned, the State can give the land to another.

Wells, garhas (embankments) and tanks constructed by an Assami at his own expense cannot, however, be similarly treated. If an Assami abandons his holding irrigation works constructed by him are temporarily assigned to another cultivator for his use, but the latter is not held to be the occupant, and should the former return he resumes occupancy. One cultivator cannot construct irrigation works in another's holding without his consent. As regards this I have recommended that for the future the rule proposed for the Chabra pargana should be introduced, viz., that when one Assami wishes to bring under irrigation land in another's holding, the former should pay the latter in cash five times the revenue demand of the land, in one or two instalments as may be fixed by the Nazim. With the above exception, so long as an occupant pays the State demand on his land his occupancy will not be interfered with.

V — *System of collecting Revenue.*

Up to the end of 1262 Fasli (1854) nearly the whole of the khalsa area was Amani. Havildars paid at the rate of from Rs. 3 to 8 a month were appointed for each village, or for groups of villages to collect the revenue. From Fasli 1262 (1854) to Fasli 1294 (1886) nearly all the khalsa villages were leased to Ijaradars, generally the village patels, who as a rule took no pains to increase the cultivated area for fear of having to pay more for the lease, and moreover, as the term of the lease approached they purposely reduced the extent of the holdings. Although the demand as shewn in the "jamabandi" appears to have remained unchanged, a considerable balance was always uncollected and in addition to this many patels and cultivators were ruined by the terms of these leases.

In Fasli 1295 (1887) the Durbar issued orders that the Amani system was to be re-introduced, and in that year about half the khalsa villages, the leases of

which had expired, came under direct State management. In Fasli 1297 (1889), with the exception of 32 villages, the whole Khalsa area became Amani and for the term of the settlement I have recommended, and the Durbar has agreed that it should remain so.

VI.—*Prevailing system of Assessment.*

With the exception of the "pathar" and a few other villages, the form of assessment is nominally "bighori," i. e., cash rates per bigah. In practice, however, each Assami receives a "patta" in the month of "Asarh" (June). If any holding contains new cultivation, the assessment in the "patta" is enhanced by a rough estimate of the area so added. In the same way an estimate is made of the value of land which falls out of cultivation. If there is any doubt, or objections are raised, the estimate is revised by the patel and patwari of the village.

Estimates are based on the amount of seed required for the land, the assessment being calculated at 6 (survey) bighas per mani (i. e., 5 mannds British, equal to 4 mannds local). In the patwaris' papers half the area held is usually omitted in calculating the assessment, but in some villages the area held is not entered at all, either in the patwaris' accounts or the "patta." Although the area as calculated by the patwari may be more or less than half that actually held the full area is never assessed.

In fact the "patta" is merely an assessment in a lump sum for the holding. In some cases when fields are left uncultivated, they are given to a fresh Assami on a "batai" assessment. Such Assamis receive seed from the State or the "Mustajir" and pay half the produce of the land plus the grain advanced with interest in kind at 25 per cent. This practice is, however, very rarely resorted to.

In the "pathar," or hilly tract, assessment is per plough, and is known as "haloot," i. e., a man cultivates as much land as he can plough, and pays nothing for the first two years, half the rates fixed the 3rd year and the full amount the fourth. The rates vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 for each plough. The villages in which this form of assessment prevails are all in the jungle, and the average area cultivated per plough with 2 pairs of oxen is about 22 bigahs unirrigated. The damage done by deer and pig is excessive, and the crops require careful watching.

In future the Durbar has agreed that "bighori" assessment only shall be retained, and this will no doubt simplify the accounts and be a great improvement on the present system of roughly estimating each year the amount of the revenue demand on each holding.

In future there will be no necessity for a "batai" assessment; as the Nazim of the pargana can give an Assami who takes up an abandoned holding such temporary remission on the settlement rates as may seem required.

The unit incidence of each village has been calculated with due regard to the past demand, so that the cultivators will not suffer by the introduction of a cash assessment per bigah.

VII.—*Revenue demand in past years.*

The revenue has hitherto been collected under the following 5 heads:—

- (1) Ain-ul-mal.
- (2) Zaid jamabandi.
- (3) Mutaliq-mal.
- (4) Siwai mahmooli.
- (5) Siwai ghair mahmooli.

From Samvat 1740 (1683) to Samvat 1946 (1889) no particulars are available as to “Zaid Jamabandi” and “Mutaliq-mal.” A copy of the annual demand from Samvat 1740 (1683), obtained from the Kanungo, is given below. From that year to Samvat 1792 (1735) the pargana was under the Mahomedan Imperial rule, and from Samvat 1793 (1736) to Samvat 1811 (1754) it was held by Peshwa Bajirao. From Samvat 1812 (1755) to 1854 (1797) Maharajah Holkar was the ruling power.

In Samvat 1855 (1798) the district was ceded to Amir Khan.

Up to Samvat 1819 (1762) the papers do not show in what currency the revenue was collected, but in Samvat 1820 (1763) under Holkar's rule the local currency (about 3 annas in the rupee below Kaldar) was introduced. From Samvat 1821 (1863) Mohamed Khani currency (3 per cent. above Kaldar) was used.

The highest and lowest demand in any year under each of the above Administrations were as follows:—

Under the Mohamedan Emperors—

Highest Rs. 3,89,922 0 0 Shahi (1696).

Lowest Rs. 1,06,041 0 0 do. (1734).

Under the Peshwa—

Highest Rs. 2,35,714 0 0 local (1752).

Lowest Rs. 1,61,163 0 0 do. (1740).

Under Holkar's rule—

Highest Rs. 2,65,715 0 0 local (1760).

Lowest Rs. 1,26,621 0 0 do. (1796)

(or Rs. 1,02,880 Kaldar).

Under Tonk rule—

Highest Rs. 1,95,061 local, or Rs. 1,58,387 Kaldar (1834).

Lowest Rs. 1,08,495 local, or Rs. 88,152 Kaldar (1859).

The demand under Ain-ul-mal in Samvat 1855 (1798), the first year of Tonk rule, was Rs. 1,45,783 local, or Rs. 1,18,449 Kaldar, while in Samvat 1946 (1890) it was Rs. 1,44,866 Mohamed Khani.

The statement shows that there are great fluctuations in the demand year by year, for which the accounts afford no explanation, but it seems evident that as the

irrigated area in the district is very small, these variations are due to the rainfall being favorable or otherwise. When the rains are heavy the rich black soil retains the moisture so long that the crops suffer.

The collections under "Ain-ul-mal" from Samvat 1935 (1878) to Samvat 1946 (1889) were as follows:—

Year.		Collections.			Outstandings.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
S. 1935	(1878)	1,36,338	15	0	8,271	5	6
,, 1936	(1879)	1,85,632	0	0	11,772	5	6
,, 1937	(1880)	1,17,368	5	6	46,757	10	6
,, 1938	(1881)	1,44,202	13	9	8,902	8	9
,, 1939	(1882)	1,57,655	7	9	11,943	2	3
,, 1940	(1883)	1,41,565	5	9	7,867	5	9
,, 1941	(1884)	1,47,182	13	0	6,846	5	9
,, 1942	(1885)	1,41,456	12	9	8,629	0	9
,, 1943	(1886)	1,40,233	1	9	9,072	4	0
,, 1944	(1887)	1,31,347	1	3	13,467	11	0
,, 1945	(1888)	1,38,899	8	9	10,229	9	3
,, 1946	(1889)	1,24,960	7	0	19,906	2	6

It will be noticed that in Samvat 1937 (1880) and Samvat 1946 (1889) the outstandings were very high. With regard to Samvat 1937 (1880) the explanation of Partab Chaud Kanungo is that in this year Iqara contracts were given for 10 years and the demand was excessive, so that in Samvat 1938 (1881) Rs. 91134-2-9 were allowed as remissions.

With regard to Samvat 1946 (1889) he explains that outstandings for Samvat 1945 and 1944 (1888 and 1887) were collected in this year.

The demand for 10 years is given in detail in Appendix B.

PARGANA SIRONJ.

STATEMENT showing the revenue of past years—*continued*.

Fasli year.	A. D.	Banzat.	Total annual revenue.	MAL.			SIWAL.			REVENUES.
				Ain-ul-mal.	Mutaliq-mal.	Total.	Mahmooli.	Ghair Mahmooli.	Total.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1176	1768	1825	1,95,447 0 0	.....	.....	1,50,985 0 0	.....	.....	44,512 0 0	Sayar Rs. 44,512 0 0
1177	1769	1826	2,78,124 0 0	.....	.....	2,03,885 0 0	.....	.....	74,239 0 0	" " 74,239 0 0
1178	1770	1827	2,60,210 0 0	.. ..	.....	1,92,569 0 0	.....	.....	67,641 0 0	" " 67,641 0 0
1179	1771	1828	2,25,334 0 0	.....	.....	1,92,410 0 0	.....	.....	32,924 0 0	" " 32,924 0 0
1180	1772	1829	2,50,177 0 0	.....	.....	1,92,945 0 0	.....	.....	57,232 0 0	" " 57,232 0 0
1181	1773	1830	2,65,768 0 0	.....	.....	2,01,249 0 0	.....	.....	64,519 0 0	" " 64,519 0 0
1182	1774	1831	2,35,140 0 0	.....	.....	1,85,040 0 0	.....	.....	50,100 0 0	" " 50,100 0 0
1183	1775	1832	2,43,417 0 0	.....	.....	1,88,630 0 0	.....	.....	54,787 0 0	" " 54,787 0 0
1184	1776	1833	1,85,298 0 0	.....	.....	1,85,298 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1185	1777	1834	1,93,996 0 0	.. ..	.....	1,93,996 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1186	1778	1835	2,41,614 0 0	.....	.....	1,87,477 0 0	.....	.....	54,137 0 0	" " 54,137 0 0
1187	1779	1836	2,12,798 0 0	.....	.....	1,72,317 0 0	.....	.....	40,481 0 0	" " 40,481 0 0
1188	1780	1837	1,56,426 0 0	.....	.....	1,29,218 0 0	.....	.....	27,208 0 0	" " 27,208 0 0
1189	1781	1838	1,70,046 0 0	.....	.....	1,33,699 0 0	.....	.....	36,346 0 0	" " 36,346 0 0

1190	1782	1839	1,78,969	0	0	.....	.....	1,42,993	0	0	.....	.....	35,976	0	0	"	"	24,623	0	0
1191	1783	1840	1,78,264	0	0	.....	.....	1,48,935	0	0	.....	.....	29,329	0	0	"	"	23,168	0	0
1192	1784	1841	1,96,417	0	0	.....	.....	1,60,590	0	0	.....	.....	35,827	0	0	"	"	29,515	0	0
1193	1785	1842	2,00,635	0	0	.....	.....	1,67,764	0	0	.....	.....	32,871	0	0	"	"	26,553	0	0
1194	1786	1843	1,90,481	0	0	.....	.....	1,64,979	0	0	.....	.....	25,502	0	0	"	"	20,499	0	0
1195	1787	1844	1,76,172	0	0	.....	.....	1,53,156	0	0	.....	.....	23,016	0	0	"	"	17,136	0	0
1196	1788	1845	1,66,579	0	0	.....	.....	1,39,563	0	0	.....	.....	27,016	0	0	"	"	19,714	0	0
1197	1789	1846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Records not obtainable.					
1198	1790	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.					
1199	1791	1848	1,71,521	0	0	.....	.....	1,49,526	0	0	.....	.....	21,995	0	0	Sayar	Rs.	14,684	0	0
1200	1792	1849	1,85,988	0	0	.....	.....	1,57,731	0	0	.....	.....	28,257	0	0	"	"	15,122	0	0
1201	1793	1850	1,73,243	0	0	.....	.....	1,52,848	0	0	.....	.....	20,395	0	0	"	"	91,415	0	0
1202	1794	1851	1,75,884	0	0	.....	.....	1,55,864	0	0	.....	.....	19,970	0	0	"	"	12,662	0	0
1203	1795	1852	1,02,880	0	0	.....	.....	1,02,880	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1204	1796	1853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1205	1797	1854	1,37,146	0	0	.....	.....	1,18,449	0	0	.....	.....	18,697	0	0	"	"	11,464	0	0
1206	1798	1855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1207	1799	1856	1,21,902	0	0	.....	.....	1,21,902	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1208	1800	1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1209	1801	1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1210	1802	1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1211	1803	1860	1,11,139	0	0	.....	.....	1,11,139	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT showing the revenue of past years—*continued*.

Fasli year.	A. D.	Sanbat.	Total annual revenue.	Mal.			Sawal.			REMARKS.
				Ain-ul-mal.	Mutaliq-mal.	Total.	Mahmooli.	Glair Mahmooli.	Total.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1212	1804	1861	1,14,810 0 0	.....	.....	88,072 0 0	.....	.....	26,738 0 0	Sayar Rs. 8,482 0 0
1213	1805	1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1214	1806	1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1215	1807	1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1216	1808	1865	1,30,145 0 0	.....	.....	1,30,145 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1217	1809	1866	1,37,313 0 0	.....	.....	1,37,313 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1218	1810	1867	1,25,171 0 0	.....	.....	1,25,771 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1219	1811	1868	1,42,957 0 0	.....	.....	1,42,957 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1220	1812	1869	1,38,353 0 0	.....	.....	1,38,353 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1221	1813	1870	1,53,058 0 0	.....	.....	1,53,658 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1222	1814	1871	1,32,604 0 0	.....	.....	1,32,604 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1223	1815	1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1224	1816	1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1225	1817	1874	1,42,237 0 0	.....	.....	1,42,237 0 0	.....	.....	.....

PARGANA SIRONJI.

STATEMENT showing the revenue of past years—continued.

Fasli year.	A. D.	Sanbat.	Total annual revenue.	MAE.			SIWAL.			REMARKS.										
				Ain-ul-mal.	Mutaliq-mal.	Total.	Mahmooli.	Ghair Mahmooli.	Total.											
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Sayar	Rs.	a. p.								
1248	1840	1897	1,37,611	0	0	.....	.....	1,18,818	0	0	.....	.....	18,793	0	0	13,098	0	0		
1249	1841	1898	1,32,833	0	0	.....	.....	1,16,851	0	0	.....	.....	15,982	0	0	"	"	11,078	0	0
1250	1842	1899	1,48,164	0	0	.....	.....	1,32,081	0	0	.....	.....	16,083	0	0	"	"	10,459	0	0
1251	1843	1900	1,58,848	0	0	.....	.....	1,33,078	0	0	.....	.....	25,770	0	0	"	"	14,699	0	0
1252	1844	1901	1,55,927	0	0	.....	.....	1,22,717	0	0	.....	.....	33,210	0	0	"	"	13,140	0	0
1253	1845	1902	1,50,939	0	0	.....	.....	1,23,077	0	0	.....	.....	27,862	0	0	"	"	9,428	0	0
1254	1846	1903	1,34,856	0	0	.....	.....	1,10,933	0	0	.....	.....	23,923	0	0	"	"	10,871	0	0
1255	1847	1904	1,30,260	0	0	.....	.....	1,10,933	0	0	.....	.....	19,327	0	0	"	"	12,942	0	0
1256	1848	1905	1,37,643	0	0	.....	.....	1,08,403	0	0	.....	.....	29,240	0	0	"	"	12,988	0	0
1257	1849	1906	1,23,209	0	0	.....	.....	1,08,850	0	0	.....	.....	14,359	0	0	"	"	10,290	0	0
1258	1850	1907	1,23,211	0	0	.....	.....	1,08,402	0	0	.....	.....	14,809	0	0	"	"	10,740	0	0
1259	1851	1908	1,46,355	0	0	.....	.....	1,16,792	0	0	.....	.....	29,563	0	0	"	"	10,081	0	0
1260	1852	1909	1,33,864	0	0	.....	.....	1,14,017	0	0	.....	.....	19,847	0	0	"	"	11,951	0	0
1261	1853	1910	1,40,365	0	0	.....	.....	1,21,014	0	0	.....	.....	19,351	0	0	"	"	10,960	0	0

1262	1854	1911	1,27,600	0	0	.....	.....	1,10,812	0	0	.....	.....	16,738	0	0	"	"	9,750	0	0
1263	1855	1912	1,30,756	0	0	.....	.....	1,11,992	0	0	.....	.....	18,764	0	0	"	"	9,750	0	0
1264	1856	1913	1,16,886	0	0	.....	.....	1,03,967	0	0	.....	.....	12,919	0	0	"	"	9,750	0	0
1265	1857	1914	1,02,190	0	0	.....	.....	91,963	0	0	.....	.....	10,227	0	0	"	"	9,953	0	0
1266	1858	1915	1,01,527	0	0	.....	.....	88,152	0	0	.....	.....	13,375	0	0	"	"	10,934	0	0
1267	1859	1916	1,21,518	0	0	.....	.....	80,844	0	0	.....	.....	31,674	0	0	"	"	7,649	0	0
1268	1860	1917	1,58,455	0	0	.....	.....	94,588	0	0	.....	.....	63,867	0	0	"	"	51,091	0	0
1269	1861	1918	1,27,182	0	0	.....	.....	90,539	0	0	.....	.....	27,643	0	0	"	"	9,466	0	0
1270	1862	1919	1,22,818	0	0	.....	.....	1,03,097	0	0	.....	.....	19,720	0	0	"	"	9,466	0	0
1271	1863	1920	1,71,530	0	0	.....	.....	1,40,572	0	0	.....	.....	30,958	0	0	"	"	12,449	0	0
1272	1864	1921	1,87,288	0	0	.....	.....	1,45,797	0	0	.....	.....	41,491	0	0	"	"	12,541	0	0
1273	1865	1922	1,89,968	0	0	.....	.....	1,54,027	0	0	.....	.....	35,941	0	0	"	"	12,541	0	0
1274	1866	1923	1,99,896	0	0	.....	.....	1,54,056	0	0	.....	.....	45,840	0	0	"	"	12,551	0	0
1275	1867	1924	1,88,808	0	0	.....	.....	1,52,475	0	0	.....	.....	36,333	0	0	"	"	12,551	0	0
1276	1868	1925	1,58,600	0	0	.....	.....	1,37,093	0	0	.....	.....	21,507	0	0	"	"	9,063	0	0
1277	1869	1926	1,59,678	0	0	.....	.....	1,35,952	0	0	.....	.....	23,726	0	0	"	"	9,243	0	0
1278	1870	1927	1,63,989	0	0	.....	.....	1,35,945	0	0	.....	.....	27,944	0	0	"	"	9,243	0	0
1279	1871	1928	1,34,225	0	0	.....	.....	1,09,446	0	0	.....	.....	24,779	0	0	"	"	7,395	0	0
1280	1872	1929	1,73,586	0	0	.....	.....	1,42,567	0	0	.....	.....	31,019	0	0	"	"	9,243	0	0
1281	1873	1930	1,76,994	0	0	.....	.....	1,42,124	0	0	.....	.....	34,870	0	0	"	"	9,765	0	0
1282	1874	1931	1,39,431	0	0	.....	.....	1,14,328	0	0	.....	.....	25,103	0	0	"	"	7,233	0	0
1283	1875	1932	1,81,186	0	0	.....	.....	1,42,735	0	0	.....	.....	38,451	0	0	"	"	9,243	0	0

STATEMENT showing the Revenue of past years—continued.

Fasli year.	A. D.	Samvat.	Total annual revenue.	MAL.			SIWAJ.			REMARKS.
				Ain-ul-mal.	Mutaliq-mal.	Total.	Mahmooli.	Ghair Mahmooli.	Total.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
1284	1876	1933	1,78,225 0 0	.....	.....	1,42,612 0 0	.....	.....	35,613 0 0	Sayar Rs. 9,345 0 0
1285	1877	1934	1,82,649 0 0	.....	.....	1,47,179 0 0	.....	.....	35,470 0 0	
1286	1878	1935	2,19,411 0 0	.....	.....	1,46,869 0 0	.....	.....	72,542 0 0	9,345 0 0
1287	1879	1936	1,89,505 0 0	.....	.....	1,43,717 0 0	.....	.....	45,788 0 0	9,345 0 0
1288	1880	1937	1,60,294 0 0	.....	.....	1,33,351 0 0	.....	.....	26,943 0 0	22,451 0 0
1289	1881	1938	2,06,117 0 0	.....	.....	1,55,403 0 0	.....	.....	55,714 0 0	8,797 0 0
1290	1882	1939	1,99,926 0 0	.....	.....	1,52,466 0 0	.....	.....	47,460 0 0	8,797 0 0
1291	1883	1940	1,60,538 0 0	.....	.....	1,22,656 0 0	.....	.....	37,882 0 0	7,028 0 0
1292	1884	1941	1,60,792 0 0	.....	.....	1,22,296 0 0	.....	.....	38,496 0 0	7,036 0 0
1293	1885	1942	1,51,721 15 7	1,19,674 6 11	1,906 2 0	1,19,674 6 11	.....	.....	.....
1294	1886	1943	1,55,137 8 6	1,19,700 11 5	1,608 4 3	1,21,308 15 8	.....	.....	33,838 8 10	
1295	1887	1944	1,41,755 11 11	1,14,013 13 10	1,846 3 1	1,15,859 11 11	.....	.....	25,896 0 0	
1296	1888	1945	1,63,238 5 7	.....	.....	1,20,717 12 7	.....	.....	42,520 7 0	

VIII.—*Outstanding Land Revenue.*

A statement (Appendix A) is attached showing balance of land revenue due from each village up to Samvat 1941 (1884). From Samvat 1942 (1885) to Samvat 1946 (1889-90) the outstandings are given in detail for all the Khalsa villages, and this statement has been carefully considered in fixing the new rates. From the figures given below it will be seen that the balance outstanding entered each year in the Nizamat accounts dates from Fasli 1267 (1859) the balance due for previous years is omitted from the accounts having been written off as irrecoverable.

I have suggested that all outstandings against cultivators with the exception of Muahidars and Riayatdars for years previous to Samvat 1292 (1884) should be altogether remitted and a proclamation issued that no Ijaradar shall call for payment of debts contracted previous to that year.

From the commencement of Fasli 1293 (1885) to Fasli 1296 (1888) the accounts of money due from each cultivator in Amari and Ijara villages have been called for from the Nizamat, with a detailed statement of the reasons for non-payment, so that irrecoverable sums may be remitted. It is evidently undesirable that the irrecoverable balance due from Assamis for past years should be entered against each man's name after the introduction of the settlement.

Fasli (year).	Arrears.	Amount credited.	Balance.	Fasli (year).	Arrears.	Amount credited.	Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1267	17,142 4 6	16,653 6 0	488 14 6	1283	.....	.....	2,509 1 0
1268	.....	.....	1,179 10 0	1281	.....	.....	6,766 14 9
1269	1,618 14 6	1,182 12 9	436 1 9	1285	.....	.....	4,884 5 3
1270	1,772 0 3	1,588 1 3	183 15 0	1286	8,271 5 0	3,894 4 6	4,377 1 0
1271	2,947 12 3	1,397 5 9	1,640 6 6	1287	11,772 5 6	4,465 5 0	7,307 0 0
1272	3,219 6 6	790 8 9	2,428 15 9	1288	46,757 1 0	40,858 14 6	5,898 3 0
1273	20,668 14 0	14,929 1 0	5,682 13 0	1289	8,902 8 9	2,483 0 0	6,419 8 9
1274	15,500 0 0	13,075 8 0	2,424 8 0	1290	11,943 2 3	2,316 6 6	9,626 11 9
1275	3,421 14 0	2,873 8 6	2,547 5 6	1291	7,857 5 9	3,233 7 6	4,643 14 3
1276	.....	.....	3,312 6 6	1292	6,846 5 1	499 2 9	6,347 3 0
1277	2,950 14 3	1,770 3 0	1,160 11 3	1293	8,629 0 9	2,706 7 3	5,922 9 6
1278	1,662 1 3	1,082 4 3	573 13 0	1294	9,072 4 0	2,242 14 9	6,829 5 3
1279	11,581 13 9	8,181 5 3	3,400 8 6	1295	13,467 11 0	3,899 15 0	3,567 12 0
1280	2,641 1 3	1,440 4 0	1,200 12 9	1296	10,229 9 3	5,389 6 0	4,849 2 9
1281	7,134 15 3	4,298 4 3	2,836 11 0	1297	19,908 2 6	3,044 9 3	16,861 9 3
1282	8,953 15 2	5,206 0 3	3,777 15 0				
						Grand Total...	1,30,202 13 6

IX.—*Ain-ul-mal.*

Besides the actual land revenue, the following charges are made, and the sums collected from the cultivators included under "Ain-ul-mal" in the jamabandi.

The total amount comprises payments of two descriptions: 1st, sums credited to the State; and 2nd, sums due to Sigahdars, as their haq, or to be credited to the Malba fund for village expenses.

Sums credited to the State.

1. *Shafakhana*, 8 per cent.—This cess dates from Samvat 1941 (1884) when a dispensary was established in Sironj.

2. *Mendi Havildari*.—At various rates; a “khata” assessed at Rs. 10 pays half an anna per rupee. If the holding is assessed above Rs. 10 and irrigated as well as dry land is included in it, the charge for the khata is 10 annas. If the holding comprises only land cultivated in the kharif the charge is 4 annas per khata, and when the land is only cultivated in the rabi 6 annas.

Formerly the Havildar in Amani villages and the Mustajir in Ijara villages took 5 seers of grain from each Assami. In Samvat 1945 (1888) cash collections were sanctioned at the above rate.

3. *Tazia or kolri*.—With the exception of the town of Sironj, artisans throughout the district pay according to their means at rates varying from 4 annas to one rupee per household. These collections will in future be shown under “Siwai Mahmooli.”

The classes taxed are Telis, Balahis, Pan-sellers, Wool-carders, Weavers, Jewellers and Mahajans.

4. *Chanda Charsa*.—Chamars pay from 4 annas to one rupee per household according to their means. The receipts have hitherto been included with “Ain-ul-mal,” but will in future come under “Siwai Mahmooli.”

5. *Wazan Kashi*.—A State cess at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. is levied on the price of grain and fruits, and in addition to this the weighman's wages are charged for as follows:—

Grain, per mani...	...	...	from 4 to 8 chitaks.
Ghi, per maund ...	...	...	„ 1 „
Oil, per maund ...	...	...	„ 1 „
Cotton and sugar, per maund ...	...	...	„ 2 „

Opium.—Panjseri— 1 Takka (about half an anna).

The revenue from this source is now shewn under “Ain-ul-mal,” but will in future come under “Siwai Mahmooli.” Since 1887 wazankashi has not been levied in the town of Sironj, but if the cess is maintained it should apply to Sironj as well as the rest of the pargana.

Sums not credited to the State.

1. *Malba*.—From 3 pies to 2 annas per rupee.

This is an old established charge for the following expenditure:—

Village expenses—

(a) *Shagun Naraika*.—From Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per village for charitable grants when ploughing commences.

(b) *Ghalla patta* grain given to an Assami with the patta announcing his assessment, at the rate of from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 per village.

(c) *Teohar Kharch*, i.e., expenditure on the occasion of the "Janam Ashtami," "Dussehra," "Basant," and "Holee" at the rate of from Rs. 4-12-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per village.

(d) *Ola bara* and *Tidi bara* at the rate of from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per village, for averting hail and locusts.

(e) *Khairat*—i.e., charitable grants.

(f) *Eedain Kharch*, at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per village.

(g) *Bairagis* of the Samecharha Temple in Gwalior at Re. 0-13-0 per village.

(h) *Dastakana* at various rates for distrainments.

(i) *Musrif Mandar* and *Masajid*, contributions for maintenance of Mandars and Masjids.

Payments to Sigahdars—

(a) *Haq Patwarri*.—At the rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 per village called "Dawat pooja,"

(b) *Khwarak Patel* and *Patwarri* at the rate of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 per village used to be contributed for the maintenance of the patel and patwarri but this has been discontinued since Samvat 1945 (1888).

(c) *Kanungo's Bheyt*.—Villages with a demand of less than Rs. 100, pay Rs. 2 and those with a demand of or exceeding Rs. 100, pay Rs. 4.

(d) *Patranigar* at 8 annas per village for translating accounts into Persian.

(e) *Beyt of Amil* and *Peshkar* when on tour. These were abolished in Samvat 1944 (1887).

Credited to the State.—

1. (a) *Bheyt-Siri dehi* at Rs. 12-4-0 per village, viz.:—

							Rs.	a.	p.
Nazim...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Peshkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Kiladar of Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Sayad Siraj Ahmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Miah Azam Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Kazi and Mufti	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Moulvie Mahamud Sadiq	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
S. Ahmadyar Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
His Highness's Nazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0

Total., Rs. 12 4 0

(b) *Pay of Havildar*.—According to the revenue demand of each village.

When the “jama” of a village is Rs. 100, or more, the full amount of these “Bheyts” is levied, but when less than Rs. 100 only one half. The Bheyts were formerly paid to the persons named, but are now all credited to the State as is also any balance of the Malba fund.

2. *Mendi Patwarri*.—At the rate of 5 seers of grain at each harvest from each Assami. This is a very ancient “haq.”

3. *Sarkhat* and *Pharkhati* at one anna per Assami charged for making out his account.

4. *Dami Kanungo*.—At Rs. 2 per cent. This was converted into a cash payment of Rs. 2,000 in Samvat 1893 (1836) and the amount was reduced to Rs. 1,000 in Samvat 1899 (1842) and remained so until Samvat 1925 (1868) when the present yearly rate of Rs. 800 was fixed.

The Durbar has sanctioned my proposals that in future 2 annas per rupee should be charged on the land revenue in place of all the above cesses and credited as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Village expenses	0	0 6
Patwarris' Pay and Contingencies	0	0 6
Dispensary	0	0 1
Balance to be credited to the State	0	0 11
Total...	0	2	0

The amount of the Kanungos' Bheyt and Patwarris' pay (after deducting the value of Muafee holdings in their possession), the pay of Shahna and Dispensary charges will all be defrayed by the State.

The cash allowance now granted to Kanungos by the State as “Dami” will for the present be continued.

The Dispensary Cess, Havildars' “Mendi,” Patwarris' “Mendi,” and “Sarkhat” will be abolished.

Pattas for “Barej” (Pau), and Falez (melon-beds) are included at present with the land assessment in the jamabandi, and will be so shewn in future.

The assessment of melon-beds is now at the rate of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per bullock load of manure, and that of Barej from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per bigah.

In future the former will be assessed at Rs. 3 and the latter at Rs. 10 per bigah for the term of settlement, with a view to encouraging the cultivation of these crops.

X.—*Mutaliq-Mal.*

The following items were entered in the accounts for Samvat 1945 (1883) under this head :—

1. *Charahi Moweshi*.—At the rate of one anna, for maintenance of impounded cattle. Fines for trespassing are also shewn here.
2. *Talabana Mal*.—Cost of serving summonses.
3. *Bhir Ghass*.—Receipts from the sale of grass, or lease of grass bhirs.
4. *Janglat, viz.* :—
 - (a) Fees from residents of the pargana or other States for cattle grazing.
 - (b) Sale of timber.
 - (c) A charge of Rs. 3 per “batti” of “Katah” makers. All these items will in future be entered under this head.

In addition to the above the following items of “Zaid Jamabandi” are included with Mutaliq-mal.

Revenue from confiscated muafee holdings, or land held in excess of a muafee grant.

2. *Fazilat Jagir*, i.e., sums recovered from Jagirdars when the revenue of their villages exceeds the amount granted in the Sanad.
3. “*Riayati*” assessment.
4. *Revenue from land granted* for special service to the State.

The revenue from heads 1, 3, and 4 will in future be included with “Ain-ul-mal,” and shewn in the “parcha” for the holding. “Fazilat” from jagirdars will come under “Mutaliq-mal.”

XI.—*Siwai Mahmooli.*

Under this head should be entered all charges which are of a permanent nature, excepting those which come under “Ain-ul-mal” and “Mutaliq-mal.”

In this pargana, however, “Mahmooli” and “Ghair-Mahmooli” collections are shewn together. It seems advisable that there should be one system for the whole State, and I have suggested that the items under each heading should be shown separately, and the total for the two entered in the accounts.

The items under “Siwai Mahmooli” in the account for Samvat 1945 (1883) are :—

1. *Shafakhana*.—Since Samvat 1941 (1884) a cess at the rate of 8 annas per cent. on the land revenue demand has been levied from cultivators, and a cess according to their means from jagirdars and mahajans. In future this will be included in the proposed cess of 2 annas in the rupee.

2. *Bheyat Sir-i-dehi*.—Details have already been given. The amount is collected through the Malba fund (Ain-ul-mal) and re-credited to Siwai.

3. *Donim-anni*.—Pay of sowars kept up by jagirdars. For jagirs granted by H. H. Nawab Wazir-ud-dowla, or before his time, $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per rupee, and for those granted subsequently, $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee is the charge. Rassaldar Mohamed Dastgir Khan and Rahim-ulla, jagirdars, keep up five sowars each, and are exempt from this cess.

4. *Choongi rah-dari*.—This is a customs-duty on imports and exports. On the 15th April 1889 the customs regulations were amended, and receipts from "Nikasi Ghalla" (tax on grain) were transferred to the customs revenue.

5. *Stamped paper*.

6. Revenue from the law courts, viz. :—

- (a) Criminal fines.
- (b) Civil fines.
- (c) Auction of confiscated property.
- (d) Charge for distraints.
- (e) Recoveries for food of prisoners.
- (f) Receipts from Jail Industries.

7. *Receipts from the Mint*.

Rupees, eight anna, four anna, and two anna pieces, and also copper coins in Mohamed Khani currency are made in the Mint, and any profits realized are shown under this head. The rupee is 11 mashas, 3 rattis, and the pisa 16 mashas in weight. The alloy per rupee is 4 rattis and the value of Mohamed Khani currency in which the revenue is collected is about 3 per cent. more than kaldar.

8. *Nazarana*.

(a) From Muafidars.—At one quarter of the value of the grant. Formerly the full revenue of a muafee holding was collected every third year, but the present annual rate was introduced in Samvat 1938 (1881).

(b) From jagirdars.

(c) On the occasion of His Highness's Birthday.

9. *Masgrath*.

(a) Abkari.

(b) Bhang and Charas.—Sold in the town of Sironj only.

10. *Tekha Chirm*.—This is a contract given to the Chamars in the town of Sironj only, for the right to take the hides of all unclaimed cattle.

11. *Gilim*.—One blanket per household is paid by Gadris.

XII.—*Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.*

The following items are shewn under this heading in the accounts for Samvat 1945 (1888):—

- (1) *Miscellaneous Nazarana.*
- (2) *Deductions* from pay of tahsil establishment, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna, on account of the difference between Chouhar Shahi and Mahomed Khani currency.
- (3) *Receipts from exchange* on Mohamed Khani currency.
- (4) *Unclaimed property.*
- (5) *Kasrath and batta, viz.,* deductions for base or worn coins paid into the treasury.
- (6) *Tekha gins kotwali.*—Perquisites formerly claimed by the Kotwal, now paid to the State.
- (7) *Sale of supplies* collected for officers on tour and not used.
- (8) *Fines* on tahsil establishment.
- (9) *Excess receipts* from Amani villages.
- (10) *Interest* on revenue unpaid on the date fixed.

XIII.—*Classes of Soil.*

Enquiries as to the classes of soil in this pargana were made through the Sadr-Munsarim when the survey was in progress as well as from the Nizamats, and the statements of the most influential patels were also recorded on the subject. When the survey was checked, the various soils were compared, and, again, when the assessment rates were being worked out, the matter was referred to a Panchayat. The following four classes of soil appear to be recognized:—

(1) *Mar.*—Corresponding to “kali” in Nimbahera, but darker, of greater depth and yielding a better crop. Wheat and gram are usually cultivated on the soil, and occasionally cotton and jowar. When irrigated, opium and all other crops are grown on it. The Kanungo and the Zamindars state that when un-irrigated, the soil retains its full productive power for 30 years, and is again fit to be worked after 20 years rest; there is, however, reason to believe that a considerable area is regularly cropped for a much longer period. There is very little kankar to be found in this soil, but in some localities “kans” grass abounds and reduces the outturn and productive power. The land is then classed as “mar” of the 2nd quality.

2. *Parwa*, also called *Dumat*, corresponding with Dhamni in Nimbahera. The Zamindars say this soil can be cropped for 7 or 8 years, after which the produce fails, and it has to lie fallow for the same period. The period during which the land repays cultivation appears, however, to have been under-estimated. In color the soil is brown, and more kankar is found than in “mar,” though the depth is about the same. Gram, jowar and cotton are the principal crops raised on it, and wheat too when the rainfall is good and timely. When irrigated it yields good crops of sugarcane. The 2nd quality is lighter in color, with less depth and smaller outturn.

3. *Chagtia* is black in color and has stones imbedded in it, called "pattra." It is very liable to become sodden from excessive rain and hardens very quickly. The same crops can be raised as on "mar," but the produce is less. The period during which it can be cropped is said to be the same as that of Parwa II.

4. *Rankar* or *pathar* may be black, red or yellow in color. One description of rankar is called pathar, and has large stones imbedded in, or scattered over, the surface of the ground. The depth of soil being very slight, it can only be cultivated three successive years, and lies fallow for the same period. Til or rameli are the chief crops grown, but jowar is also cultivated when the rains are good.

Each class of soil has been shown on the village maps by a distinctive color. The homelands are known as "khera," and their area of course depends on the size of the village. These have also been separately marked off in the maps. Excellent tobacco is grown on the homelands, some of which is exported, and also good makki crops.

There are in this district numbers of small embankments, known as "garhas," below which rice is grown in the khareef, and beans and masoor in the rabi. They are usually constructed on "mar" or sometimes "parwa" soil, and are of two descriptions, *viz.*, those below the "bund" of a tank, and those in depressions in the hills, the former being filled with water from the tank and the latter from the channels on the hill sides.

XIV.—Soil Factors.

In this pargana the wages of labourers for sowing, reaping, &c., are paid from the crop before it is brought to the threshing floor. Crop experiments would not therefore be reliable unless the amount of these payments were calculated and deducted. The factors showing the relative productiveness of the various soils according to the statements of the Panchayat of Zamindars and of Partabchand, Kanungo, as well as those adopted for assessment purposes, will be seen from the following table:—

Number.	Class of Soil.	CHAHIL.				KHERA.			HAR.		
		Kanungo.	Panchayat.	Settlement.		Kanungo.	Panchayat.	Settlement.	Kanungo.	Panchayat.	Settlement.
				Khera.	Ordinary.						
1	Mar I. ...	96 to 40	...	64	48	...	16	36	32	16	16
	" II. ...	80 ,, 32	32	64	48	48	16	32	24	14	14
2	Parwa I. ...	80	...	64	48	32	16	28	24 to 16	12	12
	" II. ...	.....	32	64	48	32	16	24	16 ,, 12	8	8
3	Chagtia ...	.....	32	64	48	32	16	24	16 ,, 12	8	...
4	Runkar, Pathar, Barra, &c. ... }	.....	...	32	24	16	16	20	8 ,, 4	4	4

The soil factors entered by the Kanungo are not supported by the rates in any village, except Latehri and Jaoti, as regards either chahi or dry lands. The factors suggested by the Panchayat for chahi and khera lands are, in my opinion, too low. The rates derived from all the soil factors suggested were applied to a number of villages, with the result that the factors entered by the Panchayat for unirrigated land, and those fixed by myself for chahi and khera lands, worked out the most correctly, that is to say, taking the total recorded jama of each village and applying these factors, the relative assessment of each of the three classes of the cultivated area appeared fairly correct when compared with the prevailing assessment. These soil factors have therefore been adopted and the rates for each village calculated accordingly. "Mar" is seldom irrigated in comparison with "parwa" and "chagtia," and the same chahi factors have been adopted for all three.

The Panchayat recognized no distinction between the homelands and others when irrigated, but it seemed to me advisable to make some difference in their assessment. I also recommended a reduction of four annas in the rupee for land irrigated by orees, or from nadis and tanks. The Panchayat have entered the soil factor for "garhas" in "mar" only as 32, but embankments are met with on other classes of soil. I have made the "garha" factors for each class of soil exactly double those for unirrigated lands.

XV.—*Unit Incidence of Villages in Samvat 1945 (1888).*

In other parganas the unit incidence of a village was ascertained from the land revenue demand of the year in question, but in Sironj the cesses in many villages are included with the land revenue proper, while in others they are calculated at about two annas in the rupee on the land revenue which is the usual rate. The system I have adopted to arrive at the land revenue demand is to take the total of land revenue with cesses for 1888, as shown in the Patwaris' records, deduct two annas per rupee, and treat the remainder as the true land assessment.

In calculating the unit incidence of villages, fractions less than half have been omitted, and those of half or more treated as a unit.

The kirsani area hitherto fully assessed has alone been included in the calculation. Cultivated and jadid land, as well as new cultivation not previously assessed, and gardens, kadim and grazing lands being entered separately in each khata.

XVI.—*Proposed Unit Incidence.*

After fixing the soil factors and calculating the unit incidence on the demand for 1888, careful attention was paid to the condition and capabilities of each village. When revenue was in arrears, and the cultivators in debt, or

impoverished owing to high rates, or damage done to the crops by wild animals, the unit incidence was reduced, and, on the other hand, it was raised when this could fairly be done, as for instance in the case of recently founded villages, when reduced rates had been in force for a sufficiently long period. The results will be seen from Appendix D.

The Panchayat considered that villages situated near jungles should be assessed at four annas in the rupee less than those in the open, and this seemed reasonable, but in some of these villages the unit incidence worked out to double the ordinary rates prevailing in the rest of the pargana, the reason being that the Ahirs and other castes, who keep large herds of cattle in jungly tracts, merely cultivated a few fields to keep up appearance, their real object being simply to graze their cattle. They therefore agreed to pay assessment out of all proportion to the area cultivated, and if the rates derived from the actual unit incidence of these villages were imposed, genuine cultivators, who keep only the necessary number of cattle, would find them excessive. The unit incidence of villages of this description has therefore been fixed at a moderate figure, so as to encourage cultivation, and the case of those who keep these large herds of cattle has been dealt with separately, so that the State shall not be a loser.

XVII.—*Kirsani Rates.*

It will be seen from Appendix D that according to the Patwaris' khatas for Samvat 1945 (1888) the highest unit incidence in the pargana, viz., that of Karera (madargan) was 53.42. Under the settlement the highest unit incidence will be 24. The reason for the former high incidence appears to be that the Patwaris entered in their jamabandi the total jama, including the demand for grass bhirs, &c. The highest soil factor for irrigated homelands is 64 and for ordinary chahi 43, the highest rates, therefore, in villages with the highest unit incidence will be, for the former Rs. 8 and for the latter Rs. 6.

The former rate occurs only in the village of Tahurpur, and the latter only in Bunsikheri Gugal and Bishenpura Kalan.

If the existing unit incidence were maintained in Tahurpur, viz., 32, the chahi homelands rate would be Rs. 10-10-8, in Bunsikheri Gugal (incidence 26.77) the chahi rate would be Rs. 6-11-1 and in Bishenpur Kalan (present incidence 30.71) Rs. 7-10-10.

The soil factor for Barani homelands is fixed at 36 and for ordinary Barani at 16. So that when the highest unit incidence occurs, the highest rate for the former would be Rs. 4-8-0 and for the latter Rs. 2. The highest actual rates are Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 2 respectively in Salpur Khurd.

The highest rates at present existing are in the same village of which the unit incidence was 26.37, viz., Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 2-3-2, respectively.

The average unit incidence of all villages in the pargana according to the Patwaris' Khata is 14.77 and according to the settlement 14.44 as shown below:—

Villages in the open—

Former incidence 15.80, settlement 15.76.

Villages near Jungles—

Former incidence 15.17, settlement 14.75.

Villages in the Jungles—

Former incidence 12.46, settlement 11.45.

In Araon and Maksudangarb, which are adjacent to Sironj and in many respects similar to it, the following are said to be the rates which are compared below with those fixed for Sironj:—

	CHAND.			KHERA.			BARANI.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.
Araon	10 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	0 4 0	1 2 0
Maksudangarb...	12 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	0 6 0	1 3 0
Sironj	6 0 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	0 6 8	2 7 4	2 0 0	0 1 4	1 0 8

The rates in Sironj have been kept as low as possible with a view to attracting cultivators from other districts. The following statement shows what were the highest rates formerly according to the Patwaris' Khata and the highest now fixed for each class of soil.

The average past and settlement rates in all villages per survey bigah, together with the total demand, are as follows:—

Kind of Village.	Total assessed cultivated land.	Assessment according to Patwaris' Khata, Samvat 1945.	Average per bigah with Kharcha.	Settlement Assessment.	Average per bigah with Kharcha.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Villages in the open ...	1,08,253 13	90,979 13 0	0 13 5·36	90,744 4 3	0 13 4·96	
Villages near jungle ...	65,080 3	48,303 10 3	0 11 10·51	49,503 6 6	0 12 2·05	
Villages in the jungle .	27,712 11	9,197 2 6	0 5 3·72	9,486 5 3	0 5 5·72	
Total...	2,01,046 7	1,48,480 9 9	0 11 9·79	1,49,734 0 0	0 11 0·11	

XVIII.—*Riayati Rates.*

There are very few Riayatdars in this Pargana, and their claims have been enquired into, and when proved upheld.

XIX.—*Statement of prices.*

The following are the average prices of the principal crops for each year from Samvat 1927 (1870) to Samvat 1946 (1889) as recorded in the Nizamat. The weights and currency are imperial.

It appears from this statement that as compared with Samvat 1927 (1870) prices in Samvat 1946 (1889) for all grain crops had risen, and also for cotton, Rameli, and sugar-cane. The rise dates in most cases from the year Samvat 1942 (1885). The price of rice has fallen slightly. Other prices have been, on the whole, stationary.

YEARS.		REMARKS.																		
		Wheat.	Gram.	Jowar.	Makka.	Masoor.	Mash.	Moong.	Til.	Linseed.	Rumell.	Sirson.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Gur.	Rice.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Opium.	Cotton.
Samvat.	A. D.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.
1927	1970	0 24 12	1 14 13	0 33 01	8 0 0	0 33 0	0 37 5	0 37 5	0 11 12	0 8 11	.....	0 14 12	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 9 8	0 7 3	0 9 12	0 3 13	.....
1928	1971	0 30 0	1 10 6	1 0 01	8 0 0	0 36 10	0 23 0	0 20 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 24 0	0 2 2	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 8 10	0 14 0	0 13 6	0 4 0	.....
1929	1972	0 24 0	0 20 6	0 34 13	0 38 6	0 32 0	0 30 12	0 30 10	0 15 0	0 10 3	0 20 7	0 30 12	0 2 1	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 7 3	0 14 0	0 13 2	0 4 8	.....
1930	1973	0 25 10	0 20 0	1 5 10	1 15 0	0 38 6	0 32 0	0 30 10	0 17 15	0 24 0	0 27 7	0 32 0	0 2 1	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 5 5	.....
1931	1974	0 22 4	0 29 8	0 24 0	0 27 7	0 26 8	0 24 0	0 27 7	0 13 0	0 13 12	0 15 6	0 31 0	1 12 0	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 5 5	0 7 3	0 18 0	0 4 0	.....
1932	1975	0 29 12	0 34 13	0 32 0	0 38 0	0 33 0	0 20 8	0 27 7	0 11 2	0 13 12	0 14 11	0 24 0	0 1 12	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 7 3	0 10 3	0 10 12	0 3 0	.....
1933	1976	0 23 0	0 32 0	0 28 13	0 33 0	0 30 0	0 27 7	0 27 3	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 2 1	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 13 2	0 18 8	0 3 8	.....
1934	1977	0 10 4	0 20 13	0 32 0	0 34 15	0 27 7	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 0 0	0 10 10	0 13 12	0 16 0	0 1 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 8 1	0 17 2	0 5 5	.....	0 11 11
1935	1978	0 14 10	0 21 10	.....	0 24 0	0 23 5	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 10 8	0 8 11	0 12 0	0 13 8	0 1 12	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 7 3	0 11 11	0 5 6	.....	0 10 13
1936	1979	0 14 2	0 21 0	0 23 6	0 38 0	0 27 7	0 24 0	0 24 10	0 13 13	0 16 0	0 20 8	0 17 7	1 13 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 10 3	0 7 0	0 4 8	.....
1937	1980	0 30 0	1 8 0	0 29 0	0 31 15	0 29 10	0 21 2	0 21 2	0 18 5	0 24 0	0 27 7	0 24 0	0 2 1	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 8 2	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 3 6	.....
1938	1981	0 30 0	0 35 13	1 0 0	0 38 6	0 36 7	0 34 15	0 39 5	0 14 2	0 18 5	0 10 12	0 17 7	1 10	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 10 3	0 8 0	0 8 5	0 5 4	.....
1939	1982	0 30 5	0 34 4	1 0 0	0 38 6	0 24 15	0 30 12	0 34 13	0 15 15	0 21 2	0 24 0	0 7 3	1 10	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 10 10	0 3 0	.....	0 11 6
1940	1983	0 38 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 17 8	0 38 6	0 21 2	0 28 8	0 14 2	0 20 11	0 18 6	.....	0 1 12	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 10 10	0 4 0	0 8 13	0 4 2	.....
1941	1984	0 37 3	1 6 13	1 2 01	0 0 0	0 32 0	0 24 13	0 37 10	0 14 2	0 18 5	0 20 15	0 24 0	0 1 13	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 12 0	0 9 8	0 4 8	.....	0 8 11
1942	1985	0 25 12	0 37 3	0 27 81	0 4 0	0 23 6	0 19 14	0 18 9	0 14 13	0 17 15	0 23 0	0 10 12	1 13 0	0 2 15	0 8 15	0 10 3	0 7 0	0 4 2	.....	0 11 8
1943	1986	0 24 0	0 34 4	0 20 7	0 20 0	0 20 11	0 20 13	0 16 14	0 14 2	0 14 12	0 10 3	0 19 5	0 1 13	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 7 3	0 8 15	0 8 0	0 4 3	.....
1944	1987	0 10 4	0 24 0	0 20 2	0 25 5	0 20 15	0 18 9	0 10 14	0 11 3	0 14 3	0 14 10	0 21 0	1 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 4 6	.....
1945	1988	0 24 0	0 33 10	0 20 7	0 33 0	0 23 3	0 15 9	0 13 12	0 10 8	0 14 11	0 13 12	0 10 3	1 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 7 5	0 8 5	0 4 10	.....
1946	1989	0 21 10	0 20 6	0 20 5	0 32 0	0 21 14	0 16 2	0 13 3	0 11 3	0 14 3	0 14 0	0 13 15	1 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 3 7	.....
1947	1990	0 21 10	0 20 6	0 20 5	0 32 0	0 21 14	0 16 2	0 13 3	0 11 3	0 14 3	0 14 0	0 13 15	1 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 3 7	.....

XX.—*Cultivators' profit or loss.*

In order to ascertain the produce of each class of soil, and the balance profit to the cultivator after paying the State demand, and cost of cultivation, crop experiments were made. These cannot, however, be entirely relied on, since the cost of sowing and reaping is paid from the crop before it reaches the threshing floor, and the yield of kachwarra (vegetables) and opium cannot be ascertained accurately in this way. The zamindars have given the cost of cultivation as shown in the following statement :—

Class of Soil.	Chahi or Barani.	Crop.	Expenditure per Bigha.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	
Mar I.	Chahi	Sugar-cane ...	38 8 0	
„ II.	„	„	35 0 0	
Parwa I.	„	Opium Seed ...	22 14 0	
Mar I.	Barani	Wheat	4 6 6	
„ II.	„	„	4 6 6	
Parwa I.	„	„	4 1 6	
Mar I.	„	Jowar	1 11 0	
„ II.	„	„	1 11 0	
Parwa I.	„	„	1 11 0	
„ II.	„	„	1 11 0	
Mar II.	„	Gram	3 11 6	
Parwa I.	„	„	3 9 6	
Mar II.	„	Linseed	2 6 6	
Parwa II.	„	Til	2 10 0	
Khera	„	Makka... ..	5 13 0	
„	„	Tobacco	6 9 0	
Garha	„	Rice	11 4 0	
„	„	Masoor... ..	2 12 0	

These figures, however, cannot be depended on, as the cultivators have every reason to exaggerate the cost of raising a crop and underestimate its value. A separate statement was prepared by Lala Harsahai, formerly Peshkar Mal of Sironj, and Partabchand Kanungo, in consultation with a number of patels in 1885. This will be found in Appendix E. The produce, cost of cultivation and value of the crop (with the exception of opium) being shown as originally entered in the statement, compared with the highest rates, under the settlement. The price of opium has fallen so much since 1885 that rates for 1891 have been entered.

In short, prices below the average (except for opium), the cultivators' estimate of produce and cost of cultivation, and the highest settlement rates have been compared in this statement, so that it may be as favourable as possible to the cultivators.

It will be seen that excepting opium, there is in the case of certain crops a profit less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the net produce, while in the case of others there is a profit of $\frac{1}{3}$ or more. If, however, the actual produce per bigah, the average prices and rates were to be entered in the calculation, there would, I believe, be a profit of at least $\frac{1}{3}$ in the case of every kind of crop.

XXI.—*Chouth.*

There is no recognized "chouth" in this pargana, but the patels state that the following are their "haqs" and privileges:—

- (1) Muafee Inam Patelai, deducted from the demand on the khata.
- (2) Muafee gardens.
- (3) Grass bhirs, revenue free.
- (4) All babul, khajur and mohwa trees within the village limits are claimed as the Patel's property.
- (5) Formerly they were paid one rupee by the "Wazan kash," "Chamars" and "Kulals," but this has been discontinued.
- (6) Darjana:—When any widow re-married, the husband formerly paid the patel Rs. 2. This is no longer the custom.
- (7) The Gadris of the village used to contribute a blanket, but have now ceased to do so.
- (8) At the "Rai" nautch the Telis used to supply oil gratis.
- (9) Oil used also to be supplied gratis for lighting the Panchayat house.
- (10) When the patels went anywhere on duty, they used to have their expenses paid from the Malba fund, but this has been discontinued.
- (11) "Koont."—The patels used to receive a share of transit dues under this name, but 5 years ago the privilege was withdrawn.
- (12) Formerly, when the "Koondis" for storing grain were opened, the patels received half a seer per mani; this was stopped two years ago.
- (13) Malba and wazankashi. For the last two years only have the patels had to pay these cesses, formerly they were exempt.

With regard to the above claims, I have made the following recommendations which have been sanctioned by the Durbar.

(1) Formerly Nazarana was demanded for muafee land, as was the case in the Chabra Pargana, under the name of "inam patti," but this was remitted by the Durbar some years ago. The extent of these muafee lands generally depends on the capabilities of the village, but certain patels have received additional grants for special reasons. When muafee claims were enquired into these reasons were investigated as far as possible. The system of allotting these grants has not hitherto been uniform.

In some cases the whole of the patel's land is considered as muafee, in others half, and in others the proportion varies. As a rule, the muafee grant is included with the rest of the holding, and not kept separate.

In future I recommended that the muafee numbers should be kept separate from the rest of the holding, care being taken that the total muafee area granted per cent. on the area of the village should be calculated on the cultivated and culturable area existing in the village. For instance, if in a certain village the total cultivated and culturable area comes to 6,000 bigahs, of which 1,500 bigahs are cultivated and 4,500 culturable, and the patel's muafee holding is 300 bigahs, the proportion of cultivated and culturable land which would be sanctioned, reckoned at 5 bigahs per cent., would be 75 bigahs cultivated and the remainder culturable.

The object of these proposals is that patels may be encouraged to increase the cultivated area in their villages.

If, however, land has been allowed revenue-free for some other reason independent of the patel's "haq" I recommended that the grant should be upheld intact. When the area granted as "haq patelai" could not be separated from that granted for other reasons, special recommendations have been made.

(2) *Gardens*.—No assessment has hitherto been made on patels' gardens, the whole area being considered "muafee," and I advised that this practice should remain unchanged.

(3) *Bhirs*.—In addition to the grass bhirs allowed to each khatadar revenue-free, the whole area of the patels' bhirs to be included in their muafee grant. If any patel objects to this, the bhir will be shown as State land.

(4) All trees, with the exception of those on fields, divisions between fields, near wells, on muafee lands, or close to the village, to be considered State property, unless a sanad from the Durbar granting them is produced. With regard to claims Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11, no mention of these "haqs" appears to have been made in the patel's sanads, and they cannot therefore be recognized.

(10) If a patel leaves the village on State or village duty, he will be allowed a sufficient subsistence allowance from the Malba Fund except when he is summoned on account of the outstanding revenue demand.

(12) This claim should be dealt with when the question of grain advances is settled.

(13) I recommended that patels should pay half the ordinary cess for malba and wazankashi.

In addition to the above grant and privileges I proposed that as was done in Nimbahera, the patels should be allowed chouth at one per cent. on the revenue demand of the village in consideration of their assisting the revenue officials, and 3 per cent. extra on their undertaking to guarantee the payment of the demand in full. If any patel refused to undertake this, any other influential person who would do so should be entitled to this allowance, under conditions laid down in the Revenue regulations. If when the settlement was introduced, it should appear advisable to increase this rate, it might be raised to 5 per cent. for the whole par-gana.

The following are recognized by the patels to be their duties. To keep up cultivation and protect the roads and boundary marks, to assist in collecting the revenue, recovering it themselves from the Assamis, to send all reports required by the State, to distribute Takavi grain to the Assamis or to arrange for advances from the local officials, and to bring abandoned and fallow lands under cultivation.

CHAPTER V.—TONK.

I.—General Remarks.

The area of this pargana, according to the Revenue Survey, is 3,78,673 acres or 592 square miles. The total population, according to the Census of 1881, was 94,672, giving an average of 159·92 per square mile, and according to the Census of 1891 it was 1,14,298, with an average of 193·07 per square mile. The cultivating classes are drawn chiefly from the following castes:—Jats, Goojars, Mahomedans, Malis, Minas, Rajputs, Ahirs, Chamars, Dhakurs and Kirs.

Gram is the principal crop grown in the rabi, and jowar in the kharif. Barley is the most important of the irrigated crops, opium being cultivated less than in other parganas. The chief exports, which go for the most part to Jaipur, are—grain, gur, cotton, zira, til, sarson, opium, hides, country cloth (plain and dyed) and wool. The imports are sugar, rice, fruits, spices and English cloth.

The average rainfall for the years Samvat 1943 to Samvat 1948 (1886 to 1891) was 26·58 inches as shown below, but according to the cultivator, the crop suffer when the rainfall is less than 32 inches:—

YEAR.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	Total.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
S. 1943 (1886)	3 24	6 33	4 48	0 57	.....	14 62
S. 1944 (1887)	4 62	20 69	17 41	2 51	.....	45 23
S. 1945 (1888)	0 18	2 93	10 39	.....	.....	13 50
S. 1946 (1889)	5 23	7 66	28 87	.....	.....	41 76
S. 1947 (1890)	9 68	5 26	9 02	3 30	0 26	27 52
S. 1948 (1891)	0 35	9 67	3 76	2 31	0 77	16 86
	23 30	52 54	73 93	86 9	3 10	159 49

II.—Number and area of villages.

The total number of villages is 251, of which 106 are Khalsa, 123 Jajire, 8 Muafee, and 14 Istimrar.

In Samvat 1948 (1891-92), when the settlement was about to be introduced, of the 106 Khalsa villages, 41 were Ijara and 65 Amani. The Ijara villages will gradually become Amani as shewn below :—

No of Villages.	Remaining period of contract.	Samvat.	Fasli.	Anno Domini.	Revenue demand in Samvat 1948 (1889-90).
					Rs. a. p.
1	1	1949	1300	1892 and 93	1,293 2 9
2	2	1950	1301	1893 and 94	1,100 0 0
18	3	1951	1302	1894 and 95	37,707 6 0
4	15/4	1952	1303	1895 and 96	2,785 0 0
9	5	1953	1304	1896 and 97	18,780 0 0
1	6	1954	1305	1897 and 98	2,600 0 0
4	7	1955	1306	1898 and 99	4,650 0 0
1	8	1956	1307	1899 and 1900	1,000 0 0
1	9	1957	1308	1900 and 1901	5,500 0 0

The total area of all classes of villages will be seen from the following statement :—

Class of Village.	Number of villages.	Cultivated Area.		Uncultivated Area.		Total.		REMARKS.
		Survey Bighas.	Acres.	Survey Bighas.	Acres.	Survey Bighas.	Acres.	
Amane	65	94,726	2	59203.75	92,748	12	57967.87	1,87,474 14 117171.62
Ijara	41	43,654	4	27282.88	55,222	6	34513.89	98,876 10 61796.77
Total.....	106	1,38,380	6	86487.63	1,47,970	18	92481.76	2,86,351 4 178969.39
Jagire... ..	123	1,44,018	15	90611.64	1,22,768	2	76730.06	2,66,786 17 106741.70
Istimrar	14	18,902	8	12813.97	26,190	10	16369.06	45,092 18 29183.03
Muafee	8	2,926	15	1829.22	4,719	...	2949.38	7,645 15 4778.60
Total of Jagir, &c. ...	145	1,65,847	18	104654.83	1,63,677	12	96048.50	3,19,525 10 200703.33
GRAND TOTAL ...	251	3,04,228	4	191142.46	3,01,648	10	188530.26	6,05,876 14 379672.72

III.—Unit of Measurement.

The jarib in this pargana has hitherto been fixed as 60 "gaz," each "gaz" being 25½ English inches. A rope was usually used for measuring instead of a chain. The square of the local jarib would be 23,40,900 square inches.

The survey bigha being 39,20,400 square inches, the former is 15,79,500 square inches less than the latter, and 100 survey bighas are equivalent to 167 bighas, 9 biswas, 9 biswansis local.

The ratio of 87 to 52 has been adopted for entering areas as surveyed in local bighas. There is a slight difference of 3 biswahs, 6 biswansis per hundred bighas in this calculation, but this would be made up for by the lax way in which rope measurements were formerly made.

The Panchayat which was assembled to discuss the proposed assessment asked that the Survey bigha should be entered in the accounts and the rates altered accordingly, which has been done, the local measurements being also recorded as in other parganas.

IV.—Land Tenures and Cultivators' Rights.

From the statement recorded by the patels and patwarris in this pargana it appears that there is no distinction drawn between "Maurusi" and "Ghair Maurusi" occupants. No khatadar can be ejected from his holding, nor can his land be made over to another, so long as he pays the revenue demand.

A khatadar can let his land to another person to be cultivated at an increased rate of assessment, and can also sell or mortgage his land and well.

Fallow lands are not assessed. When any cultivator becomes bankrupt or abandons his holding, it is usually cultivated by his relations. If he has none, or they refuse to undertake the responsibility, the land is made over by the State to another Assami for cultivation. If the former occupant returns, however, he resumes occupancy. No occupant can abandon any part of his holding except for deterioration of the soil, nor can he allow any part to lie fallow. If any Assami allows another to irrigate land from his well, or if an Assami has not the means to work his well and it is made over by the State to another, the owner of the well receives irrigation fees (Nalbat). The rates vary from a minimum of two annas or 5 seers of grain to one rupee or 20 seers of grain per bigha.

Divisions between fields and grass birs are not assessed, a distance of two yards being allowed for the former. Trees planted near sites of wells, or on divisions between fields, within fields, or near dwelling, are the property of the cultivators, who can do what they like with them.

When new cultivators settle in a village, they are allowed land free of charge on which to build houses. Every cultivator is entitled to the hides of his cattle when they die, a small sum being paid to the Chamars.

In cash assessment the khatadar is allowed two biswahs revenue free. When land free from scrub jungle is brought under cultivation, it is assessed the first year at $\frac{1}{4}$ rates, the 2nd year at $\frac{1}{3}$ rates, the 3rd year at half rates, and afterwards at full rates.

When jungle is cleared and land brought under cultivation, the rates are—1st year $\frac{1}{7}$, 2nd year $\frac{1}{6}$, 3rd year $\frac{1}{5}$, 4th year $\frac{1}{4}$, 5th year $\frac{1}{3}$, 6th year and afterwards $\frac{1}{2}$ share paid as revenue.

The following are the rates for new irrigation:—

LATIAL.				Cach.			
					R. a. p.		R. a. p.
1st year ..	...	From 1 to 1	...	From	0 8 0	to	1 5 0
2nd " ..	...	" 1 " 1	...	"	0 10 0	"	1 12 0
3rd " ..	...	" 1 " 1	...	"	0 15 0	"	2 0 0
4th " ..	...	" 1 " 1	...	"	1 4 0	"	2 8 0
5th " ..	...	" 1 " ..	...	"	1 8 0	"	.....
6th " ..	...	" 1 " ..	...	"	1 12 0	"	.....
7th " ..	...	" 1 " ..	...	"	2 0 0	"	.....
8th " ..	...	" 1 " ..	...	"	2 8 0	"	.....

One Assami can dig a well in the holding of another by mutual agreement.

The Durbar has approved of my recommendation that when one Assami applies for permission to construct a well on the holding of another, the former should pay the latter five times the assessment of the land.

The right to sell and mortgage, and the rules regarding rights in trees as well as other rights and privileges, have been defined in the Revenue regulations.

V.—System of Collecting Revenue.

From Samvat 1894 (1837-38) this pargana was, for the most part, leased to Ijaradars until Samvat 1942 (1885-86), when the Durbar ordered that all villages should be treated as Amami when their leases ended, and this rule will be adhered to during the term of the Settlement. In Ijara villages the Mustajir or his Taluqadar or Shahna collect the revenue; in Amami villages a Girdawar is appointed for this purpose for each group of ten or twelve small villages and a Taluqadar for each large village. A permanent Shahna is appointed for each village of any size, and as many other Shahnas as are required are appointed at harvest time to watch the crops.

At the beginning of the year the Girdawar, Taluqadar and permanent Shahna endeavour to get fallow land brought under cultivation.

When the crops are ripening the Shahnas patrol the village and fields, and if new grain is discovered in any one's possession they seize it, and the man is subject to a fine (called Mudda). Fines are either fixed at so much per seer or at a lump sum.

When the crops are brought to the threshing ground they are surrounded by thorn hedges and watched by the Shahna. When an Assami's grain is all ready, it is temporarily marked with lines of ashes sprinkled across the heap, and as soon as the grain of all the cultivators is collected, "Batai" commences.

When the division into shares is completed the Assami's grain is again marked.

When the State share of grain has been set aside, it is sold or sent to Tonk or elsewhere to be stored, and Assamis are then allowed to remove their shares.

No villager is allowed to eat any of the fresh grain in his possession until Latai is over.

Hired labourers when paid in wheat or barley exchange it for jowar. When assessment is in cash, a certain sum is collected at the first instalment as "choba," *i.e.*, an advance, and the land is then surveyed and assessed.

The balance of the kharif rates is collected after the kharif harvest. No "choba" is taken for the rabi assessment, the land being surveyed and the total assessment collected. Any outstanding payments due on the kharif crop are recovered from the rabi.

For the future it has been ruled that there should be one threshing ground for the whole village as is now the custom, but that cultivators whose payments are guaranteed by their Bohrahs should be allowed, when special application is made, to have a separate kalia. It has also been decided that villages which are Ijara when the settlement is introduced should remain so until their leases expire, but that these villages should be assessed at the rates fixed at settlement. The Ijaradar's profit will be calculated as the difference between the amount of his lease and the average revenue of his village for the last five years as recorded in the Nizamat accounts, and any increase in the settlement jama as compared with the average revenue of the last five years will be credited to the State.

The amount due on account of patwarris' "haqs" and "gaon kharch" will be recovered by the State from the Ijaradar in addition to the above sums.

The Ijaradar will be entitled to any increase on the settlement jama due to land improvement and responsible for any decrease so long as his contract lasts.

VI.—*Prevailing System of Assessment.*

In this pargana there are three forms of assessment, 1st, Latai ; 2nd, Zabti (cash rates), and 3rd, Bilmukhta. This last is the usual form of assessment in Tonk itself, and is met with in a few khatahs only in the rest of the district.

The following are the crops assessed by Latai:—

Kharif—Jowar and til.

Rabi—Wheat, gram, barley.

Those assessed in cash are makki, cotton, jowar, utali, kussoom, goor, sugar-cane, bajra, moth, opium, zira.

All crops assessed by "Latai" are collected at the threshing ground, and the cultivator takes a pair of earthen vessels, called a "Jora," containing 30 seers or one maund; this measure is checked by the Taluqadar, Patwarri and Patel, and the heaps of grain for the State, the cultivator and for "kharcha" are separately arranged.

The heap of grain for "kharcha" is known as the "Sisora" or "Mush-tarka" one.

The following are examples of the system of division of produce:—

<i>Kirsani rates</i> , half share at both harvests—				M.	S.	C.
State share, one heap	...	...	...	47	20	0
Cultivators' share, one heap	...	...	...	47	20	0
Kharcha, one heap	...	...	...	17	0	0
				<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Patel's rate one-third (Sawa gari) share—

Thappa, at 10 per cent	...	...	...	11	4	0
State share, one heap	...	...	...	28	32	0
Cultivators' share, two heaps	...	...	...	57	24	0
Kharcha, one heap	...	...	...	17	20	0
				<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Besides the above share one-fourth of the State share and one-fourth of the Thappa share is credited to the State from the cultivators' share, so that the total State share comes to 38 maunds 11 seers.

One-third share after deducting kharcha—

State share, one heap	...	...	...	32	0	0
Cultivators' share, two heaps	...	...	...	64	0	0
Kharcha, one heap	...	...	...	16	0	0
				<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

One-fourth share after deducting kharcha—

State share, one heap	...	...	...	25	0	0
Cultivators' share, three heaps	...	...	...	75	0	0
Kharcha share, one heap	...	...	...	12	0	0
				<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

One-fifth share—

State share, one heap	...	...	...	20	20	0
Cultivators' share, four heaps	...	...	...	82	0	0
Kharcha share, one heap	...	...	...	9	0	0
				<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

One-fourth *Sawa Gari*—

State share, one heap	...	...	...	25	0	0
Cultivators' share, three heaps	...	...	...	75	0	0
Kharcha share, one heap	...	...	...	12	0	0
				<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

In this case six maunds are added to State share.

One-third *Adhi Siwai*—

State share, one heap	...	...	...	32	0	0
Cultivators' share, two heaps	...	...	...	64	0	0
Kharcha share, one heap	...	...	...	16	0	0
				<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

In addition to which one-eighth of the amount of the State share is credited to the State, which is then 56 mounds.

When the heaps of grain are arranged, the cultivator first measures out the whole of his grain and then sets apart the kharcha heap. If he is entitled to "Thappaki-chonth" he then measures out the "Thappa" heap. "Kharcha" contributions depend on the circumstances of the cultivator, but the usual rate is less than one-half the total State share of produce. The "Thappa" grain is equal in amount to about one-tenth of the total produce.

When both the above heaps have been set apart, the State and cultivators' shares are measured out. When this has been done, the Patel and Patwarri select the heap or heaps for the State share, and it is removed to another place. The total produce is at the same time recorded, and the contributions deducted on account of kharcha and siwai, from the Mushtarka heaps or the Assami's share as required.

Any grain remaining in the Mushtarka heap is then used for paying the "haqs" of the village servants, the balance being divided between the State and the cultivator according to their shares. The rates for "kharcha" are given elsewhere after deducting on account of "kharcha"; the chaff and stalks on the threshing ground are examined by a man known as the "Ankaria," and any grain found is estimated by him and divided as before, but no "kharcha" deductions are made.

When the total State demand in grain has been collected, it is sold or sent to Tonk to be stored in the State granaries, the cost of conveyance being paid by the State. "Bighori," i.e., zabti assessment, is made in the following way. The area cropped is surveyed at both harvests and the demand is then entered in the khatas for collection in Kaldar currency in the manner described in paragraph 5.

The following are the rates per local bigha :—

Crop.	Irrigated.		Homelands.		Maloti.		REMARKS.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Cotton and Makka ...	2 8 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	
Opium	5 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar-cane	5 0 0	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zira	3 12 0	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley after Makka ...		A remission of 8 annas per bigha is allowed.					
Tobacco ... ..	.....	.....	5 10 0	2 8 0	.....	.....
Kasoom ... ..	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....
Bajra and Moth ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 2 0	

When assessment is "Bilmukhta," the land is surveyed and made over to an Assami for cultivation, and a lump sum fixed as the demand for a certain

number of years. This system is similar to "Bighori-Pukhta," the land being surveyed and the rate calculated per bigha. It is in force generally in Tonk itself, and in some holdings in other villages. In Tonk itself the introduction of this form of assessment has caused a great increase in cultivation and in revenue. It should be mentioned also that in both Nimbahera and Aligarh the unit incidence of cash-assessed villages has proved to be higher than that of Latai village. I strongly recommended that cash assessment should be sanctioned for the whole pargana, as it would profit the State, simplify the accounts, increase the cultivated area, and reduce the cost of collecting the demand as compared with the Latai system. Although when assessment is by division of produce, there are some years when prices are high and the crops good, and the total revenue collected may exceed what it would be under a cash assessment, yet there are other years when prices are low and the crops bad, and then the Latai demand is less.

If an average be taken, the demand would be the same in either case, but as more land will be brought under cultivation under a cash assessment, the profits will eventually be greater. The Durbar, after carefully considering the subject, approved of the introduction of cash rates throughout the pargana.

VII.—Revenue demand in past years.

In 1886 a statement was prepared of the revenue demand from Samvat 1963 (1806) to Samvat 1941 (1885), in which the totals for Khalsa, Jagire and Istimrar villages were entered under two heads:—

(1) Mal and (2) Siwai.

From Samvat 1942 (1885) to Samvat 1947 (1890) the revenue has been entered under five heads, *viz.*:—

(1) Ain-ul-mal.

(2) Zaid Jamabandi.

(3) Mutaliq Mal.

(4) Siwai Mahmooli.

(5) Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.

The demand under these heads is for Khalsa villages only. It will be seen that the lowest figure for land revenue is that for Samvat 1893 (1836), *viz.*, Rs. 1,46,022-10-0, which includes Jagire, Istimrar and Khalsa villages, and the highest is that for Samvat 1941 (1884), *viz.*, Rs. 4,20,944-1-0, for Khalsa villages only.

STATEMENT showing the Revenné demand from Samvat 1863 to Samvat 1947, i.e., for 84 years, of the Pargana Tonk.

Samvat.	Fasli.	Anno Domini.	Ain-ul-mal.		Sisal.		Grand Total, excluding the Customs items.	Customs.	Revenue.	
			Ain-ul-mal.	Mutual and	Total.	Sisal.				Sisal (Chair).
1863*	1214	1806	2,19,856 12 3	33,371 1 0	2,59,927 14 0	* From this year up to Samvat 1941 the revenue of Akhbar as well as of Pargana village was collected in Madhopur currency. Two annas in the rupee less than kullai.	
1864	1215	1807	.....	.....	2,06,777 2 6	15,769 5 0	2,82,945 7 6	.....	
1865	1216	1808	.....	.....	3,43,894 12 0	29,972 10 3	3,83,867 6 3	.....	
1866	1217	1809	.....	.....	3,11,709 4 0	35,292 13 3	3,47,662 3 3	.....	
1867	1218	1810	.....	.....	2,34,885 8 6	24,603 6 3	2,59,484 14 0	.....	
1868	1219	1811	.....	.....	2,46,624 4 6	32,384 7 6	2,79,668 12 0	.....	
1869†	1220	1812	.....	.....	2,05,406 13 6	38,803 8 6	2,44,210 6 0	.....	
1870	1221	1813	.....	.....	1,74,974 3 3	33,435 12 0	2,10,410 1 3	.....	
1871	1222	1814	.....	.....	1,80,549 7 3	20,923 2 3	2,01,477 0 6	.....	
1872	1223	1815	1,56,313 4 9	26,273 8 6	1,82,621 8 3	† Famine year. All grain was at 5 seers the rupee.	
1873	1224	1816	.....	.....	1,99,724 0 6	27,000 13 0	2,26,724 13 6	.....	
1874	1225	1817	.....	.....	2,24,949 4 6	4,019 4 0	2,64,968 8 6	.....	
1875	1226	1818	.....	.....	2,33,794 9 3	26,318 4 6	2,60,142 13 9	.....	
1876	1227	1819	.....	.....	2,18,358 9 3	17,139 4 9	2,35,497 14 0	.....	
1877	1228	1820	.....	.....	2,33,682 13 9	20,100 5 0	2,53,783 2 9	13,500 0 0
1878	1229	1821	.....	.....	2,60,488 15 6	15,330 1 0	2,16,019 0 6	11,342 12 3
1879	1230	1822	.....	.....	1,87,398 13 3	22,559 0 3	2,09,957 13 6	7,371 9 9
1880†	1231	1823	1,89,818 5 3	13,710 5 6	2,03,528 10 9	8,444 13 0		‡ Famine year. All grain at 10 seers the rupee.
1881	1232	1824	.....	.....	1,90,179 7 6	14,613 13 9	2,04,793 5 3	8,346 0 3
1882	1233	1825	.....	.....	2,14,726 8 3	15,630 3 3	2,30,387 11 6	13,032 15 3
1883	1234	1826	.....	.....	2,46,091 3 3	16,331 14 0	2,62,583 1 3	12,500 0 0
1884	1235	1827	.....	.....	1,87,193 3 6	16,869 12 6	2,04,063 0 0	9,190 13 3
1885	1236	1828	.....	.....	1,76,794 15 3	21,167 13 9	1,97,962 13 0	10,439 15 0
1886	1237	1829	.....	.....	2,15,695 0 3	19,450 8 0	2,35,145 8 3	13,309 14 0
1887	1238	1830	.....	.....	1,53,298 5 3	22,187 11 9	1,75,486 1 0	9,340 15 3
1888	1239	1831	2,43,664 14 9	19,801 3 3	2,63,466 1 9	11,348 2 9	§ Scarcity this year. Price of grain 12½ seers per rupee.	
1889§	1240	1832	.....	.....	1,57,356 14 6	22,120 14 3	1,70,477 12 9	11,161 12 3
1890	1241	1833	.....	.....	1,82,866 6 6	23,211 6 9	2,03,577 13 3	14,997 7 0
1891	1242	1834	.....	.....	2,20,438 9 9	27,906 8 3	2,48,395 2 0	22,389 4 9

STATEMENT showing the Revenue demand from Samvat 1863 to Samvat 1947, i.e., for 84 years, of the Pargana Tonk —(contd.).

Samvat.	Fash.	Anno Domini.	Ain-ul-mal.		Sikar.		Grand Total excluding the Customs items.	Customs.	Revenue.
			Ain-ul-mal.	Mutafiq and Zaid-ul-mal.	Total.	Sikar Mahmudi.	Sikar Chattr Mahmudi.	Total.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1892	1243	1835	.....	.....	1,81,253 7 0	.....	.....	22,369 10 9	21,493 11 3
1893	1244	1836	.....	.....	1,46,022 10 0	.....	.....	23,284 8 6	16,911 2 9
1894	1245	1837	.....	.....	1,47,135 11 0	.....	.....	21,126 1 9	14,676 4 9
1895	1246	1838	.....	.....	1,77,591 10 3	.....	.....	24,373 13 6	10,831 10 0
1896	1247	1839	.....	.....	3,00,235 5 6	.....	.....	32,727 10 3	23,727 10 0
1897	1248	1840	.....	.....	3,06,366 12 9	.....	.....	26,348 14 6	29,599 1 0
1898	1249	1841	.....	.....	3,21,417 7 0	.....	.....	19,198 5 9	13,636 6 3
1899	1250	1842	.....	.....	3,21,417 7 0	.....	.....	21,129 11 3	14,000 0 0
1900	1251	1843	.....	.....	3,10,494 12 9	.....	.....	39,896 10 0	14,000 0 0
1901	1252	1844	.....	.....	2,66,116 0 6	.....	.....	20,668 13 3	14,000 0 0
1902	1253	1845	.....	.....	1,87,966 13 3	.....	.....	33,345 15 6	14,000 0 0
1903	1254	1846	.....	.....	1,98,874 10 9	.....	.....	25,931 5 3	15,000 0 0
1904	1255	1847	.....	.....	1,97,625 12 6	.....	.....	20,651 7 6	15,000 0 0
1905	1256	1848	.....	.....	1,89,691 3 3	.....	.....	9,073 5 6	14,250 0 0
1906	1257	1849	.....	.....	1,91,195 13 0	.....	.....	19,468 12 9	14,500 0 0
1907	1258	1850	.....	.....	1,83,613 7 9	.....	.....	19,912 7 3	14,500 0 0
1908	1259	1851	.....	.....	1,61,921 5 0	.....	.....	35,655 1 9	17,353 12 6
1909	1260	1852	.....	.....	2,30,225 2 6	.....	.....	44,537 3 3	16,000 0 0
1910	1261	1853	.....	.....	2,29,412 0 3	.....	.....	42,436 4 9	16,000 0 0
1911	1262	1854	.....	.....	2,06,663 4 9	.....	.....	35,916 4 0	15,000 0 0
1912	1263	1855	.....	.....	2,00,258 10 3	.....	.....	36,502 11 6	15,000 0 0
1913	1264	1856	.....	.....	2,00,304 10 6	.....	.....	34,741 14 9	15,000 0 0
1914	1265	1857	.....	.....	1,96,266 1 6	.....	.....	35,074 4 3	15,000 0 0
1915	1266	1858	.....	.....	2,30,284 5 0	.....	.....	59,056 15 3	15,000 0 0
1916	1267	1859	.....	.....	2,21,093 9 9	.....	.....	59,051 11 9	15,000 0 0
1917	1268	1860	.....	.....	3,47,263 10 0	.....	.....	49,864 6 6	17,914 6 9
1918	1269	1861	.....	.....	3,51,547 15 6	.....	.....	49,864 6 6	22,160 0 9
1919	1270	1862	.....	.....	3,61,370 7 3	.....	.....	53,687 14 3	19,563 15 3
1920	1271	1863	.....	.....	2,51,066 9 3	.....	.....	58,172 8 3	20,385 0 0
1921	1272	1864	.....	.....	2,69,666 14 6	.....	.....	48,068 7 6	18,499 8 6
			.....	.....		.....	.....	52,215 14 9	15,896 2 6

* Famine year. Price of grain 8 seers per rupee.

† Scarcity this year. Price of grain 12 seers per rupee.

VIII.—Outstanding Land Revenue.

A statement showing the balance of outstanding land revenue in each village is given in Appendix A. This statement gives the amount of old outstandings up to Samvat 1943 (1886-87) and the yearly outstandings from Samvat 1944 to Samvat 1947 (1887-90).

These figures have been carefully considered in assessing each village. The total uncollected land revenue for these years amounts to Rs. 26,740-4-3, of which sum Amani villages contribute Rs. 20,494-0-0 and the Ijara Rs. 2,246-4-3.

The total outstandings each year in both classes of village are given below. I recommended that detailed statements should be called for from the Nizamat showing what sums were recoverable in Amani and Ijara villages :—

Samvat.	Fasli.	A. D.	Arrears in Amani villages.	Arrears in Ijara villages.	Total.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1943	1294	1886	13,090 1 6	1,075 12 9	14,165 14 3	
1944	1295	1887	277 12 3	.....	277 12 3	
1945	1296	1888	2,168 2 9	0 4 6	2,168 7 3	
1946	1297	1889	5,788 9 0	28 6 3	5,816 15 3	
1947	1298	1890	3,169 6 6	1,141 12 9	4,311 3 3	
			24,494 0 0	2,246 4 3	26,740 4 3	

IX.—Ain-ul-mal and Kharcha.

Besides the actual land revenue, a number of miscellaneous charges are realized from the cultivators. Some of these items are shown in the jamabandi, and credited to the State as land revenue, while others are credited to "Gaou-kharch" and Sigahdars (State officials).

The cultivators pay the following charges as "kharcha" in addition to assessment in cash or kind.

1. "*Pharka Latai*," three-fourths of a seer per maund on the total outturn.

"Pharka" is levied from all cultivators and riayatdars in all villages except Bagri. It is not demanded from the Ahlkhandan (the relatives of His Highness) or those who are exempted by Sanads. Formerly the amount collected was divided into four shares and credited to:—

1st. The Taluqadar who was termed "*Tapasar*."

2nd. The Kanungo and Chaudri.

3rd. The Muqabala navis.

4th. Ankarya—The Official who divides the produce into shares as described above.

The four shares are known as "charpharka." Two of them are taken from the cultivator's share of produce after "Latai" and two from the khalsa heap before shares are divided. No rate was fixed, the grain being measured in handfuls. Subsequently this "haq" was resumed by the State, and in Samvat 1936 (1879) the rate was fixed at three-fourths of a seer per maund on the total produce

2. *Gaon Bhara (Latai)* (6) chittaks per maund on the total outturn. This charge occurs only in the village of Bagri. Its origin is not known, but it was probably collected for the rent of some building.

3. *Ghoogri (Latai)*.—One seer per kalia (threshing ground). This was levied without reference to the amount of grain on the threshing ground, and it was formerly given to the "Shahna."

In Samvat 1936 the rate was fixed at one seer per Kalia, which was credited to the State.

4. *Bhoom (Latai)*.—One seer per maund on the State share of produce. The Bhoomia gets this amount, and where there is no Bhoomia, it is credited to the State.

5. *Takina (Zabti)*.—One taka per bigha of irrigated land. This is also one of the Bhoomia's "haqs." The "taka" is equivalent to about nine pie.

6. *Bhambhara (Latai)*.—Five seers per threshing ground. This is levied for the ground on which the grain is threshed, and a reduction is made when the grain collected is less than ten maunds.

7. *Bhag*.—Charged at the same rates as Latai. After deducting "kharcha" from the "mushtarka" heap of grain, the balance and also any grain mixed with the chaff and stalks is divided into shares.

8. *Kaldari (Zabti)*.—One per cent. is credited to the State as the difference between Chauharshahi and Kaldar currency.

The following items are realized through the malba fund or direct from the cultivator under the head of "Siwai."

9. *Abwab*.—The highest rate is Rs. 5-4-0 and the lowest Rs. 2 per village. In former times before this pargana came into the Nawab's possession, this collection was made on account of the maintenance of temples, but it was subsequently credited to the State. The rate is not fixed, and depends on the size of the village when the cess was first introduced. In some villages it is not levied at all.

10. *Zail*.—From one to nine rupees per village. This was levied on account of the Durbar's palki, H. H. the Nawab's Nazar, and rewards to State "bhands" (reciters).

11. *"San Soot and Charsa"*.—From Rs. 3-8-0 to 14 annas per village. Ropes, leather, &c., were formerly contributed for the use of the State Artillery, but a cash charge is now made instead.

12. *Mapa*.—At the rate of six and a quarter “chidams” (*i.e.*, about one and a quarter pie) per rupee on cattle or grain sold in any village and at the rate of 12½ dams or two and a half pies per rupee for sugar and gur. If the goods sold are the property of the village and are sold in the village, this cess is imposed whether the goods leave the place or not, unless they are sent to Tonk, in which case no charge is made, as the duty is collected at the capital. The villagers generally make a contract with some Mahajan to pay the cess or arrange to pay a fixed sum yearly from the Malba fund,

13. *Karkuni*.—From Rupees 8 to annas 8 per village. Formerly credited to the officials employed for assessment and division of produce, but now credited to the State.

14. *Bheyt Siridehi*.—From Rs. 6-8 to annas 8 per village according to circumstances. In former times the collections were nearly all distributed among four persons, *viz*:—

			Rs.	n.	p.
1.	Nazar of Siraj-ud-doula	... ..	1	0	0
2.	„ Azim Shah	... ..	1	0	0
3.	„ Peshkar	... ..	2	0	0
4.	„ Jama Kharch Navis	... ..	2	0	0
5.	Rewards to Bhats	... ..	0	8	0

15. *Chocha*.—This was charged only in the village of Doodwari, and the collection ceased when the village became khalsa.

16. “*Mudda Ujar*.”—If any Assami removes or consumes grain before the division of crops takes place, he is fined. This fine is termed “*Mudda*.” Fines on the owners of cattle which trespass and cause damage to the crops are called “*Ujar*.”

17. *Rozina Kwarak*.—From Rs. 8 to Rs. 4 per village. These rates are taken from the records for Samvat 1946, but the collections vary every year.

“*Rozina*” and “*kwarak*” were formerly the “*haq*” of karkuns, but collections under these heads are now credited to the State.

18. *Shahngi*.—Shahnas required in any village are appointed at the Dassehra for the kharif and at the Sheoratri for the rabi. They are paid so long as the grain remains on the threshing ground. The amount collected for their pay varies from year to year.

19. “*Kinch Khoondni*.”—From annas 8 to annas 4 per village. This used to be paid to the Shahnas for the kharif crops, but is now credited to the State. The cess is so called, because the shahna has to patrol the fields in the rains.

20. “*Petia Shahna*.”—At annas 12-6 per shahna. This used to be distributed among all the shahnas of the village, but is now credited to the State.

21. “*Dak, Shafa Khana*.”—Re. 1 per cent. on the amount of the “*jama*.” This is levied throughout the pargana for the Post Offices and Dispensary.

22. "*Nazar Jamabandi, and Lota-Dori.*"—From Rs. 6 to Rs. 3 per village. Formerly paid to the officials employed on assessment and division of crops; but for some years past credited to the State.

23. *Chāuk.*—At 9 pies per village. Levied to cover cost of wooden seals used for marking grain, which has not been divided into shares.

24. *Bhet Hazoor.*—From Rs. 2-1-0 to Rs. 8-4-0 per village. Levied from jagire villages and also from such villages as have become khalsa, though formerly held in jagire.

25. *Nazzar Patta.*—At Re. 1 per patta. Levied from those to whom pattas are granted either for cultivating land or sinking wells.

26. *Kiraya Ghass.*—This is not levied at any fixed rate. Owners of carts are required to supply them free of cost for the conveyance of grass from State hirs. If they decline to do so, they are charged a certain sum to cover cost of carriage.

27. *Sar-o-pā.*—This was levied previous to Samvat 1894 (A.D. 1837). Since then it has been amalgamated with the land revenue.

28. *Milmi.*—On occasions of the Holi and Dussera festivals, the patels, Patwarris and cultivators wait on Bhomias to offer nazzars. This meeting is termed "milmi," but the custom of levying the due exists now only in the village of Saragon.

29. *Talbana.*—In some villages, "dastaks" are enforced to expedite the collection of grain at the Kalian. The share of "dastak" paid by the villagers, which the sepoys have to credit to the State, is entered under talabana.

30. *Izadi Ghalla.*—The Raj share of the grain after being removed from the "gunj" is stored in the granaries in Tonk. At the time of sale the value of any quantity found over and above the amount that should have been deposited is credited in the accounts under the name of "Izadi Ghalla."

31. *Interest.*—This has been charged only in the village of Bagri owing to failure on the part of zamindars to pay the revenue demand at the time it was due. It is, however, not the general rule to levy this due.

32. *Lagan Arazi Babat Sarfe Baghat.*—Revenue derived from lands allotted for the maintenance of gardens in Tonk is shewn in the accounts under this head.

33. *Kasrat.*—This is charged to make up losses on account of base coins found in revenue payments.

34. *Izadi Taluqadar.*—This is not a recognised due. In Meygaon a certain sum in excess of that which should have been recovered was realized during the year and was therefore credited in the accounts under this head.

Details of "Haqs" of Sigahdars and of Village Expenses.

1. *Rassoom Chowdrian and Kanungoan*.—At Rs. 2 per cent. on the total revenue derived from a village. The charge was formerly made for payment to the two sigahdars mentioned, but has now been discontinued, and Rs. 2,400 are paid annually instead from State revenues.

2. *Malba or Village Expenses*.—This is levied by Patels and Patwarris either per house, per plough, per bigha of cash assessed lands, per maund of "latai" grain, or per rupee of the "jama." As the accounts relating to this fund are not forwarded to the Nizamat, the Kanungoes are unable to give the various rates. From the Statements, however, of the Patels and Patwarris, it appears that the charge varies for "zabti" or cash assessed lands from 2 to 4 annas per bigha, and for land assessed by "latai" or division of crops from 1 to 3 seers per maund of grain. As the expenses of the village vary each year the rates are modified so as to make up the total sum required.

3. *Haq Patwara*.—At one taka per bigha of "zabti" land and on "latai" grain from 4 to 8 chittacks of grain per maund. This is not a universal charge, being levied only in a few villages. Its payment to the Patwarris depends on the pleasure of the cultivator, and it is not entered in the sanads granted by the State.

4. *Wazan Kashi—Haq Patwarri*:—At "chadam" or one-fourth pice per every rupee worth of spices, ghee, sugar, &c.

In addition to the above the due known as "ghoogri", is charged at 4 chittacks per maund of each Assami's grain and at 2 chittacks per maund of Raj grain, and is paid to the patwarri who weighs the grain. The amount thus realized is not credited to the State accounts.

5. *Haq Chowkidari*.—This is not paid at any fixed rate. The cultivators give the chowkidars at the Kalian a certain amount of grain at each harvest.

6. *Haq Balai*.—Same as the preceding. The Balai is a village official who has certain specified duties to perform, both for the village and the State.

7. *Haq Kaminan* for village menials. Same as the preceding.

The Durbar has sanctioned my recommendation that for the future the dues known as "gaon bhara," "chocha," "mudda ujar," "petia shaina," "nazzar jamabandi," "chauk," "nazzarpatta," "kiraya ghass" "milni," "kasrat," and "Izadi talukadar," the proceeds of which are credited to the State, should be discontinued; that "blom," "takina," "mapa," "talbana," and interest should be taken separately, and that of these the first two should as heretofore be continued to the Bhomias, where the custom of doing so already exists.

Item No. 32, revenue from land for maintenance of gardens, will be included in the "jamabandi."

Items of "Sar-o-pâ" and "Rassoom Chowdrian and Kanungoan" have been included in the land assessment, and will be realized with it. The haqs of

chowdries and kanungoes will be paid by the State as heretofore. Those of chowkidar's "balais" and "kaminans" will be paid separately as is done now.

Items Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, and 30 of those credited to the State, and Nos. 2 and 3 of those levied on account of siyahdars have been included in the Settlement demand of which 2 annas in the rupee will be regarded as "expenses" and the remainder as land revenue.

The charge of 2 annas in the rupee on account of "kharcha" comprises 6 pies on account of patwarris, 6 pies for village expenses, and 1 anna for State institutions such as Dispensary, schools, &c. Out of the 6 pies levied on behalf of patwarris, such sums will be paid them as are equal to their salaries, including contingencies, and the rest will be credited to the State.

Shahnas will in future be paid by the State.

The amount collected on account of "village expenses" will be debited by the patel and patwarris to the following heads of expenditure :—

1. "*Dastaks*" on the village as a whole.
2. "*Teohar Kharch*."—To cover cost of turbans sent from one village to another.
3. "*Inam Nat Kanjar, &c.*", i.e., presents to Nats Kanjar and others.
4. "*Khairat*."—Charity.
5. "*Utshuw*" and "*Balbhog*."—For providing for occasional feasts and daily meals at temples and for sundry requirements of masjids.
6. *Teohar Kharch* at the Dussera, Holi, and other festivals.
7. *Repairs to Tanks and "Bunds."*
8. *Khel-barai*.—Expenses for watering cattle.
9. *Funerals* of the poor and destitute.
10. *Food expenses* of patels and patwarris who may be deputed on State or village works.
11. *Miscellaneous Expenses*.

Any sum remaining over after paying the above expenses will be held in deposit. Revenue derived from land in the beds of rivers under the names of "kacha" and "jowkatla" and that obtained from "singhara" have hitherto been included in the land revenue, and will continue to be recovered with it.

In addition to the dues enumerated above, the following are levied from non-cultivating classes :—

1. *Khō-i*.—From annas 8 to Rs. 2-8-0 per house according to occupants' means.
2. *Teli Khunt*.—From 1 rupee to 2½ rupees per mill. This is taken from telis.

3. *Parna*.—Formerly the Raj share of grain remaining unsold, used to be forcibly made over to Mahajans, at a higher rate than that obtaining in the market. This led to their agreeing to pay “parna,” which, however, is now levied only in Bagri and Pirana.

4. *Agar*.—This was formerly levied from those who manufactured khari salt, but since the conclusion of an agreement with the British Government the charge has been discontinued.

5. *Sarpanni*.—Is a sort of grass used for making chappars. In some villages it is cut under State supervision and in others by the cultivators themselves. In the latter case half the quantity cut is taken by the Raj.

6. *Buz Barrar*.—This is taken only in the villages of Bagri and Pirana from goatherds.

7. *Dhol*.—Rs. 1-8 levied annually from the village of Bijwar only.

8. *Jori Aogi*.—In former times a pair of shoes and a leather strap for his pony used to be given to the “Shahna.” This has now been discontinued, and 10 annas are taken from the Chamars instead in the name of the Shahna and credited to the State.

9. *Deorhi Phulsa*.—This is levied as “Nazzar Deorhiat” from “chipass” and others in Tonk only, who do not pay of “Kholri.” The rate varies from 8 annas to 2½ rupees per house.

10. *Chari Goojran*.—This is levied only in Tonk from goatherds, the rate having been fixed many years ago.

11. *Bagdum*.—This haq is enjoyed by Bhomias, but where there are no Bhomias, it is credited to the State. The amount is limited to Rs. 1-4 which is levied on occasions of marriages of girls residing in the village, towards the cost of a bridle and “Dumchi” for the Bhoomia’s horse.

12. *Hal Sara*.—This is levied only in the village of Sonewa at 1 rupee per “Hali” whenever any one employs a new hired labourer.

13. *Daranthi*.—At 1 taka or 3 pice per Daranthi from those who cut grass for sale. This is charged in the town of Tonk only.

14. *Shadi Kharch*.—At 1 taka for every bridegroom who comes to the town of Tonk to get married. The charge is confined only to low caste people, and is taken from the guardian of the bridegroom.

15. *Panchayat Kumharan*.—In villages this due is levied under the name of “Kholri.” In the town of Tonk it is known by the name of—“Panchayat Kumharan,” and is calculated on the income of the Kumhars.

16. *Un-Buzmesh*.—This is levied in some places as a cess on wool.

17. *Chaukrat Bazaar-e-Tonk*.—At 4 annas per shop from owners carrying on trade in Tonk.

18. *Nazzar Chamaran*.—At 1 rupee per village. This is charged only in a few villages.

19. *Qimat Chaina*.—A small sum realized by the sale of manure and credited to the State.

20. *Bir-ghass*.—In some places grass birs are leased and in others the produce is sold. The amount thus realized is credited in the State accounts.

21. *Nazzarana Zamin*.—Nazzarana is taken from those to whom land is granted for building purposes. No fixed rate exists. It is levied only in a few villages.

22. *Kan-e-Sang*.—The stone quarries in Borekhandi are leased for Rs. 80 per annum. The rate per quarry is not known. In other villages 10 to 12 annas are taken per quarry.

23. *Silah*.—A portion of the gleanings after harvest was credited to the State under this name by the Chamars of the village of Meygaon.

24. *Bhom Rahdari*.—Articles other than those on which customs duty is levied are taxed when taken through the limits of a village. In some villages the amount so collected is taken by the Bhomia, and in some by the Raj.

25. *Panchayat Ghasseran*.—In villages this tax is levied under the name of "kholri." In the town of Tonk it is levied under the name of Panchayat or "Amdani Ghasseran."

Of the abovementioned items, "Bhoom Rahdari" and "Bagdum," which in some villages are taken by the Bhomias, will be retained.

These items, which in some villages are levied in behalf of the State, as also items Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 25 will be shewn under head "Siwai Mahmooli," whilst Nos. 20 and 5 will be entered under "Land Revenue." Item No. 4, Agar, need no longer be shewn in the accounts Cesses Nos. 7, 12, 13, 19, and 23 will be abolished.

X.—"Mutaliq Mal" and "Zaid Jamabandi."

Under the above heading the following items were entered in the accounts for Samvat 1946 (1889):—

1. (a) Revenue from lands resumed in Jagir villages.
(b) Revenue from lands resumed in Khalsa villages.

2. *Amdani Zakhira*.—This item, though accounted for separately, is not shewn in the "Jamabandi" papers. It is entered here as this is the proper heading under which it should be shewn.

3. *Amdani Birhai*.—The income derived from this has been entered in the Nizamat accounts under “Land Revenue.”

4. *Havala Sarkari*.—The revenue from “Havala” lands is shewn in the “Jamabandi papers,” and the expenses under the head “Disbursements.”

5. *Arazi Mutaliq Sarfe Baghat*.—The income derived from these lands is devoted towards the maintenance of gardens.

6. *Fazilat Dihai Jagir*.—If the revenue of Jagir villages exceed the sum granted in the Sannad the Jagirdar is made to refund the excess amount.

7. *Dastakana Mal*.

8. *Jurmana*.

In future revenue derived from “Arazi Baghat Sarkari,” “Arazi Sarfe Baghat,” and “muafee manzabta khalsa” will be included with land revenue, whilst income from “Zakhira (*i.e.*, Jauglat, Baghat, Birhae Ghass and Sarpani), at present included in the land revenue, will be shewn under “Mutaliq Mal.”

In the Nimbahera Pargana it was decided that revenue derived from garden should be included in the land revenue and devoted towards the maintenance of such gardens. This order will apply to the Tonk Pargana as well.

XI.—*Siwai Mahmooli*.

This head has not been shewn separately in the Nizamat accounts for some years past. The items included with “Siwai Mahmooli,” in other parganas are :—

1. *Bheyt Munzabta dihai Jagir*.
2. *Donimani Sowaran Jagir*.
3. *Mahsul Rahdari mac Mapa*.
4. *Nazarana Arazi Muafiat*.
5. *Telikhunt*.
6. *Sun-Soot-Charsa*.
7. *Mapa Karkuni*.
8. *Sarpanni*.
9. *Rassoom*.
10. *Mutafariq*.
11. *Izadi Sikka*.
12. *Nazzar Hazoor*.
13. *Nazzarani Dawami*.
14. *Madarsah and Shafakana*.
15. *Kholri*.
16. *Registry Fees*.

Of the above items, 6 to 16 have reference to jagir villages, but item 8, *viz.*, “sarpanni,” will be entered under “Mutaliq Mal.” The rest of the items, which have been explained elsewhere, will be shewn under “Siwai Mahmooli.”

XII.—*Simai Ghair Mahmooli.*

The following are the items shown in this pargana under the above head:—

1. *Nazzarana*.—

(a) From patels on their appointment.

(b) From jagirdars to H. H. the Nawab when on tour.

(c) From jagirdars on occasions of marriages of the daughters of H. H. the Nawab.

(d) From Patwarris on their appointment.

2. *Wazzant Nimanni*.3. *Tankha Jaidadaran*.

4. *Aimayana*.—This term is applied to fines on persons who obtain lease of villages and afterwards relinquish them.

5. *Farokht Chah Sarkari*.—Unclaimed wells are sold in the same way as nazool buildings, and the sale-proceeds are credited under this head.

6. *Farokht Ghalla Mudda, &c.*7. *Farokht Khosla Mukka, &c.*

Corn brought to the Nizamat from villages as Nazzar.

8. *Fazilat Wasool*.

Charges Nos. 6 and 7 will be discontinued.

XIII.—*Classes of Soil.*

When the Survey was in progress enquiries were made through the Nizamat regarding the classes of soil, and the patels' and patwarris' statements were recorded. The classification was also examined when the Survey was checked, and the result was that the following eight classes of soil were recognized:—

1. *Kali*.—Similar to the soil of this name in Nimbahera, but the first quality is not often met with in Tonk.

2. *Dhamni*.—Wheat is rarely grown on this soil, which is better suited for jowar and gram. It is more extensively irrigated than other soils. In colour it is nearly as dark as kali, but the produce is less. Barley and sugar-cane, however, do better on dhamni than on kali. This soil is said to yield good crops for twelve years, after which it deteriorates.

3. *Bhuri*.—This is reddish in colour and is usually about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in depth. When freely irrigated the yield is good, but it requires more watering than Nos. 1 and 2. There is generally a certain amount of sand mixed with it. The outturn is said to be good for about four years.

4. *Pili*.—This is yellow or reddish in colour with a depth of from 9 to 18 inches. The yield is less than that of *bhuri*, and it requires more manure and irrigation. Barley is usually the irrigated crop on this soil.

5. *Kankreli*.—The colour varies and the depth is usually from 9 to 18 inches. Kankar and stones are found in some quantities in the soil. Jowar and til are grown on it when the rainfall is good, but when it is deficient no crop can be raised.

6. *Bhoor*.—The colour varies. Kankar, stones and sand are freely mixed with the soil. Moth and bajra are grown when the rains are good, and sometimes jowar and til. In bad years, however, the crops fail altogether.

7. *Pathar or Barra*.—The colour varies. Pathar is the name applied to soil below which there is rock, and it is generally met with on hilly ground. Til and jowar can only be grown when the rains are good.

8. *Katoosar*.—Dark in colour, but “oosari.” When irrigated it hardens and does not absorb the moisture. The outturn is poor. Jowar is sometimes grown on it.

In Nimbahera, land situated near wells or irrigated land, was recorded as *eksakha*, but this distinction is not recognized in Tonk, land being recorded only as *piwat* and *barani*.

Although it was explained to the Panchayat that lands situated near wells could be more easily worked and protected than those at a distance, since wells are usually at no great distance from the village, they objected to land being separately assessed as *Eksakha*. This will not entail any loss to the State, as the rates are calculated on the former demand of each village, but those cultivators will suffer to some slight extent whose lands are at a distance from any well.

The homelands (*gorma*) are of two descriptions—first, that known as “*khera*,” on which tobacco is grown close to the village; and second, that which is rather further off on which good tobacco crops cannot be raised, but which can be more easily manured and protected than land at a distance.

The various classes of soil and the homelands have been shewn in the maps by distinctive colours.

XIV.—*Soil Factors.*

A statement based on crop experiments made in a few villages in this *pargana* showing class of soil and crops raised is attached as Appendix C. These experiments cannot, however, be altogether relied on, and as the “*Khasra Latai*” does not, as a rule, show the areas cropped, it is not of much assistance.

A Panchayat consisting of the Patels and Patwarris of *khalsa* villages was, however, assembled with a view to obtaining their opinion as to what would be fair rates of assessment for each class of soil. The principle on which the rates

land on the margin of tanks should be Rs. 2-4-0 per bigha. If, however, such land is irrigated, it should be assessed at the ordinary irrigated rates. Cultivation in the beds of nadis is termed "kacha," "katla" or "dhenkli." With regard to this class of land and also what is called "Dhangora," the Panchayat were of opinion that the rates hitherto in force should be allowed to remain undisturbed. I concurred in this view, but recommended that the rates should be calculated on the survey instead of the local bigha. The object of recording the Panchayat's views as to the rates for each class of soil was to ascertain what proportion they bore to one another. The rates per bigha, however, are not the same for all villages, but are regulated by the unit incidence of the village.

XV.—Unit incidence of villages in Samvat 1946 A.D. 1889.

Owing to difference in the classes of soil and the proximity of jungles, it is not possible to fix uniform rates of assessment for all villages. In order to ascertain the unit incidence of each village, it is necessary to know what the actual land revenue demand is, but as in this pargana in addition to the State share of produce and cash assessment certain cesses were charged per bigha, per maund of State share or of total produce, and others per khata, per kalia, or per village as the case may be, and as of these certain items such as "Hissa bachat ghalla Mushtarka" (called bhog), "Haq Patwari" and "Gaon Kharch" were not entered in the pargana records, and items such as "Mudda," &c., were not levied universally, it was not possible to find out the actual land revenue demand in Samvat 1946. The amount of "Haq Patwara" and "Gaon Kharch" was therefore based on what was ascertained from the Patwaris of the pargana. The total of the actual land revenue, however, and the different cesses, full details of which are given elsewhere, were taken as a basis in calculating the rates of assessment, but the following cesses were struck out—"Mudda Ujar," "Gaon bhara," "Kaldari," "Chocha," "Nazzar Jamabandi," "Chauk," "Nazzar Patta," "Kiraya Ghass," "Milni," "Kasrat," "Izadi Taluqadar," "Petia Shahana," "Ram Bhom," "Mapa Talbana," "Interest," "Takina" and "Saro-o-pa."

They were excluded because they had no connection either with the land revenue or "kharcha." The remainder of the land revenue of each village and the cesses were added together, and two annas in the rupee set apart as kharcha, the rest being treated as land revenue.

XVI.—Proposed incidence per village.

In this pargana the system of Lata has been in force for a considerable length of time, and the revenue derived is not always the same, owing to deficient rainfall, fluctuations of prices, and the extent of land cultivated in each year. After fixing the soil factors and calculating the unit incidence on the demand for Samvat 1946 (1889-90), the condition and capabilities of each village and the average income of ten years, *viz.*, from Samvat 1938 to Samvat 1947 (1882-83 to 1890-91), were taken into consideration.

Separate averages for the first and second five years of this period were also calculated. In cases in which the demand of villages in Samvat 1946 was found below the average of the last five years it has been raised, whilst in cases in which the demand was considerably in excess of the average and the villages were found incapable of yielding the amount or were much involved in debt, the demand has been reduced. When the demand was nearly the same as the average, it was allowed to stand. In calculating the unit incidence, fractions of one-half or more than half were taken into account as a unit, and if below, were left out of calculation.

Full details of increase and decrease are given in Appendix D.

XVII.—*Kirsani rates.*

It will be seen from Appendix D that according to the Patwarri papers for Samvat 1946 (1889), the highest unit incidence in any village was 41.91 in Ahmadpura and 42.25 in the village of Alimpur. Under the proposed settlement the highest unit incidence is 30 in the villages of Ahmadpura, Alimpura, Wazirabad and Bhagdua. Ahmadpura, however, is held as the estate of Mirkhan and there is no irrigated land in Alimpura.

In Bhagdua three classes of soil are irrigated, *viz.*, Dhamni I. and II. (outside the homelands) and Bhuri I. (Gorma). The soil factors for these three classes of irrigated land are as follows:—

Dhamni I. and II.	...	...	...	...	74
Bhuri I. Gorma	...	...	...	...	52

The settlement rates per survey bigha for the above are therefore—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Dhamni I. and II. irrigated	...	...	11	9	0
Bhuri I. Gorma	do.	...	8	2	0

In the village of Wazirabad the only irrigated land is Bhoor and the soil factor for this is 33, the settlement rate per survey bigha is therefore Rs. 5-3-0.

Kali I., unirrigated, is met with in Alimpura only of the three villages named above, and the soil factor is 15, which gives the rate per survey bigha as Rs. 2 6-0. Kali II. Gorma, unirrigated, has a soil factor of 16, and the rate is therefore Rs. 2-8-0 per survey bigha.

The highest rates under the proposed Settlement for other classes of soil throughout the pargana will be seen from the following statement—*continued*.

[illegible]

The highest rates under the proposed Settlement for other classes of soil throughout the pargana will be seen from the following statement—*continued*.

BARANI—continued.

Class of soil.	Settlement rates.									
	According to Patwaris' records—continued.									
	Mixed Lotai and Cash rates.									
	Goerwan I.		Goerwan II.		Ordinary.		Goerwan I.		Goerwan II.	
	Name of village.	Rate per Survey bigha.	Name of village.	Rate per Survey bigha.	Name of village.	Rate per Survey bigha.	Name of village.	Rate per Survey bigha.	Name of village.	Rate per Survey bigha.
Kali I. ...	Ahmadnagar.	4 10 0	Shrinagar ...	2 8 0	Alimpura ...	3 4 0	Ahmadnagar.	4 10 0	Shrinagar ...	2 8 0
Do. II. ...	Tonk ...	4 1 0	Alimpura ...	3 8 0	.....	2 13 0	Tonk ...	4 1 0	Alimpura ...	2 8 0
Dhanni ...	Bhavarkhoh.	5 6 0	Shkurpura ...	2 3 0	Ahmadpura .	2 14 0	Bhavarkhoh.	5 0 0	Shkurpura ...	2 3 0
Do. II. ...	Daira Turki .	8 1 0	Wazirabad ..	2 1 0	.....	2 6 0	Daira Turki .	8 1 0	Wazirabad ...	2 1 0
Bhuri I. ...	Bagrana ...	3 10 0	Bagrana ..	1 8 0	.....	1 14 0	.....	3 10 0	Ranoli ..	1 8 0
Do. II. ...	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bagrana ...	1 7 0
Pili ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barahzer Qui-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	lah.	0 15 0	.....	.....	Barahzer	.....
Bhur ...	Souwa ..	2 0 0	Ahmadpura .	1 7 0	Ahmadpura .	1 3 0	Souwa ..	2 0 0	Almadpura .	0 15 0
Kankrelli ...	Ooni ...	1 11 0	Jola... ..	0 13 0	Jola ...	0 11 0	Ooni ...	1 11 0	Jola ...	0 13 0
Patar ...	Tonk ..	1 7 0	.....	.....	Pirana ...	0 10 0	Tonk ..	1 7 0	.....	.....
Khatasar ...	.....	.....	Haraband	0 8 0	Jola ...	0 11 0	.....	.....	Haraband	0 8 0
.....	.....	.....	Haira.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Haira.	.....
Barra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barkhandi ...	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barhandi	0 10 0

It will be seen from this statement that the maximum actual cash assessment per survey bigha, according to the Patwarris' accounts, without distinction between classes of soil or between land within or without the "gorma" area, is Rs. 12-8-0 for irrigated land. In Tonk itself, where the assessment has hitherto been made in a lump sum per khata, the maximum is Rs. 2-8-2 per survey bigha for unirrigated land. The maximum for irrigated land, when assessment is partly latai and partly cash, is Rs. 12-11-0 in the village of Bagrua.

The reason why the assessment is higher in this case than when it is purely cash appears to be that the latai rate has hitherto been higher than the cash rate.

The soil factors suggested by the Panchayat of cultivators whom I consulted do not correspond with the rates in the Patwarris' accounts. For this reason the unit incidence of villages in this pargana is, as a rule, higher than that suggested by the Panchayat.

The average unit incidence for Samvat 1946 (1889), calculated from the Patwarris' records for that year, is 19.59, and under the proposed settlement it is 20.02.

The increase of .43 is due to the fact that the pargana has hitherto been assessed chiefly by latai, and the revenue has consequently varied from year to year. The assessment cannot therefore be based on the demand for any one year, and it has been worked out on the average for the last five years.

This makes the demand higher than that for Samvat 1946 (1889), and the average unit incidence of villages is consequently higher also. In order to ascertain the average rates per survey bigha with kharcha, the total assessed area has been divided by the demand as recorded in the Patwarris' accounts for Samvat 1946 (1889), and by the demand as now fixed. The result is as follows:—

	Karsani cultivated area.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.	Nett demand.	Average per bigha.
	B. B.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Settlement demand ...	78,415 14 0	184,238 12 8	.....	.....	184,238 12 8	2 5 7
	B. B.		Resumed			
Demand for Samvat 1946 (1889)	78,415 14 0	179,201 0 6	1,017 6 0	.....	180,218 6 0	2 4 9

The above statement shows that the Settlement assessment compared with the demand as taken from the Patwarris' accounts for Samvat 1946 (1889), gives an average increase of 10 pies per bigha.

The increase on the demand for each separate holding was dealt with when the rates were worked out.

I am informed that in the Toda District of Jeypur and in the Bundi State adjacent to Tonk cash assessment has been in force for some years past, but I have not been able to ascertain what the rates are in each case.

XVIII.—*Riayati Rates,*

From the statements of the Kanungoes and Chowdries it appears that there are five classes of Riayatdars in this pargana, viz:—

- (1) Those assessed in cash and also by latai.
- (2) Those assessed only by latai.
- (3) Those who are assessed in a lump sum.
- (4) Those who are assessed at privileged rates for a stated period only.
- (5) "Paikasht" cultivators (*i.e.*, those residing in one village and cultivating land in another).

"Riayat" is granted for the following reasons:—

- (1) To relatives of the Durbar.
- (2) In consideration of the holder's rank.
- (3) As caste "Riayat."
- (4) Loyalty to the Durbar.
- (5) As a reward for bringing fallow land under cultivation.
- (6) As a charitable grant.
- (7) Grants to Bhoomias.

The grants made under No. 2 are principally to patels. Caste Riayats are allowed to Mahomedans, Mahajans, Thakurs, Kaieths, and Minas. The village servants, such as "Nais," "Kumhars," "Kutis," "Lobars," also come under this head, but they are not invariably granted Riayat and the rates are lower.

Riayat allowed for bringing land under cultivation and for loyalty are not confined to any particular class or caste. Charitable grants are made to Brahmans and Fakirs (Mahomedan or Hindu). The Riayat to "Paikashts" is one share of the produce, *i.e.*, they pay one share less than the number fixed by the State for the class or caste to which they belong. They are nearly all Kirsani or ordinary cultivators.

Riayati grants made for a stated period are mostly for new cultivation.

The following statement prepared by Kanungoes and the Chowdries shows the rates for each class of Riayatdars:—

No.	Share.	Kharcha.	Cash rate.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	As in para. IX.	1 0 0	
2	Sawaigeri	Do.	1 0 0	
3	$\frac{1}{3}$ without siwai ...	Do.	.....	Sugarcane, tobacco and opium rate, As. 4 per bigha; other crops, As. 2. There is no Riayat on "Barani" cash rates.
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ Adhi siwai	Do.	.....	Same as No. 3.
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ Sawaigeri	Do.	0 9 0	
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ without siwai ...	Do.	0 8 0	There is an increase or decrease of one anna or half an anna in some villages on this rate. Kanungoes and Chowdries pay no kharcha.
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	0 6 6	Exempt from "Pharka."
8	$\frac{1}{6}$	Do.	0 5 3	Kharcha at ordinary rate.
9	$\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	0 4 6	Do.
10	$\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	0 4 0	Do.

It will be seen from this statement that there is no fixed rule about "Kharcha" when Riayatdars are assessed in cash.

When the assessment is "Latai," all Riayatdars pay "Kharcha" on the total produce at ordinary rates except in one case (No. 7 in the statement).

The Riayati remission in cash assessment is very nearly the same as in "Latai" assessment, but some Riayatdars only get the latter and not the former.

I have therefore drawn up a scale of Riayati remissions compared with the ordinary kirsani rates, showing the privileged rates per bigha in each case. The difference between former and proposed cash rates in this scale is due to the "Latai" remissions being more or less, and to fractions of an anna being left out.

The assessment of each Riayatdar's holding has been carefully compared with the previous demand when the rates were worked out, and if there was any excessive increase or decrease, the demand has been modified.

Latai Riayat granted by the Nazim of the pargana for digging wells was treated in accordance with this scale.

	No.	State share.	Amount of Stateshare		Cash Assessment	Total.	Average.	Settle-ment Scale.
				Amount.				
			Md.	Secr	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kirsani	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Riayati	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ with sawagari...	1	10	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 13 4	0 14 8
	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ without sawagari	1	...	0 10 8	0 13 0	1 7 8	0 11 10
	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ sawai	1	5	0 12 8	0 13 0	1 9 0	0 12 0
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sawagari	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 0	0 9 0	1 3 0	0 9 0
	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ without sawagari	...	30	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	...	21	0 6 5	0 6 0	0 12 11	0 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	$\frac{1}{6}$ ... ..	...	20	0 5 4	0 5 3	0 10 7	0 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	9	$\frac{1}{7}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 4 6
	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	...	15	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0

XIX.—Statement of Prices.

The annexed statement gives the average prices of the crops for each year from Samvat 1922 to Samvat 1946 (1865-1890) as recorded in the Nizamat. The weights are English and the currency "Chouhar Shahi." It would appear from this statement that in Samvat 1925 (1868-69) prices of all kinds of grain were considerably higher than those of previous years. In the next year there was a slight fall. From Samvat 1943 to Samvat 1946 (1886 to 1890) the prices of all grains except "Goar" were average ones, and for this reason the average demand for these 5 years was taken as a basis for assessment at the present settlement.

In this pargana, cotton, jowar, til, opium, zira, wheat, gram, and jao are largely grown, and it is with reference to these crops that prices have chiefly been considered.

Samvat.	Cotton.	Flax.	Opium.	Dhan (Coriander).	Zira.	Katha (unirrigated) Wheat	Bajra (irrigated) Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Barley and gram mixed Bajra	Tobacco.	Alsi.
	Rs. a.	Rs. n.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. n.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1922...	11 0	15 0	7 12	16 0	...	14 9	15 0	21 4	21 12	27 0	5 0	...
1923...	11 6	18 0	6 0	16 0	...	14 8	15 0	25 14	13 0	26 0	6 0	13 4
1924...	12 4	31 0	15 0	18 0	...	15 4	16 4	23 6	24 4	26 0	4 0	15 0
1925...	5 6	9 12	7 8	12 0	...	7 14	18 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	5 0	...
1926...	6 13	11 0	6 4	12 0	...	11 15	11 12	10 8	16 5	18 0	6 0	...
1927...	11 4	21 0	4 12	19 0	...	10 15	21 0	26 6	27 0	25 0	7 0	21 0
1928...	13 0	27 0	5 2	12 0	...	18 5	20 0	27 8	28 6	28 0	4 0	14 0
1929...	9 3	1 0	5 1	16 0	...	17 11	16 0	24 14	22 12	23 0	5 0	17 0
1930...	10 6	30 0	5 12	10 4	...	18 10	18 14	23 7	23 0	28 0	7 0	16 0
1931...	10 14	25 0	5 1	14 4	...	21 0	18 0	29 1	26 4	31 8	4 0	17 0
1932...	9 9	35 0	5 2	19 0	...	14 6	24 8	36 5	39 8	38 0	5 0	22 0
1933...	9 7	34 9	7 8	11 0	...	13 4	21 8	31 5	32 8	28 8	6 0	17 0
1934...	7 4	16 0	7 8	9 0	...	12 13	12 8	16 15	18 11	17 0	6 0	14 0
1935...	11 5	20 0	7 13	12 0	...	16 13	18 0	31 1	23 7	24 0	5 0	12 0
1936...	10 3	22 5	6 4	16 8	...	16 15	9 0	28 4	26 0	26 0	5 0	16 0
1937...	11 11	30 0	4 10	18 0	...	19 7	19 8	26 4	21 12	23 0	5 14	18 8
1938...	10 4	25 0	3 11	13 12	...	16 8	15 8	26 5	26 4	25 0	6 0	16 0
1939...	11 9	25 0	3 11	13 12	...	19 7	19 8	26 5	26 4	25 0	6 0	16 0
1940...	10 6	30 0	4 0	16 0	...	22 0	21 8	30 0	29 0	30 0	6 0	16 0
1941...	8 4	31 5	3 15	13 8	...	22 15	22 8	32 4	32 0	32 0	6 0	16 0
1942...	8 14	35 0	4 0	15 9	...	21 8	21 0	32 4	25 9	28 0	6 10	14 0
1943...	9 13	32 10	4 0	15 9	...	15 13	14 8	23 8	25 9	28 0	6 10	14 0
1944...	8 10	16 0	5 2	10 4	...	15 15	15 0	23 10	24 4	23 0	6 0	12 8
1945...	6 14	22 10	5 4	9 10	...	15 12	14 12	23 3	27 13	23 0	4 0	10 0
1946...	7 7	25 0	5 3	10 4	...	18 0	18 0	26 5	24 12	27 0	3 0	4 0

XX.—*Cultivator's profit or loss.*

In order to ascertain the produce of each class of soil and the balance profit to the cultivator after paying the State demand and cost of cultivation, crop experiments were made. Implicit reliance cannot, however, be placed on these experiments, as the outturn depends on the rainfall and the way the land is manured and worked. As regards opinion, it is especially difficult to estimate the balance of profit on its cultivation. The statement submitted by the Panchayat of zamindars showing the outturn of each crop, and the total cost is also not trustworthy, for it is in their interest to underestimate the outturn and to exaggerate the cost of cultivation. In 1881 a statement showing the net profit to the cultivator per local bigha was prepared by the Revenue Peslikar from particulars supplied by a Panchayat. This statement has been corrected so as to show the result per survey bigha and is attached to this report as Appendix E.

Taking the highest rate of assessment, as now proposed and the prices obtaining in Samvat 1946 (1889), it appears that makka and jow on irrigated "pili," gram on unirrigated "pili," and til on unirrigated "bhoor" yield a profit to the cultivator of 8 annas in the rupee. In the case of til on unirrigated "pathar" and "pili," and "jowkhatla" on "bhoor," the profit amounts to more than half. In the case of makka and opium on irrigated "kali I.," and cotton and pepper on irrigated "pili," the cultivator secures one-third; cotton crops on irrigated "dhamni" and "kankreli," jowar on unirrigated "kali" and "dhamni I.," bajra on unirrigated "kankreli" and "pathar," til on unirrigated "kankreli" and wheat on unirrigated kali I. would appear to be cultivated at a considerable loss, and in other crops the profit to the cultivator amounts to less than one-third.

If, however, average rates were entered and the cost of the cultivator's personal labor deducted, there would, I believe in all cases, be a fair margin of profit.

In the village of Arnia Mal, the division of crops according to the "Latai" system was carried out in my presence on the threshing ground, and I examined the records. Under this system of assessment it appeared that, as a general rule, the ordinary cultivator's profit was one-third of the total produce.

XXI.—*Chouth and Patels "haqs."*

There is no general form of chouth in this pargana. The patels, however, get the following privileges:—

(1) *Patel's Riayat.*

Demand—

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ share without Siwai.
- (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ share Sawagari.
- (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ share without Siwai.
- (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ share Sawagari.
- (e) $\frac{1}{3}$ share Adhi Siwai.

The demand of one-fourth share occurs only in Souwa and Bagri, and, as a general rule, the rate is one-third share or one-third share sawagari.

(2) *Riayat zabti*.—As a general rule patels assessed at one-third share without siwai get a remission of 4 annas per bigha on sugarcane, tobacco and opium, and 2 annas on other cash assessed irrigated crops.

Patels assessed at one-fourth share pay half the cash rates fixed for ordinary cultivators for irrigated land.

Those assessed at one-third share sawagari get no riayat on their cash rates.

(3) *Muafi holdings*.—There is only one revenue free holding belonging to a Patel, viz., 10 bigha in the village of Ranoli.

(4) *Chouth Thappa*.—The patels state that the “Thappa gari” amounts to 10 maunds per cent. on the total produce, and of this one-quarter is credited to the State. The Kanungoes and Chowdries, however, affirm that the “Thappa chouth” was abolished in Samvat 1946.

(5) *Remission of 2 biswals per Bigha*.—The patels allege that this is sanctioned only to the patels of Bagri in the cash rates on the land they hold, but the Kanungoes and Chowdries state that for the last 5 or 6 years it has only been allowed to one of the patels.

(6) *Remission of 2 Bighas* on the total area of the village. The same remarks apply as in the preceding case.

(7) *Cash allowance* of from 1 to 10 rupees per village. The patels state that the amount varies according to the capabilities of each village.

(8) “*Jora*.”—The whole of the patels in every village are entitled to one “Jora” of grain between them at each harvest from the State share, the “Jora” being 20 or 30 seers.

(9) *Juft paposh*.—Each of the patels in every village is presented by the Chamars with a pair of shoes annually.

(10) *Khwarak*.—When a patel leaves the village on State duty or duty connected with the village, his expenses are paid from the Malba fund.

(11) “*Malba Choruth*.”—The patels state that in some villages they pay no “Malba” at all, and, as a rule, they pay only at half the ordinary rate. The Kanungoes and Chowdries, however, state that in most villages they pay half and in other villages the full “Malba” cess.

The duties of the patels are to bring under cultivation any culturable land belonging to an Assami which lies fallow. If the Assami is unable to pay for working the land, the Patel provides him with Takavi or arranges for the grant of

Takavi by the State. He has to invite new cultivators to settle in his village when there is land available.

It is his duty to collect the revenue demand and pay it to the State.

To report anything of importance that occurs in his village.

For the future the Durbar has approved of my recommendation that the Riayati area cultivated by each patel at the time the Settlement is introduced should be allowed to him as his Patelai "haq" and assessed at the Riayati rate.

This Riayat will be on account of "haqs" Nos. 1 and 2 mentioned above. The muafi holding of the Patel of Ranoli (No. 3) will be maintained.

"Haqs" Nos. 4, 5, and 6 have already been abolished, except in the case of one patel in the village of Bagri, and for the future they will not be recognised. I recommended that as was sanctioned in other parganas the patels should receive an allowance of one per cent on the revenue demand but the Durbar decided that the existing cash allowance No. 7 was sufficient.

"Haqs" Nos. 9 and 10 will remain unaltered. Half the malba cess only will be levied from patels, viz., 3 pie per rupee, but they will pay the rest of the "kharcha" cess in full. The patel's duties are defined in the Revenue Code.

If a patel undertakes responsibility for collecting the State demand and pays it in full, he will, in addition to the above privileges, receive 3 per cent. on the collections. When a new patel is appointed he pays nazarana according to the size of the village, but I recommended that in future the patels should not be changed without good cause, as new appointments are a source of loss to the State.

When a patel dies without heirs, or is dismissed for misbehaviour and his holding resumed, a new patel will be appointed in his stead, and the nazarana will be fixed at the rate of one rupee per irrigated or gorma and 4 annas per un-irrigated bigha of land under cultivation in his patelai share of the village. All the patels in the village will have an equal share in the allowance of one per cent. on collections (with the exception of the village of Bagri), as in this pargana no special shares appear to have been fixed for each. If such shares have, however, been fixed in any village, they should be maintained. The amount of the patel's malba riayat will be debited to the Malba fund.

From the statement of the Revenue Peshkar, Tonk, it appears that the total amount of the patels cash remission (No. 7) in khalsa villages amounts to Rs. 350. In the village of Bagri the share of Narain Patel comes to about Rs. 15. The value of the "jora" "haq" at each harvest (No. 8) is about Rs. 2-8 per annum, and the total amount of the "haq" would be Rs. 262-8-0.

The "malbachouth" (No. 11) comes to about Rs. 2,000, there being altogether 105 khalsa villages and the number of patels being from 1 to 8 per village.

The average demand on patels holdings per village is about Rs. 300, which would make a total demand of Rs. 31,500 from all the patels. The malba remissions at the rate of one anna per rupee, and the total sum remitted would therefore be about Rs. 2,000.

The three abovementioned "haqs," according to this calculation, come to Rs. 2,637-8-0.

CHAPTER VI.—ALIGARH PARGANA.

I.—General Remarks.

The area of this pargana, according to the Revenue Survey, is 1,00,824 acres, or 158 square miles. The total population according to the census of 1881 was 16,892, giving an average of 106·90 per square mile, and according to the census of 1891 it was 19,623, with an average of 124·19 per square mile. The cultivators are chiefly of the following castes—Minas, Goojars, Malis, Jats, Dhakars, and Brahmans.

The principal exports to Tonk and Jeypore are cotton, grain, opium, poppy-seeds, linseed, til, pepper and mungphalli. The chief imports are ghi and spices from Indargarh; sugar, country cloth and copper vessels from Madhopur; goor, rice and English cloth from Tonk.

The average rainfall for the five years from Samvat 1942 (1885) to Samvat 1946 (1889) was 15·9 inches, as shewn below :—

Month.	Samvat 1942 (1885)	Samvat 1943 (1886)	Samvat 1944 (1887)	Samvat 1945 (1888)	Samvat 1946 (1889)
June	2·5	1·2	2·4	1·0	7·0
July	4·5	2·0	8·6	1·6	6·5
August	8·6	4·6	2·4	8·6	8·0
September	3·4	1·0	·5	—	—
October	4·4	—	—	·6	—
Total ...	23·4	8·8	13·9	11·8	21·5

II.—Number and area of Villages.

The total number of villages of which separate maps were made, was 88, of which 47 were Khalsa, 37 Jagire, 2 Muafee, and 2 Istannar.

Of the Khalsa villages in Samvat 1948 (1891), when the Survey was made, 39 were Amani and 8 Ijara. The Ijara villages with their revenue and the year in which they will become Amani are shewn below :—

Year.			Villages.	Revenue in S. 1940.		
Samvat	Fasli	A. D.		Rs.	A.	P.
1953	1304	1896	1	222	8	0
1954	1305	1897	4	7,150	0	0
1957	1308	1900	2	330	0	0
1958	1309	1901	1	2,200	0	0
Total ...			8	9,902	8	0

The total area of all classes of villages will be seen from the following statement :—

Class of Village	Cultivated area.		Un-cultivated area.		Total.	
	Survey Bighas.	Acres.	Survey Bighas.	Acres.	Survey Bighas.	Acres.
	B. Bis.		B. Bis.		B. Bis.	
Amani	16,740 13	10,344.91	24,180 7	15,112.59	40,921 0	25,457.50
Ijara	12,211 11	7,632.22	12016 2	7,510.06	24,227 13	15,142.28
Total ...	28,952 4	17,977.13	36,196 9	22,622.65	65148 13	40,599.78
Jagire	54,377 13	54,104.63	36,442 9	22,776.66	90,820 2	56,880.69
Mnafee	561 14	351.06	483 16	302.37	1045 10	653.43
Istamrar	747 4	467.00	3,557 7	2,223.35	4304 11	2,690.35
Total...	55,686 11	54,922.09	40,483 12	25,302.38	96,176 3	60,224.47
GRAND TOTAL...	84,638 15	52,899.22	76,680 1	47,925.03	161,318 16	100,824.25

III.—Unit of Measurement.

The jarib in this pargana has hitherto been reckoned as 60 “gaz” of 25½ inches each, the jarib being a hemp or cotton rope. The local bigha is, therefore, 2,340,900 square inches, while in the Survey bigha there are 3,920,400 square inches and the former is 1,579,500 square inches less than the latter, 100 Survey bighas being equal to 167 bighas 9 biswas 9 biswansis local bighas.

The proportion has been taken as 52 to 87, and tables for calculating areas have been prepared on this basis. There is a difference of 3 biswas 6 biswansis in each 100 bighas in this calculation, but this has been disregarded in consideration of the laxness with which the rope measurements were made.

The Panchayat which was assembled to discuss the assessment rates asked that the Survey bigha should be entered in the records, and the rates altered in the proportion.

I therefore recommend that as was done in the case of other parganas, the assessment should be on the Survey bigha and the equivalent should also be shown in local bighas, as this would simplify the records for the whole State.

IV.—Land Tenures.

From the statement recorded by a Panchayat of Patels and others, it appears that there is no distinction in this pargana between “maurusi” and “ghair maurusi” occupants. If, however, a man brings “kadim” fallow land under cultivation, he is held as “kabiz” of such land, so long as he cultivates it and pays the assessment.

If land is uncultivated owing to the failure of the occupant, the State can make it over to another, but if the original cultivator claims it and can show that he has the means to renew cultivation, it is restored to him. If a well-to-do cultivator relinquishes land, it is made over to another, and the original occupant loses all claim to it. If he relinquishes the land without giving notice of the fact to the Nazim of the pargana, he is held responsible for payment of the assessment. If an Assami fails to pay his land revenue, the State can make it over to another for cultivation.

When any Assami leaves his village, he can return and claim his holding from the temporary occupant any time within a limit of 5 years, but has no claim on the standing crops. If the temporary occupant has constructed a well or embankment on the land, the original occupant has no claim on it. If an Assami is absent for 5 years or more, he loses his lien on the land altogether.

Irrigated land and wells can be mortgaged or sold by any occupant; un-irrigated land cannot be sold but may be mortgaged.

When any Assami applies for permission to dig a well on land cultivated by another, he is allowed to do so if the actual cultivator refuses to irrigate it himself. Irrigated land and wells which are abandoned by an occupant are made over to another, but on the application of the original occupant at any time they are restored to him. Any money spent on irrigation works by a temporary occupant, either in repairing a well or making irrigation channels, or deepening the well, is refunded to him by the original occupant on his return.

If irrigated land is left uncultivated and the occupant refuses to make it over to another, he has to pay the assessment, but is exempted from the payment of "Nama."

Irrigation fees ("nalbat") for water supplied from one Assami's well to the land of another are arranged by the parties concerned at rates varying from 8 annas to one rupee per bigha, but it is always on the understanding that the owner of the well cannot withdraw the supply until the term fixed in the contract is completed, unless the fees are not paid.

No "Nazarana" is paid to the State when a well is dug.

The cultivators are entitled to the hides of any of their cattle that die.

The following are the existing rates for fallow land brought under cultivation :—

- 1st year, $\frac{1}{7}$ share paid to the State.
- 2nd „ $\frac{1}{6}$ „ paid to the State.
- 3rd „ $\frac{1}{5}$ „ paid to the State.
- 4th „ $\frac{1}{4}$ „ paid to the State.
- 5th „ full share as fixed for the village in question.

The following are the existing rates for fallow land newly brought under irrigation:—

1st year	Rs.	0	8	0	
2nd	„	„	0	12	0
3rd	„	„	1	0	0
4th	„	„	1	4	0
5th	„	„	1	8	0 or full rate fixed for the village in question.

The rates for cultivated land newly irrigated are:—

1st year	Rs.	1	0	0	
2nd	„	„	1	4	0
3rd	„	„	1	8	0 or full rates for the village in question.

“Paikashts,” i.e., Assamis residing in one village and cultivating land in another, pay a $\frac{1}{5}$ share to the State, whether they are residents of a Tonk village or not, but they pay cash assessment at the same rates as others.

The Durbar has ruled that, in future, when an assaini obtains permission to dig a well on the holding of another, he should pay him five times the maletee assessment of the land. I think it advisable that Khatadars should retain the rights of sale and mortgage at present existing, as it is the one means they have of obtaining credit from the Bohrahs, and their rights will, moreover, facilitate the punctual collection of the revenue demand. It is evident that in a State in which the districts are so scattered, sanction for State Takavi advances is liable to be delayed, and it is important to establish the credit of Assamis with their Bohrahs. The existing rights with regard to sale and mortgage are ancient ones, and if they are now withdrawn, considerable opposition may be expected.

Other “haqs” and customs connected with land tenures have been dealt with in the Revenue Code.

V.—System of Collecting Revenue.

Since Samvat 1909 (1852) nearly the whole of the pargana has been leased to Ijaradars. In Samvat 1910 (1853), when the leases commenced, the total revenue demand, including jagir villages, was Rs. 87,570 and in Samvat 1941 (1884) it was Rs. 76,849 which shows that under the Ijara system the revenue demand decreased instead of improving.

In Samvat 1944 (1887) the Durbar issued orders prohibiting the lease of villages to “Mustajirs,” and it has decided that this order should remain in force for the term of the Settlement. Hitherto “Shahnas” have been maintained by the State in “Amani,” and by the “Mustajirs” in “Ijara” villages, through whom the revenue was collected.

In large villages one "Shahua" is maintained for the 12 months and others are entertained according to the size of the village from the time the crops are ripening until the grain is removed from the threshing ground.

In large villages a Taluqadar is also appointed either by the State or the "Mustajir" for the collection of revenue.

Every year, at both harvests, the land assessed at cash rates in each village has to be surveyed and certain crops have to be assessed by "Lata," *i. e.*, division of grain at the "Kalian."

Both for the survey and "Latai" in "Amani" villages a State official, either the Taluqadar or Kanungo, and in "Ijara" villages, either the "Mustajir" or his Kamdar and the Kanungo, have to be present. The "Latai" crops are collected at one "Khirman," which is protected by a thorn hedge surrounding it. The grain, before "Latai" commences, is marked temporarily by lines of ashes traced round and over each heap, and when "Latai" is over, by similar marks which are considered final.

When the "Latai" for the whole village is completed and the State demand has been paid up, the villagers are allowed to remove their share of the grain.

Until the whole operation is completed, no one is permitted to take possession of any portion of his grain, which is guarded by the "Shahua." If any "Assami" makes away with, or eats any of the grain grown, on his land before "Latai" is completed, he is fined at the rate of from 8 annas to one rupee per seer, if the theft occurs in the village, and from 2 to 4 annas per seer if it occurs in the fields, or else the fine is inflicted in a lump sum.

Grain thus confiscated is called "Mudda" and is credited to the State.

The gleanings (Silla) of the rabi crop collected by the cultivators or their hired labourers, are credited to the State, which gives in exchange an equivalent from the produce of the kharif crops, *i. e.*, the State gives jowar, &c., in exchange for wheat and gram. In the month of Asarh the "Shahua" and Taluqadar, who are permanently employed, arrange, with the assistance of the Patel and Patwarri, to get Jadid and abandoned land brought under cultivation. When there is no permanent "Shahua" or Taluqadar, this duty is performed by the Patel and Patwarri.

For the future I recommended that the crops should be collected as they are now on one threshing ground, so that "Amani" Khatadars may, if they please, pay the revenue demand and settle with their Bohrahs in kind.

VI.—*Pervailing System of Assessment.*

The revenue is assessed in two ways in this pargana, *viz.*, by "Latai," *i. e.*, division of crops and by "Zabti" (cash rates). The "Latai" assessment is applied to the following crops grown on unirrigated land in 14 Khalsa villages:—Jowar, til, moong, wheat, gram and linseed. The harvest is collected at one threshing ground, and when all is ready the "Assami" takes two earthen vessels, called "sabuchas," the pair being known as a "jora," and holding one maund or

30 seers. The Taluqadar, Patel, and Patwarri superintend the measuring of the grain and divide off the State and cultivator's share into heaps in the following manner :—

The shares mentioned below are those which are ordinarily paid to the State :—

A. Kirsani—(ordinary) share of produce.

Kharif—half-share.

Taking the total produce at mds. 112.

	Mds.	Srs.
State share—one heap...	47	20
Cultivator's share „	47	20
Kharcha „ „	17	20=112 mds.
<i>Rabi</i> — $\frac{2}{3}$ share.		
State share—2 heaps...	39	0
Cultivator's share 3 „	58	20
Kharcha „ 1 „	17	20=112 mds.

B. Patel's share.

Kharif—half-share.

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.
State share—one heap...	33	13	8		
Cultivator's share „	33	13	8		
Thappa „ „	33	13	8		
Kharcha „ „	12	0	0=112-0		
<i>Rabi</i> — $\frac{2}{3}$ share.					

	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
State share—2 heaps...	29	0		
Cultivator's share 3 „	43	20		
Thappa „ 1 „	29	0		
Kharcha „ 1 „	10	20=112-0		

C. Patwarri's share.

Kharif— $\frac{1}{3}$ share.

State share—one heap...	25	0
Cultivator's share 2 „	50	0
Kharcha „ 1 „	12	0
Thappa „ 1 „	25	0=112-0
<i>Rabi</i> — $\frac{1}{3}$ share.		

State share—one heap...	25	10
Cultivator's share 2 „	50	20
Kharcha „ 1 „	11	0
Thappa „ 1 „	25	10=112-0

D. Kanungos, Thakurs, etc.—

Both harvests— $\frac{1}{4}$ share.

State share—one heap...	28	0
Cultivator's share 3 „	84	0=112-0

*E. Sansris' and Patels' brothers—*Both harvests— $\frac{1}{2}$ share.

Mds. Srs. Mds. Srs.

State share—one heap...32-20

Cultivator's share 2 ,, ...65- 0

Kharcha ,, 1 ,, ...14-20=112-0

*F. State Employés, such as Sepoys, &c.*Both harvests— $\frac{1}{2}$ share.

Mds. Srs. Ch. Mds. Srs.

State share—one heap...37-13- 4

Cultivator's share 2 ,, ...74-26-12=112-0

*G. Bakshi-ul-mulk and Rahimullakhan.*Both harvests— $\frac{1}{2}$ share.

State share—1 heap...22-16-0

Cultivator's 4 ,, ...89-24-0=112-0

Certain cultivators pay to the State a one-third share, plus one-fourth of the amount of grain in the State "Gari" called "Sawa Gari." For instance, taking 112 mannds as the total produce, then—

Mds. Srs. Mds. Srs. Mds.

State share instead of 32-20=40-25

Cultivator's share ,, 65- 0=56-35

Kharcha ,, ,, = 14-20=112

When the heaps of grain are being arranged, the cultivator first measures the total amount in the earthen vessels (joras) and then sets aside one heap on account of "Kharcha." Those who are entitled to "Thappa ki Chouth" then measure out another heap of grain, called the "Thappa ki Gari."

The amount of grain paid as "Kharcha" depends on the class and circumstances of each cultivator, but the cultivator's contribution is usually less than half of the total State demand.

The "Thappa Gari" is equal in amount to the State share.

When the "Kharcha" and "Thappa Gari" have been deducted, the rest of the grain is divided according to the shares due to the State and the cultivator.

When the heaps are ready the State official and the Patel and Patwarri select the State shares from whichever they please of them, and remove it to the part of the threshing ground reserved for the State's grain.

Having weighed and recorded the amount of the State's share they proceed to deduct on account of "Kharcha" (expenses) and "Siwai" (cesses). Under these two heads grain recoverable from the State as well as the Assami is deducted from the "Kharcha" or "Mushtarka Gari," and that recoverable from the Assami is deducted from his "Gari" only. After the deductions have been made the grain remaining in the "Kharcha" heap is used for paying the dues of village servants and the balance is then divided in the prescribed shares between the State and the cultivator.

The amount of Kharcha and Siwai is shewn in detail elsewhere. When the deductions have been made the chaff and stalks are collected by a man known as "Ankaria," who estimates the amount of grain mixed up with it, and the equivalent is taken by the State from the "Assamis" "Gari" without, however, any further deduction on account of "Kharcha."

When all the State grain has been collected it is sold or conveyed to Aligarh at the Assami's expense, and sold there when opportunity offers.

Cash assessment is, as a rule, employed for all crops on irrigated land or on the homelands (gorma) throughout the "Birah" and "Karwaria" group of villages without reference to the class of soil. Cash assessment on crops grown on unirrigated land however varies with the class of soil.

In the 14 villages in which there is "Latai" assessment the whole of the crops on irrigated land, and the unirrigated homelands are assessed at cash rates, which are the same for all classes of soil, but the following are assessed at crop rates on the unirrigated "Barani" land:—Tobacco, kusum, jagar jowar, utaoli jowar and cotton.

STATEMENT showing existing rates per local Bigla.

KIND OF LAND.	CHAHU LAND.			MALETI LAND.			BARANI (GOORWAN.)		
	CROP.	Maximum.	Minimum.	CROP.	Maximum.	Minimum.	CROP.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Kali I.	Cotton, Makka	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0	.....	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 6 0	.....	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Bar.....	5 0 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kali II.	Opium	4 4 0	1 8 0	.....	1 0 0	0 6 0	Tobacco "Kusum."	5 0 0	0 8 0
Pili I.	Zira	3 0 0	1 8 0	.....	0 12 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Pili II.	Barley Sanoli	2 15 0	1 0 0	.....	0 12 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
	Barley Sekka	2 7 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barra	Makka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....

For the future the Durbar has sanctioned my recommendation that cash assessment should be adopted for the whole pargana, *viz.*, that the cultivator should be allowed to grow any crop he likes and that the land be assessed at cash rates according to the class of soil. I pointed out that this would be in the State's interest for the following reasons:—

1st. Accounts will be very much simplified.

2nd. The expense of collecting the revenue will be reduced.

3rd. In consequence of the "Latai" system occupants have taken to leaving a considerable portion of their holdings uncultivated, or only nominally cultivating it, thus causing much loss to the State. When cash assessment is introduced the cultivators are certain to abandon this practice, and they will profit themselves, while at the same time enriching the State.

4th. Land now left fallow will in future be broken up and pay revenue, and the annoyance now caused to cultivators by the close supervision of taluquaders and shahnas will be put a stop to. One result of the "Latai" system is that the cultivators make away with as much of their crop as they can before it reaches the threshing-floor, so as to reduce the State share as much as possible. This method of reducing the demand will be impossible when the assessment is in cash.

All the Patels and Assamis who were assembled and had the proposed system of assessment explained to them thoroughly approved of it.

It is stated that in Samvat 1918 (1861), in the time of Nawab Wazir-ud-dowla, Diwan Shams-ud-din Ahmad had a rough survey of the pargana made and proposed a cash assessment. He, however, omitted to make any distinction between the different classes of soils, and the settlement never came into force. This defect has been remedied in the settlement now sanctioned.

VII.—*Revenue demand in past year.*

In the Kanungo's records from Samvat 1865 (1808) to Samvat 1874 (1817) the total revenue of the pargana is entered under the heading "Mal" (land revenue). From Samvat 1875 (1818) to Samvat 1941 (1884) the entries are made under two separate heads, *viz.*, "Mal" and "Siwai," the latter being sub-divided into "Mahmooli" and "Ghair Mahmooli." From Samvat 1941 (1884) revenue has been shewn under five heads:—

- (1) Ain-ul-mal.
- (2) Zaid Jamabandi.
- (3) Mutaliq Mal.
- (4) Siwai Mahmooli.
- (5) Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.

The statement given below shows that the revenue from Samvat 1869 (1812) to Samvat 1873 (1825) was much below the average of other years. This is attributed by the Kanungos to two causes: 1st, that there was insufficient rainfall, and consequently scarcity in Samvat 1869 (1812); and 2nd, the period in question was one of disturbance.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue from Samvat 1865 to 1947 of Pargana Aligarh.

				Yearly Income.														
Samvat.	Hijree.	Fasli.	A. D.	Yearly Income.														
				Rs.	a.	p.	Ain-ul-mal.	Mutaliq-mal.	Total.	Mahmooli.	Ghair Mahmooli.	Total.	Miscellaneous.					
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1865	1217	1216	1808	46,046	0	0	46,046	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	1218	1217	1809	57,252	0	0	57,252	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	1219	1218	1810	53,023	0	0	53,023	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	1220	1219	1811	46,401	0	0	46,401	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	1221	1220	1812	15,838	0	0	15,838	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	1222	1221	1813	13,544	0	0	13,544	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	1223	1222	1814	19,578	0	0	19,578	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	1224	1223	1815	14,599	0	0	14,599	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	1225	1224	1816	20,269	0	0	20,269	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	1226	1225	1817	53,191	0	0	53,191	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	1227	1226	1818	71,508	0	0	64,854	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,654	0	0
1876	1228	1227	1819	70,544	0	0	61,560	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,984	0	0
1877	1229	1228	1820	65,756	0	0	57,700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,056	0	0
1878	1230	1229	1821	68,928	0	0	62,544	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,384	0	0
1879	1231	1230	1822	43,992	0	0	32,564	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,428	0	0

STATEMENT showing the Revenue from Samvat 1865 to 1947 of Pargana Aligarh—continued.

Samvat.	Hijree.	Fasli.	A. D.	Yearly Income.		Mutaliq-mal.			Mahmooli.			Miscellaneous.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ain-ul-mal.	Mutaliq-mal.	Total.	Mahmooli.	Chair Mahmooli.	Total.	Miscellaneous.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.			
1880	1232	1231	1823	45,588 0 0	40,321 0 0	.....	.....	45,588 0 0	.....	.....	5,267 0 0	.....	
1881	1233	1232	1824	51,470 0 0	51,470 0 0	.....	.....	51,470 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1234	1233	1825	86,647 0 0	40,418 0 0	.....	.....	86,647 0 0	.....	.....	6,229 0 0	.....	
1883	1235	1234	1826	60,004 0 0	54,930 0 0	.....	.....	60,004 0 0	.....	.....	5,074 0 0	.....	
1884	1236	1235	1827	46,066 0 0	41,898 0 0	.....	.....	46,066 0 0	.....	.....	4,168 0 0	.....	
1885	1237	1236	1828	51,597 0 0	46,703 0 0	.....	.....	51,597 0 0	.....	.....	4,894 0 0	.....	
1886	1238	1237	1829	3,905 0 0	34,883 0 0	.....	.....	3,905 0 0	.....	.....	4,122 0 0	.....	
1887	1239	1238	1830	51,063 0 0	43,749 0 0	.....	.....	51,063 0 0	.....	.....	7,314 0 0	.....	
1888	1240	1239	1831	62,549 0 0	52,152 0 0	.....	.....	62,549 0 0	.....	.....	10,397 0 0	.....	
1889	1241	1240	1832	30,424 0 0	25,063 0 0	.....	.....	30,424 0 0	.....	.....	5,361 0 0	.....	
1890	1242	1241	1833	33,195 0 0	26,036 0 0	.....	.....	33,195 0 0	.....	.....	7,159 0 0	.....	
1891	1243	1242	1834	58,653 0 0	54,233 0 0	.....	.....	58,653 0 0	.....	.....	4,420 0 0	.....	
1892	1244	1243	1835	59,669 0 0	55,125 0 0	.....	.....	59,669 0 0	.....	.....	4,544 0 0	.....	
1893	1245	1244	1836	38,787 0 0	38,787 0 0	.....	.....	38,787 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	1246	1245	1837	38,330 0 0	35,374 0 0	.....	.....	38,330 0 0	.....	.....	2,956 0 0	.....	

1895	1247	1246	1838	77,850 0 0	74,566 0 0	.....	77,850 0 0	.....	.....	3,294 0 0	.....
1896	1248	1247	1839	64,159 0 0	60,460 0 0	.....	64,189 0 0	.....	.....	3,699 0 0	.....
1897	1249	1248	1840	92,581 0 0	88,288 0 0	.....	92,581 0 0	.....	.....	4,293 0 0	.....
1898	1250	1249	1841	76,352 0 0	72,166 0 0	.....	76,352 0 0	.....	.....	4,186 0 0	.....
1899	1251	1250	1842	57,423 0 0	53,329 0 0	.....	57,423 0 0	.....	.....	4,094 0 0	.....
1900	1252	1251	1843	84,082 0 0	80,275 0 0	.....	84,082 0 0	.....	.....	3,807 0 0	.....
1901	1253	1252	1844	86,997 0 0	80,638 0 0	.....	86,997 0 0	.....	.....	6,369 0 0	.....
1902	1254	1253	1845	56,911 0 0	53,053 0 0	.....	56,911 0 0	.....	.....	3,858 0 0	.....
1903	1255	1254	1846	79,990 0 0	75,758 0 0	.....	79,990 0 0	.....	.....	4,232 0 0	.....
1904	1256	1255	1847	64,353 0 0	59,566 0 0	.....	64,353 0 0	.....	.....	4,787 0 0	.....
1905	1257	1256	1848	49,583 0 0	43,592 0 0	.....	49,583 0 0	.....	.....	5,991 0 0	.....
1906	1258	1257	1849	78,616 0 0	74,372 0 0	.....	78,616 0 0	.....	.....	4,244 0 0	.....
1907	1259	1258	1850	66,966 0 0	62,654 0 0	.....	66,966 0 0	.....	.....	4,312 0 0	.....
1908	1260	1259	1851	63,508 0 0	63,508 0 0	.....	63,508 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	1261	1260	1852	65,609 0 0	61,633 0 0	.....	65,609 0 0	.....	.....	3,976 0 0	1,961 14 9
1910	1262	1261	1853	79,480 0 0	72,220 0 0	.....	79,480 0 0	.....	.....	7,260 0 0	2,001 0 0
1911	1263	1262	1854	80,241 0 0	72,145 0 0	.....	80,241 0 0	.....	.....	8,096 0 0	2,001 0 0
1912	1264	1263	1855	75,684 0 0	59,633 0 0	.....	75,684 0 0	.....	.....	6,051 0 0	2,001 8 0
1913	1265	1264	1856	75,713 0 0	59,085 0 0	.....	75,713 0 0	.....	.....	6,628 0 0	2,001 0 0
1914	1266	1265	1857	74,022 0 0	68,663 0 0	.....	74,022 0 0	.....	.....	5,359 0 0	2,001 0 0
1915	1267	1266	1858	76,168 0 0	69,071 0 0	.....	76,168 0 0	.....	.....	7,097 0 0	2,418 13 3

STATEMENT showing the Revenue from Samvat 1865 to 1947 of Pargana Aligarh—continued.

				Yearly Income.									
Samvat.	Hijree.	Fasli.	A. D.	Ain-ul-mal.		Mutaliq-mal.	Total.	Mahmooli.	Ghair Mahmooli.	Total.	Miscellaneous.		
				Rs.	a. p.						Rs.	a. p.	
1916	1268	1267	1859	69,475	0	62,162	0	0	.....	.....	Rs.	a. p.
1917	1269	1268	1860	72,909	0	64,764	0	0	.....	.....	7,313	0
1918	1270	1269	1861	73,866	0	66,551	0	0	.....	.....	8,145	0
1919	1271	1270	1862	81,062	0	62,699	0	0	.....	.....	7,315	0
1920	1272	1271	1863	79,962	0	72,192	0	0	.....	.....	8,363	0
1921	1273	1272	1864	86,003	0	79,389	0	0	.....	.....	7,770	0
1922	1274	1273	1865	83,590	0	76,164	0	0	.....	.....	6,624	0
1923	1275	1274	1866	98,249	0	78,757	0	0	.....	.....	7,426	0
1924	1276	1275	1867	83,521	0	66,457	0	0	.....	.....	19,492	0
1925	1277	1276	1868	57,966	0	50,512	0	0	.....	.....	17,064	0
1926	1278	1277	1869	62,428	0	55,168	0	0	.....	.....	7,454	0
1927	1279	1278	1870	65,427	0	55,698	0	0	.....	.....	7,260	0
1928	1280	1279	1871	60,492	0	53,490	0	0	.....	.....	9,729	0
1929	1281	1280	1872	62,920	0	53,684	0	0	.....	.....	7,002	0
1930	1282	1281	1873	63,743	0	55,782	0	0	.....	.....	9,236	0
											7,961	0	

1931	1283	1874	47,306	0	0	40,723	0	0	.....	147,306	0	0	.....	6,543	0	0	1,546	14	3
1932	1284	1875	47,157	0	0	40,719	0	0	.....	47,157	0	0	.....	6,453	0	0	1,442	11	9
1933	1285	1876	45,506	0	0	39,200	0	0	.....	45,506	0	0	.....	6,396	0	0	1,304	14	6
1934	1286	1877	46,787	0	0	38,071	0	0	.....	46,787	0	0	.....	8,666	0	0	1,353	9	0
1935	1287	1878	46,879	0	0	39,034	0	0	.....	46,879	0	0	.....	7,845	0	0	1,463	0	6
1936	1288	1879	47,466	0	0	38,662	0	0	.....	47,466	0	0	.....	8,804	0	0	2,439	9	6
1937	1289	1880	39,497	0	0	31,381	0	0	.....	39,497	0	0	.....	8,166	0	0	2,542	12	0
1938	1290	1881	36,103	0	0	27,162	0	0	.....	36,103	0	0	.....	8,941	0	0	2,211	15	9
1939	1291	1882	36,403	0	0	28,374	0	0	.....	36,403	0	0	.....	8,029	0	0	2,478	4	1
1940	1292	1883	35,794	0	0	28,091	0	0	.....	35,794	0	0	.....	7,743	0	0	2,233	10	6
1941	1293	1884	39,655	0	0	30,514	0	0	.....	39,655	0	0	.....	9,941	0	0	2,884	15	0
1942	1294	1885	35,879	2	0	28,169	6	3	.....	35,879	2	0	.....	7,709	0	0	2,465	6	0
1943	1295	1886	37,705	7	6	23,535	2	9	.....	37,705	7	6	.....	9,190	0	0	4,351	11	3
1944	1296	1887	36,962	5	6	28,935	7	0	.....	36,962	5	6	.....	8,026	0	0	3,698	15	9
1945	1297	1888	39,193	5	9	29,185	8	9	.....	39,193	5	9	.....	10,007	13	0	3,610	12	3
1946	1298	1889	34,490	0	3	26,751	2	9	.....	34,490	0	3	.....	7,738	13	6	3,720	12	0
1947	1299	1890	37,015	0	0	30,121	7	6	.....	37,015	0	0	.....	6,893	8	6	4,249	6	0

There was also a falling off of revenue owing to want of rain in Samvat 1839 (1832).

The highest revenue is recorded in Samvat 1923 and 1924 (1866-67), but in these two years the amount of Siwai (extraordinary items) was greater than usual.

VIII.—Outstanding revenue.

A statement is attached (Appendix A) shewing balance of land revenue due from each village up to Samvat 1943 (1886-87).

From Samvat 1944 (887-88) to Samvat 1947 (1890-91) the yearly outstandings are given, and this statement has been carefully considered in fixing the new rates.

From the figures given below it will be seen that the balance of uncollected revenue dates from Samvat 1922 (1865-66).

A list of Khatadars in Amani villages from whom revenue for past years is due is being prepared and will be taken into consideration.

Outstandings due from Mustajirs will, as far as possible, be recovered.

Statement of uncollected land revenue.

Samvat.	A. D.	Amani.	Ijara.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1922 to 1943 ...	1864 to 1886...	583 5 6	522 6 6	1,105 12 0
1944 ...	1887 to 1888...	262 12 6	.....	262 12 0
1945 ...	1888 to 1889...	1,257 13 3	43 9 9	1,301 7 0
1946 ...	1889 to 1890...	210 15 0	.....	210 15 0
1947 ...	1890 to 1891...	1,396 6 6	392 13 6	1,789 4 0
	Total.....	3,711 4 9	958 13 9	4,670 2 6

IX.—Ain-ul-mal.

Besides the actual land revenue the following charges are made and the amounts collected from the cultivators. Some of them are credited to the State under "Ain-ul-mal" and others are credited to "Sigahdars" (State officials) and to the village expenditure fund.

Sums credited to the State.

1. "Serina" or "Kharach Sirkari."—There is no fixed rate in "Zabti" villages, i.e., villages assessed at Cash rates. In "Latai" villages the rate varies from 15 to 3 seers per maund of the State share of produce. Ordinary cultivators

(Kirsane) contribute 12 seers, patels at various rates, and sansris and patwarri's 10 seers per maund. Patwarri's entitled to "Thappaki-chonth" contribute 12 seers, State servants 3 seers.

In many instances the charge is remitted altogether. "Kharcha" deductions are not made from Thappa of the Patel, Patwarri or village servants.

2. *Malba*.—In Zabti villages from one rupee to 2 annas per bigah in proportion to the amount of the crop.

In "Latai" villages $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund of the State share.

Formerly these collections were made for defraying village expenses, they are now however credited to the State. The "Shahmas" pay, "Bheyt Sir-i-dehi," (miscellaneous cesses) and food allowance for State officials employed for survey and "Latai" are debited to the Malba fund.

"Bheyt Sir-i-dehi" comprise:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Sahibzada Ahmad Yar Kan's cess...	2	0	0	per village.
Nazim's cess	2	0	0	"
Peshkars ,,	2	0	0	"
Niamat bland	1	0	0	"
Kiladar of Tonk	2	0	0	"
Siraj Ahmad	1	0	0	"
Azam Shah Khan's cess	1	0	0	"
Abdul Wahid Khan's	1	8	0	"
Total...	12	8	0	

3. *Mapa*.—In Zabti villages at the rate of from 8 to one anna per bigah in proportion to the value of the crop.

In "Latai" villages at the rate of one "Falis" (3 pies) per rupee of the value of the cultivator's share. Patels and patwarri's pay at half the rates for ordinary cultivators. This is a species of Customs duty levied on the share of grain left to the cultivator when the State demand has been paid. The value of his share is estimated at the "Nirach" fixed on the threshing ground, and Mapa is then charged on the amount.

4. *Googri*.—In zabti villages at the rate of half a seer per bigah. In "Latai" villages, half a seer per maund of the State share of produce.

Patels and patwarri's pay half rates and the patels of Oklana and Rinjoda are exempted from payment altogether.

"Googri" is the term for grain which cultivators roast and eat in the fields, and also for the allowance of grain they give to the Shahna; the latter has for many years been credited to the State.

5. *Bhoom*.—In “Latai” villages only, at the rate of one seer per maund of the State share of produce. This cess is paid by all classes except State servants.

“Bhoom” means the soil, of which the State is owner, and this cess is on account of the State’s Zamindari right.

6. *Ankri*.—In “Latai” villages only, at the rate of 2 chittaks per maund of the State share of produce. Paid by all classes except State servants. The cess is taken as an equivalent for grain which remains mixed up with chaff on the threshing floor.

7. *Bhiji*.—For kharif crop. In “Latai” villages only at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers per “hal kham,” i. e., per plough with one yoke of oxen. This is paid by all classes except State servants.

Formerly the Shana claimed this share of the grain when the kharif crops were sown ; this has for many years been credited to the State.

8. *Oree*.—For rabi crop. In “Latai” villages only, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per “Hal kham.”

Paid by all classes except State servants. This is a similar contribution to the last at the rabi sowing.

9. *Poiya*.—In “Latai” villages only, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per “khata,” paid by all classes except State servants. Formerly the cess was levied for the Shahna’s travelling expenses, but it has for many years been credited to the State in cash.

10. *Hissa Kamini*.—In Latai villages only, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of all “haqs” enjoyed by the village servants.

The “Kati,” “Lohar,” “Kumhar,” “Chamar,” “Hajjam,” Bällai,” and “Tamoli,” &c., get their “haqs” from the “Mushtarka Gari,” and contribute $\frac{1}{4}$ of these perquisites to the State.

The village servants as a body get from about 25 seers to 2 maunds of grain per plough.

11. “*Haq Kanungoyan*.”—In Zabti villages at the rate of one anna per bigha. In “Latai” villages at the rate of one seer per maund, the cess being called “Serina.”

The Kanungos pay to the State half the amount they receive from Zabti assessment on account of this “Haq,” but retain the full amount when the assessment is “Latai.”

12. “*Haq Patwarrian*.”—In Zabti villages at the rate of one anna per bigha. In Latai villages at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ seer per maund as “Serina.”

The patwaris pay half the amount of their “haq” in Latai assessment to the State, but retain the full amount in Zabti assessment.

The Karwaria Patwarri pays only half the amount in both cases.

13. *Gaon Kharch*.—In Zabt villages at the rate of from $\frac{1}{4}$ anna to one anna per rupee of the total State demand. In "Latai" villages at the rate of from $\frac{1}{4}$ seer to one seer per maund of the total produce. Patels and patwarris pay at half these rates.

14. "*Pach Kunchi*."—In "Latai" villages only at various rates.

When the division of produce is completed the Patel and Patwarri take a certain amount from each cultivator's share in proportion to the balance left to him, and the produce so collected is made over to the Cutcherry Officials and others, viz., the Daftri, Farash, the warder of the Fort, the Qazi of Aligarh and the Chobdar.

The Durbar has approved of my proposals that "Panch Kunchi" be remitted altogether, and that the remaining items to the extent of 2 annas in the rupee on land revenue should be treated as "Kharcha," the balance being included in land revenue.

This 2 anna cess will be credited to the following expenditure:—

"Haq Kanungoyan"	$\frac{1}{2}$	an anna	per rupee.
"Haq Patwarri"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
"Gaon Kharch"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
"Kharch Sirkari"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"

The wages of Shahnas or Chuprassis who may be appointed in any village will be paid as hitherto by the State. The Division of crops and annual survey will be discontinued, and contributions to the State officials for this duty will no longer be required. "Bheyt Sir-i-dehi" have for some years past been credited to the State, but in future there will be no necessity for entering this item separately. The Kanungos Bheys have hitherto been paid to them out of the State revenue, and this will also be done in future. The share which the Kanungos and the Patwarri of Karwaria have hitherto paid to the State from their "haq" will be discontinued.

Revenue from melon beds, "Katla jao" (barley cultivation in river beds) and from "Singara" cultivation will be entered under "Ain-ul-Mal."

The village expenditure fund should, in the opinion of the Panchayat, be devoted to the following expenses:—

1. *Dastaks* (distrains) served on the whole village community.
2. "Beohar Kharch."—When a patel dies it is the custom for the patels of neighbouring villages to present his successor with a "pagri."
3. Price of grass supplied for use in the fort of Aligarh.
4. Presents to Nats, Kanjars, &c.
5. Charitable grants.

6. Funeral expenses of paupers.
7. Subsistence allowance to patels and patwarris who are summoned to Tonk or Aligarh on State business.
8. "Atshab" and "Balbhog," i. e., religious festivals, food to the gods, and expenses in keeping up Masjids.
9. "Teohar Kharch" expenses at the Holi, Diwalli, and Dassehrah.
10. Repairs to places of worship and public works.
11. "Kelbarai," i. e., supplying drinking water for cattle in time of drought.

The rate for the village expenses fund has been fixed as low as possible. It will be exclusively reserved for actual village expenditure.

In addition to the charges described above which are made on cultivators, the following cesses are collected from non-cultivators and included with land revenue.

1. "*Kolri*."—At the rate of Re-1-12-0 per Thamba (i. e., for each room in a house) or per house in all villages except Aligarh, where some castes pay per "Thamba," others per household at the rate Re. 1-14-0. In Aligarh the Kanungo gets 2 annas per "Thamba" or per household; this is in addition to the State cess. "Kolri" is levied from "Chamars," "Kumhars," "Nais," "Raigars," "Katis," "Lohars," "Kolis," "Kanjars," and "Telis" and in the single case of the village of Katoli from "Mahajans," but persons of these castes who are also cultivators pay at half the usual rate.

2. "*Gosfand Shumari*." At various rates, viz., one "taka" (8 pies) per goat, half "taka" (4 pies) per kid, $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per sheep, and 3 pies per lamb. This cess is imposed on all castes who keep sheep and goats except Mahomedans, Brahmans, Thakurs, Kaieths, and Banias, but those who are cultivators pay only half the above rates,

The cess is usually called "ginti" and is levied on account of grazing rights.

In calculating the amount of the cess the rupee has been taken as equivalent to 14 "takas."

3. "*Chamarduha*."—At the rate of 2 rupees per harvest in each village in which assessment is by "Latai" charged to the Chamars. Formerly this was paid to the Shahna.

When the grain was removed from the threshing ground the Chamars obtained permission from the Shahna to take their perquisite on payment of one rupee.

This sum is now credited to the State. "Duha" is the expression for obtaining permission, and the cess is called for this reason "Chamarduha."

4. "*Jori-aogi*."—At various rates per village. Formerly the village Shahna claimed each year one pair of shoes and one leather strap for his saddle. This was the origin of the cess which is now credited to the State.

"Aogi" or "Ogi" means a strap.

5. "*Abwab*."—At the rate of 8 annas per village contributed by the Katis and Lohars in equal shares. The origin of this cess is similar to that of "*Chamarduha*," and it is now credited to the State.

6. "*Lagat Hali*."—At the rate of 2 rupees from labourers hired by ordinary cultivators and one rupee from those employed by patels and patwarris.

This cess is on account of grain which the cultivator pays to the Hali from the crop, his share being $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the produce.

In future all cesses levied from non-cultivators will be shewn under "*Siwai Mahmooli*."

X.—"*Mutaliq Mal*" and "*Zaid Jamabandi*."

The following charges are entered under these heads :—

1. "*Hasil araziat munzabta*."—Revenue from muafee lands which are resumed by the State.

2. "*Hasil arazi izad shuda muafee*."—Revenue from land occupied by a muafidar in excess of that granted to him.

3. "*Amdani Zakira*."—This includes—

(a) Grass brought to the Aligarh Fort for sale.

(b) "*Charsa*."—Large villages used to contribute one "*charsa*" and small villages half a "*charsa*" for the Artillery. This was converted into a cash payment, and is now shewn under "*Zakira*."

(c) Revenue from the sale of wood and fruit from State gardens.

(d) Grazing dues.—Banjaras pay from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2-12-0 per hundred head of cattle for grazing rights.

(e) Sale of wood and grass.

(f) Revenue from grass "*bhirs*."

(g) Sale of charcoal.

(h) Price of leather formerly supplied by the villagers.

A cash charge is now made and entered under "*Zakira*."

Up to Samvat 1925 (1868) the above items were included with land revenue, but from that date they have been shewn separately as revenue from "*Zakira*."

4. "*Dastakana mal*."—Revenue from distrainments.

Items 1 and 2 will in future be included in land revenue (as was sanctioned in the Nimbahera Settlement). Of the charges now entered under "*Zakira*," items (*f*), (*h*), and the receipts on account of distrainments, will be included with "*Siwai Mahmooli*."

XI.—*Siwai Mahmooli*.

For some years past this has not been kept as a separate heading in the accounts, but in future those receipts which in other parganas are entered under "*Siwai Mahmooli*" will be similarly shewn in this pargana, so that there may be one rule for the whole State.

These charges are—

1. "*Bheyt Munzabta*."—Rs. 12-8-0 per village. The details of which are given above.

These "*Bheysts*" were formerly collected through the "*malba fund*"; the grant of the sums specified to the individuals named has been discontinued.

2. "*Donim Anni*."—This is a charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee on the revenue of jagire villages for the maintenance of Sowars. It is now, however, only levied in the case of the village of Sindoli.

3. "*Mapa ganj*."—A charge of 28 dams per rupee of the value of the State share of produce in "*Latai*" villages.

This cess is levied from all jagire and Khalsa villages, except those held by the Prime Minister, by Nawab Firdost Zamani Begum, and the Bakhshi-ul-moolk, and is credited under Customs.

In future it will be remitted in the case of Khalsa villages.

4. "*Mahsool Rahdari*."—Transit dues. This charge will be dealt with separately.

5. "*Nazarana*" for "*muafee*" and "*Khairat*" holdings. One quarter of the value of the grant is levied.

6. "*Nazarana*" from the jagire village of Asil.

This village has now become Khalsa, and no *nazarana* will therefore be paid.

7. "*Nim-Anni*."—A charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per bigha paid to the Kanungos in Zabti villages.

Half of the Kanungo's "*haq*" of one anna per bigha is credited to the State.

This will be discontinued owing to the new arrangements explained above.

8. *Half the "haq" of the Patwarri of Kharwaria.* In future this entry will not occur as the amount will be recovered with land revenue.

9. *Revenue from stamped papers.*

10. *Kanun Adalat—*

(a) Criminal fines.

(b) Expenses recovered for issue of summonses in civil and criminal cases.

11. *"Teli Khoont."*—At the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per "khoont" or "ghani," i. e., oil mill.

12. *"Charsa."*—From large villages one and from small villages half a "charsa."

13. *Value of goats supplied by villagers.*

14. *"Sirki."*—Large villages contribute two and small villages one "Sirki" (grass mat) for the use of the Artillery.

15. *"Kolu barar."*—Aligarh, Gadoli, and Oklana each contribute 1,000 tiles per annum for the use of the Artillery.

16. *Price of Charcoal.*—At present credited in the Zakira accounts.

17. *Tekha "Abkari."*

Besides the above, revenue from "Kolri," "Gosfand Shumari," "Chamarduha," "Jori Aogi," "Abwab," and "Lagat Hali," at present included with land revenue, will in future be credited to "Siwai Mahmooli." The patwarri at present have a "haq" on account of "Wazan Kashi" (weighment dues). An equivalent will in future be given them in cash as pay. One-half of the amount of this "haq" will be entered in the settlement papers for Samvat 1949 (1892) to be credited towards their pay, and the remainder, so long as it does not exceed the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem, given to them as their "haq." The amount of this "haq" entered in the patwarri accounts for Samvat 1947 (1890) will be taken as correct. The above arrangement regarding weighment dues of patwarri is made as a temporary measure, the amount of their earnings should be investigated some few years hence, and any necessary modifications made.

XII.—*Siwai Ghair Mahmooli.*

The charges entered under this head in the accounts of the Chabra Pargana will be similarly entered in the Aligarh accounts.

1. *"Mal Lawaris."*—Unclaimed property.

2. One-quarter the price paid for any house which is credited to the State.

3. "*Wazat Kasriath.*"—(Exchange.)

4. "*Nazarana*"—

(a) From Patels.

(b) Do. Jagirdars.

(c) Do. Patwarris.

(d) For adoptions.

5. *Miscellaneous.*

XIII.—*Classes of Soil.*

When the survey of this pargana was in progress the kanungos, patels and patwarris were by my orders assembled by the Nazim, and enquiries were made as to the different classes of soil. Further enquiries were made when the survey and records were checked by my assistant and myself.

There appear to be three recognised classes of soil.

1. *Kali*.—This is similar to the soil of that name in the Nimbahera Pargana, but there is not a large area of the first quality.

2. *Pili or Pila*.—The first quality of Pili soil corresponds with Dhamni I., and the second quality with Bhoori I. in the Nimbahera Pargana. When it is reddish in color, it corresponds with Pili II. in that district.

3. *Burra*.—As regards their productive power all soils classed under this name are considered to be equal in quality. In color they are generally reddish or yellow, and rarely dark. In Sironj Pathar, and in Nimbahera Ratri and Pili correspond to Burra.

In Nimbahera, Barani land situated near a well or near irrigated land has been recorded as Eksakha, but this distinction is not recognised in Aligarh. Irrigated land is called "*Piwat*," and unirrigated land "*Malettee*" or "*Barani*." Although the cost of cultivation, watching the crops, &c., is greater in the case of land situated at a distance from the irrigated area which is usually near the village, still the Panchayat object to any land being separately assessed as "*Eksakha*."

This will not entail any loss of revenue, as the rates are calculated with reference to the total demand of the village in past years. Accordingly no land has been entered as "*Eksakha*."

The "*Gorma*" (homelands) are divided in this pargana into two classes: 1st, the "*Khera*" area on which tobacco is grown and which is close to the village; and 2nd, the homelands which are not suitable for tobacco cultivation, and which are at some distance from the dwellings, although they can be looked after with greater ease than the rest of the area of the village not included in the "*Gorma*" circle.

The homelands and each class of soil have been marked in the map by distinctive colors.

NIV. Soil Factors.

I assembled a Panchayat of Patels and Patwarris of Khalsa villages as was done in other parganas, with a view to discovering what they had learned by experience as to the relative productiveness of the classes of soil. The Kumbhars of the pargana were members of the Panchayat, and the system of assessment was explained to them. They in their turn explained it to the Patels and Patwarris, who fixed the soil factors shewn in the following systems of ...

				1st 1st pargana				Rate per acre, high x 57 4 12	Settlement soil factors.		
									Goarwan.	Ordinary.	
									1st Class.		2nd Class.
Village	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. n.	Rs. n.			
			
...	83	83	74
...	83	83	74
...	68	68	60
...	68	68	60
...	53	53	47
...	42	32	18
...	42	32	18
...	34	26	13
...	34	26	13
...	27	20	10

The various classes of soil are not shown in the Patwarris' papers, but there is a difference in the rates of different villages, due no doubt to the qualities of soil. The soil factors suggested by the Panchayat were tested in the assessment of a number of villages, and as the rates so arrived at appeared satisfactory when compared with existing rates, they were adopted for the Settlement.

With reference to cultivation in the beds of tanks in the rabi, the Panchayat recorded their opinion that the rates should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the nalettee rates as in Nimbahera. Culturable land, situated in the beds of nadis and nalas on which barley and melons are grown, have hitherto been assessed at half "Chahi" rates, and no change has been made in this respect.

XV.—Unit Incidence of Villages in Samvat 1946 (1889).

Owing to differences in the quality of the soil and its productiveness, or to the situation of the village, one unit incidence could not be fixed for the whole pargana.

In order to find out the unit incidence of villages in Samvat 1946 (1889) it was necessary to arrive at the actual land revenue for that year, but in this pargana it is usual at the division of the crops, or when cash rates are fixed, to separate 14 of the items of revenue from the bulk of the State share of grain or revenue paid in cash. Of these charges 10 are entered in the jamabandi in a lump sum under land revenue, and the remaining 4, *viz*, Kanungos' "haq," Patwarris' "haq," "Gaon Kharch," and "Pach Kunchi" are not entered either in the jamabandi or in the Patwarris' books. It was therefore extremely difficult to ascertain the actual amount of land revenue as distinguished from "Kharcha."

The entries in the Patwarris, Kanungos and Cutcherry accounts for Samvat 1946 were copied in detail, but the revenue from "Gaon Kharch" and "Pach Kunchi" had to be roughly estimated, as the amount was nowhere shewn in the State records.

The amount of these 14 cesses (excluding "Pach Kunch" which has been remitted) was totalled up, and from this sum was deducted 2 annas in the rupee as "Kharcha," the remainder was then treated as land revenue and added to the amount recorded in the Patwarris' books, before the unit incidence was calculated. The Settlement unit incidence was generally fixed so as to correspond with the unit incidence in Samvat 1946, omitting fractions less than $\frac{1}{2}$. Alterations in the extent of the cultivated or irrigated area, &c., which had occurred since Samvat 1646 (1889) were excluded from the calculation, as they do not affect the revenue recorded in the Patwarris' records. There is a difference each year in the amount of the Latai assessment, and a statement of the Latai revenue for 10 years from Samvat 1937 (1886) to Samvat 1946 (1889) has been appended (Appendix B.).

XVI.—*Settlement Unit Incidence.*

After fixing the soil factors and calculating the unit incidence of each village for Samvat 1946 (1889), the capabilities of each were taken into consideration and the incidence was raised or lowered as the circumstances required.

When, for example, a village was found to be in debt, a reduction was made, and when the rates worked out appeared unreasonably low, and there were sufficient grounds for raising, than this was done. The statement given in Appendix D. will show the results in each case.

XVII.—*Kirsani Rates.*

It will be seen from Appendix D. that, according to the Patwarris' khatahs for Samvat 1946 (1889-90), the highest unit incidence in the pargana, *viz*., that of the village Gomali, was 14.29.

The highest under the Settlement is 14. In the above-named village, however, the best class of soil is Pili I., and the former and Settlement rates compare as follows:—

	Former rates			Settlement rates.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Chahi Gorma	5	0	11	4	15	4
Do. Ordinary	4	7	5	4	6	0
Barani Gorma I.	2	8	5	2	7	8
Do. II.	1	14	11	1	14	4
Do. Ordinary	0	15	5	0	15	2

The following figures show that the Settlement unit incidence in Latai villages and those known as the "Birah" group is higher and that for the Karwaria group lower than the former incidence. The reason of the increase in the former case is that the unit incidence has been calculated on the average demand of the last 10 years, and the reason why there is a decrease in the latter is that the villages are situated close to a State Bir (shooting and grazing reserve):—

Class of Village.	Former unit incidence.	Proposed unit incidence.
Latai	9.53	11.50
Birah Group	9.87	10.06
Karwaria Group	9.50	8.63
Average	9.49	10.0

The Aligarh Pargana is adjacent to the Unjara and Barwarra districts of Jeypore, to Indargarh (Kotah), and Karwa (Boondée). The rates per bigha in these districts have been recorded by the Aligarh Kanungos. Those prevailing in Kartoli (Boondée) which closely resembles Aligarh as regards soil, &c., were ascertained during my cold weather tour in 1892. The local bigha in these districts is the same as that in Aligarh, and I have therefore compared the rates per survey bigha with those now fixed for Aligarh:—

	Aligarh (Chonharshahi.)		Unjara (Madhopuri.)	Barwarra (Madhopuri.)	Karwar (Ramshahi.)	Kartoli (Ramshahi.)
	Maximum.	Minimum.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chahi	4 15 0	...	5 7 0	4 8 6	3 12 3	4 2 11
Khera	2 7 0	1 1 0	...	...	...	...
Maletee	1 4 0	0 4 0	1 12 5	...	1 12 5	1 10 9

Chonharshahi currency is one anna in the rupee less, and Madhopuri 2 annas less than Kaldar, and Ramshahi is the same as Kaldar. The Chahi rates therefore are very similar throughout, but the Maletee rates are lower in Aligarh than elsewhere. The following statement shows the villages in which the highest rates per bigha were entered in the Patwarris' khatas and the rates now sanctioned in each case.

XVIII.—*Riayati Rates.*

There are two classes of riayatdars in Aligarh, 1st those in Zabti, *i.e.*, cash assessed villages, who get a reduction per bigha in the cash rates, 2nd those in Latai villages, who get a reduction in the share of produce paid to the State.

With regard to the former I recommended that their holdings should be assessed at a lump sum at the amount entered in the Patwarris' records. If for instance a khatadar was assessed at Rs. 20 in the Patwarris' accounts, and his holding consists of 15 bighas, 5 bighas irrigated and 5 bighas unirrigated, the same area was entered in the Settlement record as his riayati holding with the same assessment, but if there was any discrepancy as to the area or description of the land actually held when compared with the Patwarris' records, the assessment was corrected accordingly. If, however, a "patta" existed, any area held in excess of that entered in the "patta" was assessed at kirsani rates. With regard to the 2nd class of riayatdars, *viz.* those in Latai villages, the records showed that they were generally assessed at reduced rates both in cash and kind. Sausris, however, got a reduction only when the assessment was in kind. A scale of reduced rates was therefore prepared to simplify the calculation in each case, and to show the reduction per rupee for each class of riayatdar. In this statement 120 bighas of land have been taken as a holding, of which 15 bighas is the proportion which would ordinarily be irrigated and assessed at cash rates, of the remaining 105 bighas, 5 bighas would usually be cash assessed and 100 bighas assessed in kind. The outturn of the various crops grown on the whole area has been estimated, and the customary State share of the produce together with the amount of "kharcha" and "sigahdars haqs" have been entered in rupees, the amount of the cash assessment has then been shown and the difference per rupee between the riayati and ordinary rates has been recorded.

The Dnrbar has decided that riayatdars holding land at privileged rates in a number of villages will, except in the case of patels and others specially exempted, have to pay kirsani rates for all the land they cultivate, except in one village they may select in which their riayati grant will be maintained,

XIX.—*Statement of Prices.*

The annual list of prices for the last twenty-five years shows that the price of grain was high owing to want of rain in Samvat 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 (1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870), but there was no scarcity in the pargana. This was owing to the increased value of the grain which fell to the cultivator's share. In Samvat 1946 (1889) the revenue of which has been selected for comparison with the Settlement assessment, the price of grain was somewhat lower than in the four years mentioned above, but there was little difference in the revenue total. The reason probably was that the crop in Samvat 1946 was a large one. It seems fair therefore to compare the proposed assessment of villages with the demand for Samvat 1946, as that may be taken as an average year. When there was a great difference between the ten years' average and the demand for Samvat 1946 each case was treated as the circumstances required. Grain is cultivated in this pargana to a much greater extent than opium.

STATEMENT showing prices current in Aligarh Pargana, Samvat 1938 to 1946 (1881 to 1889).

Production.	Samvat 1938 (1881).	Samvat 1939 (1882).	Samvat 1940 (1883).	Samvat 1941 (1884).	Samvat 1942 (1885).	Samvat 1943 (1886).	Samvat 1944 (1887).	Samvat 1945 (1888).	Samvat 1946 (1889).	REMARKS.
	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	
Wheat ...	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 18 8	0 24 0	0 24 8	0 19 0	0 10 8	0 13 0	0 17 8	
Gram ...	0 22 0	0 21 0	0 23 8	0 32 8	0 33 8	0 28 0	0 11 0	0 17 8	0 20 4	
Barley ...	0 28 0	0 21 0	0 31 0	0 31 0	0 33 8	0 31 4	0 11 0	0 20 8	0 27 8	
Juar ...	0 10 0	0 21 0	0 30 4	0 31 0	0 31 8	0 31 8	0 12 0	0 18 0	0 28 0	
Makka...	0 24 0	0 26 0	0 25 0	0 32 0	0 35 0	0 30 0	0 20 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	
Moong ...	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 22 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	
Oorad ...	0 14 0	0 12 8	0 8 4	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 9 0	0 13 0	
"Ghoor"	0 9 4	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	
Flax ...	0 12 0	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	

XX.—*Cultivator's Profit or Loss.*

For several reasons which have been referred to in dealing with the assessment of the Nimbahera Pargana the profit to the cultivator on each crop and each description of land cannot be accurately ascertained by crop experiments. In many villages only the unirrigated area is assessed by division of the crop.

An estimate in which the local bigah was taken as the unit and the weights and currency entered were Imperial, was prepared by order of the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk in 1886 from the statements of the patels, patwarris and kanungos under the supervision of the Nazim. This is probably fairly accurate, as at that time the question of a Settlement was not raised.

I have therefore prepared a similar statement converting local into survey bigahs, which will be found in Appendix E.

The prices given are in some cases those prevailing in Samvat 1946, and in others those quoted in the estimate prepared in 1886, and the rates are the highest which can occur under the Settlement. The hire of labourers, interest and hire of cattle are included under cost of cultivation, but of course much of the labour is ordinarily done by the cultivator himself and his family.

In the Nimbahera assessment I recommended that, if possible, one-third of the gross receipts should be the profit of the cultivator, and the same object has been kept in view in the assessment of this pargana.

There is a difference in the produce and cost of cultivation per bigah in the various parganas, owing to the statements of the patels and patwarris being at variance. The prices and rates also depend on the year and the circumstances of each pargana. It seemed advisable, however, that the figures given by the patels should be accepted as a basis, so that they might more readily understand how the rates and the cost of cultivation had been calculated. I believe, however, that the amount of seed used would be a better test as to the productive power of each class of soil in the different parganas.

XXI.—*Chouth and Patel's Haqs.*

There is no "chouth" of a general description; but the following are the patel's "haqs."

(1) "Chouth Zabt," *i. e.*, a remission in the cash rates as compared with those of ordinary cultivators for land held by the patels. The rates of the remission are :—

For well lands—

Barley, zeera, and vegetables...	...	2 annas per bigah.
Opium and sugarcane	...	4 " "

For the Gornia area—

Tobacco... ... 4 annas per bigah

Other crops ... 2 „ „

For Maletée land—

Better class of soil ... 1 anna per bigah

Pili and Burra $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „

(2). “*Riyat Hissa Latai*”—

The privileged rates are:—

In the kharif, $\frac{1}{2}$ share.

In the rabi, $\frac{2}{3}$ „

There is no limit as regards area, the reductions being allowed for all land held by the Patel.

(3). “*Chouth Thappa*.”—This is a reduction of one-fourth in the State share of the “thappa gari,” i. e., the patel’s “thappa garri” at both harvests is allowed to be equal to the State share, and only one quarter of the “thappa gari” is credited to the State, without any deductions for “kharcha.”

(4). “*Chouth Kharch Zabti*,” i. e., a reduction on the ordinary charge for “kharcha” of three annas per bigah on irrigated, and one anna per bigah on unirrigated land.

(5). “*Chouth Sarina Kharcha*,” i. e., a reduction on the ordinary rate for “kharcha” in Latai assessment, of from five to three seers per maund. Ordinary cultivators pay twelve seers per maund as “kharcha,” and patels from seven to nine seers. At the division of the produce of both kharif and rabi, the charge for “kharcha” is deducted from the “mushtarka gari.”

(6). “*Chouth Malba and Googri*.”—Patels pay half the rate of ordinary cultivators.

(7). “*Jora Pateli*.”—One “jora” of grain is taken from the total State share of grain at each harvest, the “jora” varying from one maund to thirty seers, and the amount is credited to the Patel.

(8). “*Zabti Chouth*.”—The Patel receives the revenue demand of one bigah per cent. of the cultivated area of his village. This includes irrigated and unirrigated land. If, for instance, there are 100 bigahs chahi and 500 bigahs maletée, the former assessed at an average of rupees three, and the latter at eight annas per bigah, the Patel receives his “haq” at these rates.

(9). “*Gari Kamini*.”—The lohar and sutar’s “haq.”

The Patel gets one-fourth the share of grain received from the cultivator by either the lohar or sutar, whichever he selects, and this is paid to him instead of to the State.

(10). “*Chun-chiti*.”—Each village contributes from rupees two to annas eight to the Patel from the Malba fund, as a subsistence allowance from the State.

- (11). "*Malba*."—Village expense fund. In Latai villages the Patel has "haqs" of Rs. 7½ per cent. on the total amount of the Malba fund.
- (12). "*Munfee*."—The Patel receives 10 seers per 100 maunds of the total amount of grain on the threshing ground of munafidars in his village at both harvests.
- (13). "*Khucarah*."—When a Patel has to go anywhere on duty connected with his village he receives a subsistence allowance from the village out of the Malba fund.
- (14). "*Jora*."—Each of the patels in a village receives one pair of shoes every year from the Chamaras.
- (15). "*Dhol*."—The village drum is kept at the Patel's house, and he pays for its repair. On the occasion of marriages, &c., the villagers obtain the loan of it and pay one rupee to the Patel.
- The amount of the Patel's "haqs" varies, and for the future the Durbar has sanctioned my recommendation that all land shewn at Settlement in a Patel's holding be treated as Riayati Patelai and assessed at reduced rates.
- This disposes of "haqs" No. 1 to 6, which they at present enjoy.
- With reference to "haqs" No. 7, 8, 9 and 10, "Jora Patelai" and "Gari" will cease to exist on the introduction of cash assessment, and the Durbar has decided that "Chonth Zabti" and "Chunchiti" will be sufficient for the performance of the Patel's duties.
- Remaining "haqs" Nos. 12 to 15 will not be interfered with.
- "Haqs" Nos. 10 and 11 will be discontinued.
- When a Patel undertakes responsibility for the payment of the total revenue demand of his village he will receive 3 per cent. on the amount so paid, in addition to the one rupee per cent. mentioned above. It may be found advisable hereafter to revise the rate of "Chonth" to be allowed to patels for collecting the total revenue demand, and to raise it to 5 per cent.
- At present when a new Patel is appointed he pays nazarana according to the revenue of the village. For the future new appointments should not be made except for good and sufficient cause, such as the death of a Patel without an heir, or the dismissal of a Patel for misconduct involving the forfeiture of his holding.
- The nazarana to be recovered from a newly appointed Patel might be as the rate of one rupee per bigah Chahi and 4 annas per bigah Gorma or Barani.
- The allowance of Rs. 3 per cent. on the revenue collected will be given to the Patel who accepts the responsibility and collects it.
- Patels will in future pay half the ordinary rate for village expenses in accordance with the existing custom, viz., 3 instead of 6 pie per rupee, and the remission will be debited to the village expenses fund.

Mohanlal, Patel of Oklana, and Ramnarain, Patel of Rinjola, differ from others in being exempted from contributing their share to the "The". This "haq" has been taken into account in fixing their assessment, and will be at a lower rate than that of other patels.

The patels recognize the following as their duties :—

To endeavour to bring under cultivation culturable land which has become fallow.

To procure advances for impoverished cultivators from the Bohras or from the State.

To invite new cultivators to collect and pay in the State demand, to report any crime committed in the village, to personally distribute the "haqs" of the village servants to carry out the Durbar's orders, and when a new Patel is appointed to pay nazarana according to the capabilities of the village.

The Patel's duties have, however, been more definitely described in the Revenue Code.

